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"WHY, 'THE TRIB.,' OF COURSE!"

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

DISCUSSING THE BEST METHODS FOR MARKETING THEM.

The Butter, Cheese & Egg Association Talks Over the Various Styles of Butter Packages and Egg Cases—Expressing a Dislike of Oleomargarine—A Slap at the Illinois Agricultural Association—The Fat-Stock Show as Much of an Attraction as Ever.

The National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association resumed its business in Battery D Armory yesterday morning.

James Anderson made a report on the "Packing and Preserving of Eggs." Those shippers without experience and facilities for packing and shipping were advised to pack in cases as the most profitable in the end. As to keeping eggs whole and fresh, many millions of dollars had been expended without making any material progress. Liming was an excellent method, but the eggs were not fresh. "Refrigerating" was very difficult, and when the eggs appeared in the open air again they decomposed very rapidly. The conclusion was drawn that success would never be attained until man knew how to prolong human life.

A long discussion followed, during which all the speakers except those from New York expressed a preference for cases. It was stated that eggs in barrels put in cold storage last April "came out" in excellent condition recently, and were "fresh." A resolution was passed declaring it 'the sense of the convention that packages containing eggs should be sold with the eggs, and not returned to the shipper.

The subject of butter packages came up. A strong protest was made against the cheap oak machine-made tub, which leaked and got out of order. Mr. Hibbard of Boston said if the creamery men would confine themselves to a choice tub, even if they had to pay a few cents more for it, they would find that their butter would sell for one or two cents more a pound. Mr. Seymour of New York stated that a change had to be made, as it wouldn't do longer to punish consumers by giving them "wood" for butter.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this association memoralize Congress to appropriate a sum of money adequate to fully enforce the law regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Van Valkenburg of New York presented the following:

Resolved, That we here reiterate that it is the sense of this association that all manufacturers and dealers in pure dairy products be requested to withdraw all support and aid from the various organizations and associations throughout the country that have persistently favored the illegal traffic in oleomargarine, and which have heretofore aided manufacturers and dealers in spurious butter by exhibiting and dealing in such a way as to assist in its fraudulent sale.

Mr. Hibbard was opposed to boycotting the oleomarrarinemakers, though they were the worst men he had ever met in his life.

Mr. Van Valkenburg denied that it was the intention to boycott anybody. The object was simply to induce dairymen not to exhibit their product with oleomargarine.

A resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to publish once a month the names of those who took out licenses to make and sell oleomargarine.

Mr. T. D. Curtis of New York read a paper entitled, "Lessons of the Times," which dealt with the contest against oleomargarine. The war was not yet over. The "enemy" was yet bold, defiant, and determined to evade the law or practically render it ineffectual. The statute had defects, and the association ought to be prepared to promptly fill any breach made.

The Holstein Friesian Association sent in an invitation to attend a meeting at the Grand Pacific the 17th inst. to consider the advisability of establishing an annual National dairy exhibit in Chicago, in connection with the Fat-Stock Show. The scheme was indorsed.

George W. Tower of Michigan read a paper on "Butter-making." He buys butter in May and June when it is plenty and cheap, and, by putting it through "emulsifiers," works it so that it will be toothsome and nice in October and November.

The following officers were elected:

President, H. B. Gurley, De Kalb, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, R. M. Littler, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Colorado, M. Bowen; Connecticut, J. B. Tatem; California, J. B. Wooster; Dakota, C. A. Bliss; Delaware, Charles Barker; District of Columbia, George M. Dustery; Illinois, William L. Diston; Indiana, Joseph Randall; Iowa; H. D. Sherman; Kentucky, J. L. Botsford; Louisiana, J. E. Richards; Maryland, James Hewes; Massachusetts, Charles H. Utley; Michigan, George L. Hommedieu; Minnesota, E. G. Potter; Missouri, W. H. Hatch; Nebraska, J. B. Dinsmon; New Hampshire, E. M. Slayton; New Jersey, E. S. Taylor; New York, W. H. Duckwater; Ohio, Henry Talcott; Pennsylvania, B. H. Gerentine; Rhode Island, H. Thomas; Vermont, F. D. Douglass; West Virginia, J. L. Ruhl; Wisconsin, W. D. Hoard; complimentary, W. H. Hannah, Ontario, Canada.

Secretary Littler reported that he had endeavored to get information about dairymen using oleo oil, but had been unsuccessful even after offering $1,000 for the thirty-nine names the Illinois State Board of Agriculture was said to have in its possession.

The resolution about withdrawing dairy exhibits, given above, was taken up, and a substitute adopted, refusing an alliance with the Illinois State Board of Agriculture until a change was made in the purpose of its management.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

It Continues to Attract Crowds Day and Night.

The attendance at the Fat-Stock Show continues large, and the show is therefore a financial success as well as the best of its kind ever given in the country. While the number of cattle exhibited is slightly less than last year, owing to the fact that no animals have been accepted from Cook County because of the pleuro-pneumonia scare, the knowing ones say that the quality of animals shown is much superior and is especially noticeable in the younger animals. The horse show is far superior to anything of the kind ever seen here, while the cattle and sheep exhibits are fully up to other years. The poultry exhibit is also practically a new thing, and, being very complete, adds materially to the general interest. Yesterday cattle, horses, sheep, and swine were shown and passed on and the slaughter tests were continued.

T. B. Wales, Iowa, carried off the Holstein-Friesian premium. "Sam Jones" of Indiana, the property of Fowler & Vannatta, "got there" for a first premium in the grades and crosses. Other winners were S. Weaver, Forsythe, Ind., and J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

The French draft horses other than Percheron were shown. Degen Bros., Ottawa, and Dillon Bros. carried off the majority of the premiums, with John Vergin, Fairbury, Ill., and J. D. Beckett, Chicago, a good second.

Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, and Berkshires were shown in the swine department. B. H. Todd, Wakeman, O., carried off most of the honors in the first class. Jesse Taylor, H. B. Clark & Co., and Stone & Loake, all of Illinois, carried off the premiums in the Poland Chinas. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., had things pretty much his own way in the Berkshire class.

In the roadster class some very handsome and valuable horses were shown and attracted any amount of admiration. Harry Fancher, Chicago, carried off the first premium in pair geldings. "John Smith," Chicago, took first in the pair mares.

The slaughter of cattle was watched by a large crowd, a very small proportion of which could see enough to pay for their time. It will be continued tomorrow and the prize tests concluded.

The Cotswolds and Shropshires were shown of the sheep. There was no exhibit in the ring, and premiums will be awarded by private examination by the judges. The program today includes the equestrian contest for boys and the exhibit of ponies.

Thomas George Fonnereau Dolby, who was an exhibitor of butter at the Fat-Stock Show, put in a good deal of time abusing buttermakers and their product, orally and through a circular, and when told by the management that that sort of thing would not be permitted he angrily withdrew from the show. He afterward drew up a challenge for a public discussion of the merits of butter and imitations of the real thing, and went about trying to get someone to accept it. Mr. Dolby, who is a small mal with a full red beard, prides himself quite as much on being the father of seven sons and seven daughters as he does upon the quality of his dairy products. He thinks he has been misused by the fat-stock management. Superintendent Chester of the show said Dolby was abusive to other exhibitors and made a nuisance of himself, and was simply told that it would not be permitted.

AN ARTIST AT THE SHOW.

He Reproduces What He Sees There—What He Saw.

The writer was sauntering Thursday morning in the neighborhood of the Lake Park when the sign of the Fat-Stock Show caught his eye.

Visions of the old days at his grandmother's came before him, and the success of Rosa Bonheur and others as animal painters floated into his mind. So he forthwith decided to at once renew old memories and make his mark. Ideal horses and cattle and sheep of all kinds crowded before his mind. The old farmyard came back to his memory with its bony, sway-backed cows whose eyes were Homer's simile for Juno's optics. Rams whose horns were one of his juvenile terrors, the cackling hens, etc., and all these he determined to put before the people of Chicago as it had never been done before. So he went in, but somehow the connection failed. Things did not now look to him as they had in the days now twenty years back in the distance. Nor were the owners of cattle and horses and other things willing to trot them out and hold them carefully in one position while his unaccustomed hand made the requisit sketches. As a result, he is not satisfied with his efforts, but in the hope that others may feel the same disappointment and share his misery, he turns them loose upon the public. It was natural for him to go first to the horse department of the show, and equally natural for him to hunt up the prize winner among the horses. Then began an effort to induce the stable man in charge to trot the aforesaid horse out for sketching purposes. But this part of the program was a wretched failure. He did the best he could under the circumstances and is quite sure that the horse as drawn is not quite as rotund as the original. But even now he seems to look a great deal heavier than did the farm-horses of long ago; besides which, the writer is positively certain that there were no rosets of red, white, and blue on the tails of any horses with which he was on intimate terms. However, there the roset was and it had to be put in. Of the carriage-horses I made no sketch; that is, I present none here.

Surely the Shetland ponies were not changed, else they would not be Shetland ponies. So down to the south end I strode. Even here I was only partly correct. One of them. "Nigger," filled the aching void in my bosom, and the colt was also up to the mark. But the mother of the colt, clipped close and with all the fine, oleancut outlines of a racehorse — sadness filled me and I turned away. I had no special hope after this, but went wearily through, determined to see how great the change had been.

It was at this state of proceedings that I began to take a morbid interest in the sleek appearance of all the animals. I racked my memory in vain to find its equal in the past. I found two or three innocent-looking men, apparently interested in cattle, and I put the question to them anxiously. They seemed a little surprised, but informed me very politely that blood would tell, you know. I found out later when in an obscure corner that it would, too. But I did get one look from

way off of a familiar sight. I put it in with pride. I know it will be recognized at once by the thousands who read this article. It had horns, and the old-style horns, too. I don't know the name of it, nor did I dare come near it. It may be a Hereford, or a Friesian-Holstein, or a Polled-Angus. Certainly it is not a Short-Horn, but I do know it looked exactly like the oxen I used to know.

Fortunately for me I had no great hopes of finding the sheep as I used to know them, and I certainly was not disappointed this time. Here they are, and these are the things the poets and the novelists write about and mourn over. No horn, onsnow-white wool, no dreamy, soft expression to speak of, but then they weigh from 150 to 200 pounds dressed, and, if I remember correctly, this is rather more than the old style sheep seemed to weigh.

But satisfaction came to me at last when I got to the hogs. The proprietors were no more willing to prod them up and keep them still for me than the others, but there is a natural inertness to the hog that is very favorable for an artist, and then, too, I found each a wealth of facial expression where I least expected it. Pride, indifference, malevolence, conceit, everything which could be found in a body of men, including the portly grin of the individual who seemed to think the whole thing gotten up for his special edification and amusement.

TO PLEASE THE GERMANS.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN JR. APPOINTED APPRAISER FOR CHICAGO.

Another One of President Cleveland's Surprise Parties—Mr. Ham's View of the Situation—He Pays His Respects to J. W. Doane—Will Mr. Hoffmann Accept?—He Says He Was Not a Candidate—The Salary Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The appointment today of Francis Hoffmann Jr. to be Appraiser at Chicago is one of the President's queer surprise parties. He had previously passed on Hoffmann's availability adversely because the merchants of Chicago would not be likely to understand how a "business Administration" should find it necessary to put a lawyer in Mr. Ham's place. Collector Seeberger last night decided to go on to New York and push Frank Hoyne's claims on his return. It was probably to end further wirepulling that the President this morning surprised even Lamont by his abrupt decision to make the appointment. Hoffmann's selection is made purely on the grounds of political expediency to satisfy the Germans. Notwithstanding his position as Carter Harrison's Corporation Counsel, he has always stood well with the Administration. But he was not an active candidate for the position, and when the President was quite anxious to secure German votes before the election Hoffmann's intended appointment was passed over for fear the Chicago importers would draw unpleasant contrasts between Mr. Cleveland's business professions and his practice. Collector Seeberger is not apt to be pleased with the way his own wishes have been ignored. While here he was quite frank in giving his opinion that the proposition to fill the office with a distinctive view to the German vote was not tenable. He believed the President would make no mistake in picking out some one who had business indorsements. Everybody connected with the Administration has good words to say of Appraiser Ham's management of the office. The appointment of a successor is simply politics—the putting in of a Democrat. Some of the Illinois politicians are a trifle puzzled over Hoffmann's acceptance. They don't understand why a lawyer should be willing to give up his profession for a Federal office of this kind. They can understand that his place as Corporation Counsel may end with Mayor Harrison's retirement next spring, but they didn't suppose that appraising merchandise was in the line with Mr. Hoffmann's legal training.

What Mr. Ham Has to Say.

"I'm not the least surprised at my removal," said Appraiser Ham yesterday. "It's a matter that might have happened any time in the last year. As to the reason for my removal now, it may be because I voted the straight Republican ticket the other day. But, apart from any joking, I've got a bitter enemy in the city, a prominent Democrat, who is very influential with the Administration, and he may have finally insisted on my removal. It's Mr. J. W. Doane to whom I refer, who is an intimate friend of Collector Seeberger. It has come to me that he has repeatedly given out that whenever a change of Administration occurred I should be removed."

"What do you think of your successor?"

"The appointment is an excellent one if Mr. Hoffmann will attend to the business of the office exclusively; but he couldn't both practice law and attend to the duties of this office."

"What are your intentions for the future?"

"I shall go into journalism. It is my intention to establish a weekly paper in the interests of education, which will also deal with economic and social questions. My headquarters for the future will of course be in Chicago."

In February, 1885, a protest was sent to President Cleveland against Mr. Ham's removal by the leading importers, wholesale merchants, and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of politics, and to this may possibly be attributed in some measure Mr. Ham's retention in office so long. The protest pointed out that Mr. Ham had taken no active part in politics for ten years; that he was intelligent, efficient, honest, and incorruptible, that his office challenged comparison for correctness and dispatch of business; and prayed that Mr. Ham be continued in office in the interests of the Government and local business. Among those who signed the protest were such leading importers, merchants, bankers, and citizens as Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, Edson Keith, Armour & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., N. K. Fairbank, ex-President E. Nelson Blake of the Board of Trade and all the directors but one of that association, W. T. Baker, Murry Nelson, Samuel M. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, and the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and cashiers of all the National banks but one in the city.

What Will Mr. Hoffmann Do About It?

The first dispatches said the appointee was Frank C. Hoffman. As there is no such name in the directory many believed it a mistake for Frank G. Hoyne, who was a known candidate, and the latter was the subject of many congratulations. Luckily he did not give way to any unseemly exultation, for later on it was learned that the appointee was Francis A. Hoffmann Jr., who now gets $6,000 a year as Corporation Counsel for the city.

Mr. Hoffmann professed the utmost ignorance and surprise in regard to the matter. "I have not been a candidate for the office," said he, "and there must be some mistake about it."

"Have you never been spoken to on the subject of appointment?"

"O, about a year ago I had a conversation with Congressman William M. Springer on the subject of the Appraisership. At that time the idea was that the office should be given to a German. I then mentioned several names to him, but none of them seemed to meet his views. I finally said to him in a joking manner that I didn't think that even it my name was mentioned it would be received with any more favor than the others. This caused a laugh and I have heard and thought no more about the matter."

"Will you accept the office?"

"I must decline to answer. It would be extremely foolish in me to say what I would do in regard to an office to which as yet I have received no notification of appointment. When I learn that I am the appointee then will be the time to consider the question of acceptance or declination. In the meantime I prefer to think that some mistake has been made, and that later information will justify that belief."

As a question of money Mr. Hoffmann may well decline, as he would get but $3,000 a year. On the other hand, Mayor Harrison holds till April, 1887, while President Cleveland holds till March, 1889.

The appointment of Mr. Hoffmann was received with incredulity at the Iroquois Club. The prevailing opinion was that Mr. Hoffmann would not accept the position. "In the first place," said a member, "the place is certainly no more honorable than the position he now holds, and the salary is just one-half. It is true it would last two years, while his present position may not last more than six months, but if he accepted he would virtually give up his law practice, and the position of a practicing lawyer is always better than the Appraisership." But in every other respect the appointment was highly satisfactory. Most members were surprised to hear that Mr. Hoffmann had been an applicant for the office, but his appointment was considered as in a line with other local appointments—recognizing the silk-stocking element of the party and snubbing the "short-hairs." Besides, Mr. Hoffmann's personal popularity made the appointment a very gratifying one.

Allen O. Myers Taking a Vacation.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Allen O. Myers, whose alleged retirement from the managing editorship of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has been referred to in dispatches from Cincinnati, is in this city. He denies the report that he has been relieved from his duties, but says that he is merely taking a brief vacation from his arduous labors. He has a contract for one year with John R. McLean dating from the 1st of last month, and will certainly remain until his time has expired. It may be said that the thing that has caused Mr. Myers' presence in Columbus all of the present week is more on account of the decidedly interesting situation of affairs in connection with the tally-sheet forgery cases, so far as the testimony relates to him, than by reason of his fagged condition physically.

MARRIED AGAINST HER WILL.

Mrs. Sebright Tells How She Was Forced to Wed Her Husband.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Sebright divorce case was brought up for preliminary hearing today. The action is brought by Mrs. Arthur Sebright, who asked to have her marriage declared void on the grounds that she was induced to consent to have the ceremony performed by fear and that the marriage has never been consummated. The plaintiff is a daughter of Lady Scott of Southampton, and is noted for beauty. The defendant is a well-known London club man. The plaintiff's friends assert that the defendant, coveting her private fortune of $200,000, managed to inveigle her into financial transactions which finally fell upon her for settlement at a time when she had to choose between refusing to pay and be compromised or escaping by marrying the defendant and permitting him to liquidate.

At the hearing today Mrs. Sebright's counsel admitted the marriage, which he said was performed at the Registrar's last January. He contended, however, that no marital relation had ever taken place, that the parties had never lived together, and that there had been no impropriety in the financial transaction which caused their marriage. Mr. Sebright had induced the petitioner to accept certain bills, and she had been led to believe that a marriage ceremony between her and the respondent would relieve her of the financial liability incurred.

The Judge said he thought that under these circumstances it would be impossible to nullify the marriage, and announced that he would hear testimony with a view to deciding if there was sufficient reason to grant a divorce. Mrs. Sebright was called to the witness-stand and sworn. She testified that through her father she had inherited in her own name $130,000 in addition to a reversion of $150,000 on the death of her mother. She had met Mr. Sebright when she was but 15 years of age, and the acquaintance had been continuous. He proposed marriage to her after they had been acquaintances a short time only, but her mother declined to permit an engagement. Mr. Sebright continued his visits to the house, however, and was received on terms of friendship. Finally Mr. Sebright induced witness to engage herself to him in marriage unknown to her mother. After this he persuaded her from time to time to sign "bits of paper" which he supplied. Eventually witness ascertained that she had appended her name to notes and bills and made herself liable for sums amounting to $16,625. When they were served upon her she appealed to Sebright. He said the only way in which she could save herself from ruin was by marrying him. This, witness said, she refused to do. Mr. Sebright next requested witness to meet him alone. She did so. He took her to a place unknown to her, but which she learned was the registry office. She wished to leave the room the moment she found where she was. Count Balbarney, a friend of Sebright's who was present, blocked the door, and Sebright said to her that he would shoot her if she dared to show that she was not acting with free will in the marriage which he was about to have performed between them. He then forced a ring on her finger, and witness threw it off and again tried to leave the room. Sebright seized her by the arm and forced her back, and made her sign the register. Witness said that she did not hear the Registrar read the form of marriage, nor hear him say anything. "I was too upset and too dreadfully frightened," she declared, "to hear anything at the time."

The Registrar being sworn, deposed that when Mrs. Sebright was before him he was satisfied that she repeated the marriage declarations without any hesitation, and also the marriage form when Sebright took her hand. Witness added that subsequently the lady threw the marriage ring on the floor, but signed the registry without hesitation or demurring.

Lady Scott, Mrs. Sebright's mother, and the two doctors testified that the petitioner was conspicuously broken down mentally and physically after the ceremony, and was always tremulous and crying and in constant terror.

At this point the hearing of the case was adjourned.

During the proceedings the court was crowded with people belonging to the aristocratic class.

THE HADDOCK MURDER CASE.

The Grand Jury Begin Their Investigation into the Mysterious Shooting.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—This morning the grand jury began the investigation of the Haddock murder case, which was given them last evening. The cases are those of John Arensdorf, charged with the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock and conspiracy to murder Albert Koschnitski, and Henry Sherman, charged with conspiracy. O. C. Tredway, assisted by several other attorneys, appeared for the defense, and District-Attorney Marsh, assisted by E. J. Taylor, represented the State. When the cases were presented, contrary to expectation, the defense made no objection to the jury. The following are the members of the grand jury who are now investigating these cases:

F. E. Chapin, banker; D. H. Brooks, policeman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; E. B. Chadwick, merchant; William Cody, tailor; Chris Maloney, foreman; James Nelson, Chief of Police; Hen Emeinick, foreman; S. J. Quincy, lawyer; J. S. Lynch, Sioux City Councilman; J. W. Lewis, grocer; A. Kuffer, shoemaker; L. G. Richardson, farmer; E. B. Frisbie, salesman; L. D. Hartington, liveryman; M. D. Gorham, grocer.

The principal witnesses examined today were George Lang, Charles Eberhart, John Ryan, and Henry Sherman. H. L. Leavitt is expected to arrive here from Chicago tomorrow. It is reported that at least one other man who saw the shooting, besides Leavitt and Bismarck, will give his testimony before the grand jury. It is not believed that the jury will get through with these cases before the last of next week.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

C. J. Byles, Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, Missing from Home.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The community was greatly excited today by the reported disappearance of C. J. Byles, freight agent of the Missouri Pacific at this point. Mr. Byles left his home Wednesday afternoon, saying to his wife that the Auditor of the road was making a monthly examination of the books, and that he might not be at home as early as usual. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him, and his disappearance and present whereabouts are a decided mystery. The inner doors of the safe in his office were forced today, but the General Auditor of the road, who is here making the examination, refuses to talk about the matter, although the cashier says that up to this time nothing wrong has been discovered in the cash or books.

Mr. Byles was a most exemplary man, having no bad habits, and his friends are at a loss to know why he should absent himself in such a mysterious manner. Numerous rumors are afloat, but there is no foundation to any of them. His wife is completely prostrated by the event, and all attempts to obtain information from her are futile. Byles is related by marriage to H. S. Newman of St. Louis, and has two sisters residing here and two in Trenton, N. J.

Robbing a County Court-House.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn., Nov. 12.—At 2 o'clock this morning the court-house of Lac Qui Parle County was broken into, presumably by a Madison delegation. The end of the brick vault was battered down and the complete county records taken. The burglar-proof safe of the County Treasurer was also taken. The safe is said to contain considerable money belonging to the County of Madison which was voted for the county seat at the last election. Gov. Hubbard has received a telegram from the County Auditor stating that the records were being removed to Madison and asking for instructions.

Maxwell's Life Lengthened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has again stepped between Maxwell and the gallows. The execution, which was fixed for next Monday, has been postponed until the court can fully examine the points raised in the case. This examination of the papers will not be concluded until January. The prisoner exhibited considerable nervousness during the week, and as the day fixed for his execution approached he began to show the terrible strain upon him.

FARWELL NO CANDIDATE

HE SAYS HE DOESN'T WANT TO BE THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

The Motive of the Gentleman Who Put His Name in Nomination for That High Office—Judge Prendergast Disappoints His Labor Friends in Making an Appointment—The City and County Canvass Completed—All Ready for the Iroquois Banquet.

"I know of no reason why Mr. Harper should have introduced the resolution indorsing me as a candidate for Mayor at the meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club," said Mr. C. B. Farwell yesterday.

"You are not a candidate, then?"

"I do not want any office. The position of Mayor would be irksome to me. I have not intimated to any one that I would like the nomination, and the introduction of the resolution by Mr. Harper was a great surprise."

"I consulted with no one about the introduction of my resolution," said Mr. Harper. "The constitution of our club requires two meetings after every campaign to settle up our business. The one Thursday night was the first of these two since the fall contest. We will have nothing more to do until spring, when a Mayor is to be elected. I did not think it was too early to begin talking about candidates, and believing Mr. Farwell to be the best and most available candidate we could get I introduced that resolution. It was a surprise to all the members, but even under those circumstances it would have been adopted if I had allowed it to come to a vote. The only question with me was as to the policy of bringing it in early, and thinking it was time to begin, the resolution was brought up. There was no opposition to it, but the question was raised that it was premature and I withdrew it. Mr. Farwell did not know anything about it, nor did Col. Taylor. Mr. Farwell has said, I know, that he does not want the office, but I think if the nomination were given him he would accept. He would undoubtedly prove our strongest man, and if Harrison is again a candidate would snow him under by a large vote. Indeed, with Farwell as the Republican nominee, I do not believe Harrison would run."

Prendergast Disappoints His Friends.

Theodore Oehne, who was appointed a few months ago on the Election Commission to fill the unexpired term of C. Casselman Jr., was yesterday reappointed by Judge Prendergast for another term, which will extend over three years. The bond of $10,000 was renewed, with William C. Seipp and Thomas Brenan as sureties. The appointment was a disappointment to some of the leaders of the United Labor party. Their votes having elected Prendergast they thought he would consider them of sufficient importance to give them a representative on the Election Board. He would have done so but for an agreement with Mr. Oehne. When the latter gave up his position in the County Treasurer's office it was not done to serve a few months on the Election Board and then be out of a position. It is said that there was an understanding at that time that Mr. Oehne should be reappointed at the expiration of his term. But for this understanding Judge Prendergast would doubtless have obliged those who helped to elect him. To hold out hope to them is the talk of Mr. Corkery's resignation is revived, which would give the County Judge an opportunity to appoint a Labor candidate for two years. The Labor men understand Judge Prendergast's character very thoroughly, however.

Said one at headquarters yesterday: "He thought that if his party should show any lasting strength and elect its men next year he would then give them the next vacancy and placate them. If they did not amount to much he was not under any obligations to them."

Another one said: "I did not attach much importance to the Commissionership until a day or two ago I saw in the City Election law that the Commissioners may exercise their discretion in the selection of clerks, and give only the two old parties representation at the polling-places as long as there is no Commissioner of any other party in the board, no matter how strong the third party may be. It is only when there is a third political party represented in the commission that the law compels them to appoint a representative of such party at each polling-place in the city. I wish, therefore, we had the Commissioner, because then we should have one judge in each precinct. As it is I don't think we are going to get any such representation."

Commissioner Corkery denies that he is going to resign to make room for a Labor man or for any other reason.

Election Commissioners Corkery, Oehne, and Bridges were before the Controller and Finance Committee yesterday. The appropriation of the commission having been exhausted the Commissioners desired to obtain sufficient money to pay for the hire of clerks and incidental expenses of the office during the last election. The amount needed is about $6,000, and the Commissioners were directed to apply to the City Council for an appropriation.

The City and County Canvass Completed.

The canvass of both the county and city vote was completed yesterday, and the totals by wards and towns footed up. They were not passed upon by the respective canvassing boards, however, and will not be made public until today. The County Clerk and his assistants were in doubt yesterday as to their duties in declaring the result. They did not know whether they should turn over their figures to the Election Commission in conjunction with the County Judge and the City Attorney, or if they should get the figures from the latter and foot up the grand totals. They took no action, but decided to await that Judge Prendergast and the Election Commission would do today.

The vote on the constitutional amendment abolishing prison contract labor as footed up from the official canvass-sheets of the County Clerk shows a total of 16,197 for the amendment in the county outside of the city and the Town of Lake. The total vote cast at the election, as shown by the vote for Judge Knickerbocker, was 20,682 in the same district.

The result of the vote in Hyde Park, as appears from canvassed returns, was 3,438 in favor of the City Election law to 150 against.

The Iroquois Club's Banquet.

The Executive Committee of the Iroquois Club last night completed preparations for the banquet next Wednesday. A reception will be given to the guests in the afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock, and the banquet will begin at 8 p. m. In addition to the speakers and guests already announced, hopes are entertained that "Sunset" Cox may be induced to attend the banquet. Following is the list of toasts: "The Federal Constitution," Senator Joseph E. McDonald; "The Tariff," the Hon. J. G. Carlisle; "Treasury Surplus," Senator J. B. Beck; "The Public Domain the People's Heritage for Homes," W. A. J. Sparks; "The President of the United States," Gen. E. S. Bragg; "Temperance Not Prohibition," Judge L. G. Kinne; "Monopolies Shall Not Rule," the Hon. J. Sterling Morton; "The Sanctity of the American Home the Safeguard of American Liberty," Senator Doolittle; "The Democratic Party," Melville W. Fuller.

He Was Allowed to Go.

R. H. Vickers, an election judge, came before Judge Prendergast yesterday morning on a charge of contempt for having removed the registration place of the seventh Precinct of the First Ward to a room in Choate's Hotel, Ald. Whelan, at whose complaint Vickers was summoned, did not put in an appearance, and the court told Vickers he might go, intimating a disposition to let bygones be bygones in election matters.

Work of a Supposed Forger.

CRESCO, Mich., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The alleged forgeries of Miss Mary J. Frank, who was arrested while attending the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Jackson as a delegate yesterday, are more extended than at first supposed. In addition to her disposal of an alleged forged note she is accused of having forged three mortgages on real estate. Miss Frank bought a piece of property upon which was a mortgage for $1,500. It is alleged that this mortgage was released by forgery and a new mortgage for $1,000 placed upon the property. Forgery was resorted to to release the second mortgage, and again a "plaster" was put upon the lot for $600. If guilty Miss Frank is an accomplished criminal. She is a very clever woman, stands high in church circles here, and the community is amazed at her arrest. She is now at Marshall. Her arrest was brought about by George Gerold of Battle Creek, who bought a bogus note from Miss Frank, discovered the fraud, and got a chattel mortgage on the woman's effects to protect himself.

WILSON'S CASE AGAINST MOEN.

The Defendant Manages to Still Keep the Secret Which Has Cost Him So Dear.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The third day's trial of the case of Levi Wilson against P. L. Moen to recover $113,000 for alleged breach of contract was resumed today, with Mr. Moen, the defendant, on the witness-stand. Moen said he loaned money to Wilson on account of his begging and pursuing him, and it was the same game Wilson had been playing for ten years. He was under great pressure and under a great deal of excitement. If he testified last December that he let Wilson have money from friendship it was not true. He could not say whether he held anything back at that trial, nor could he remember what he swore to a year ago in regard to the Moosehead Lake transaction. When Wilson came to witness' stable in 1875 and told him if he did not give him $100 he would make a criminal complaint against him he was apprehensive Wilson would do so. He had many times since wished he had handed Wilson over to the police. He had given him letters of introduction to parties in England in order that the money would last and that he might stay away. When Wilson went to England the witness took no note of the $50,000 which he then gave him. When Wilson returned he gave the witness $10,000 to keep for him and took his note. The witness afterwards returned the money to Wilson. Less than a year after the witness gave Wilson $50,000 to get his brothers out West. Though Wilson had received $50,000 to remain in Europe he broke his promise and the witness told him he was a liar. Wilson made his story seem probable, but the witness was astonished that he ever believed it. He paid the money so as to prevent statements of any disagreeable stories, although he knew them to be false. He borrowed some of the money he paid Wilson. He advanced to Wilson $50,000 on a patent, taking his word that such a patent had been issued in Europe. Moen further testified that he paid money to Wilson and received letters and notes, but he never compelled Wilson to pay any of these notes. He did not think he ever told any person that his relations with Wilson were of a strictly business character. Moen left the witness-stand at the conclusion of his evidence without in any way divulging the mysterious secret for the keeping of which Wilson has already received $250,000.

Charles A. Howland, President of the Quincy Fire Insurance Company; George G. Parker, Secretary of the Milford Fire Insurance Company; and William E. Starr of Worcester testified to witnessing the signature of Wilson to certain documents, the former two in 1877 and the latter in 1880. In each instance Wilson wrote without assistance.

Hattie Engley of Providence testified that she lived with Wilson as his wife from June 8, 1876, until 1880. She had always known him to sign his name from the time she went to live with him. The signatures to certain documents were identified as Wilson's handwriting. The witness continued: "I first saw Moen at the last trial. I had never seen him before, nor had any relations with him. Wilson never told me Moen desired me to go away. I never knew of any such desire on his part. Wilson never paid me any money to keep from troubling Moen, and never told me Moen wanted to get rid of the Engleys. I never copied letters for nor received letters from Moen. The first letter I ever knew Wilson to write was in 1880, but he could write his signature in 1876."

Cora J. Engley, a sister, and Mrs. Harriet N. Engley, the mother of the preceding witness, corroborated her testimony in every particular.

P. L. Moen was recalled, and testified that he did not tell City Marshal Drennan of the relations between the witness and Wilson. They were simply of a business character.

Drennan was called to the stand and flatly contradicted Moen's statement. He said that a few days after the officers had been sent to Moen's house, to be present at an interview with Wilson, Moen met him and thanked him, for the officers had assured him the transactions were purely of a business character, and there was nothing disgraceful to himself or any members of his family.

A. D. Warren of Worcester told of an interview he had with Moen in 1882, and said: "Moen told me his transactions with Wilson were purely of a business character. They were mostly in regard to a patent for bleaching cotton. Wilson owned the patent and they were in relation to that, nothing else. He also said he had him large sums of money. The patent proved impracticable, but that his business was not the public's."

William G. Sibley and William B. Hoyle of Providence testified to going with Wilson to Engley's house, and agreed with Wilson in the statement that he asked for "those letters," and he had the door slammed in his face.

Cora Engley was recalled, and testified that she did not see either Hoyle or Sibley the night referred to.

Mrs. Engley was recalled, and testified: "Those men were never to my house. Wilson was there alone. Those men have perjured themselves."

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, when the arguments begin. The evidence is all in.

BOLD INCENDIARY BURGLARS.

They Rob a House and Then Set Fire to It to Aid Their Escape.

Early Wednesday evening a daring and costly burglary was committed at No. 419 Warren avenue, the residence of Mrs. J. O. Winter and her son, S. B. Winter. While the family were at supper they heard unusual sounds in the next house, No. 417. As the premises are untenanted these noises were regarded as suspicious. A few moments later the family heard a peculiar noise upstairs in their own house and Mr. Winter sent his man, Oliver Stallard, to investigate. Stallard saw no one, but the burglars were probably concealed in the house at the time and followed the man down. Not long afterwards the burglars again made themselves heard and a second time Stallard hastened up-stairs with a revolver. He could hear the marauders making their way out through the skylight and fired a shot at them, but his immediate attention was called to a fire in one of the family sleeping-rooms. The burglars had collected light combustible articles from about the room, a hat and other things, and set them afire, presumably to detract the attention of their pursuers. There is a police call in the house and Stallard pulled it twice before he put out the blaze, but the machine was out of order and no one responded. The burglars made their escape, taking with them Mrs. Winter's $500 seal cloak and a $75 plush wrap. They had gained entrance through the skylight, having come across the roof from No. 421, which they entered by means of a basement window, and escaped the same way. It is said that a similar raid was recently made upon the residence of Col. Munn.

When William A. Marshall, a saloonkeeper at No. 132 West Randolph street, got down to his place of business about 6 o'clock last Tuesday morning he found the front doors wide open. No one was in the place, nor had the stock of liquors and cigars been molested or the money-drawer touched, but an attempt had been made to blow open the safe, and had it not been for a patent lock the burglars would have been successful. They had broken off the combination and forced it in—all that would have been necessary to open an ordinary safe, but a patent attachment secured the door of this one. The job was abandoned at this point, either because the operators were frightened off or because it was too near daybreak for them to continue their work. The following night the Washington market, on Washington boulevard, just west of Halsted street, was

done in other places. For instance, did you read of the meeting of the Boilermakers' National Union a day or two ago? Well, the object of the meeting was simply to get the boilers that we need for this establishment. The union picked out all its idle members, and will set them to work to make the boilers for us. They will be paid regular wages out of the funds of the union. Then come the sheet-iron workers, who will in a similar way make and furnish the sheet-iron required for the boilers. And so on to the men who work the raw material. Then the machinists will furnish us the engines. If there is any plastering to be done the plasterers' union will pick out its idle men and hire them to do it for us. The four carpenters' branches have called a joint meeting and will send us the carpenters we need. So, you see, the fitting up will not cost us much. When we first started out we did not expect to raise enough money to buy the land and buildings. Now you know the packers at Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis are not on friendly terms with their Chicago competitors, and are in for any enterprise that will take away their trade. So the St. Louis Live-Stock Exchange offered us all the money we wanted asking only the security of the real estate and the establishment. We were not satisfied and they signed a contract binding them not to foreclose the mortgage at any time within ten years if the interest was regularly paid. But we have now got enough money to start out by ourselves and we shall not need their help.

All our expenses will be the buying of the stock and the wages of the men. Now, even if the packers should try to keep away the supply of live stock from us we have sufficient sympathy and connections to get all the stock we can kill. The live-stock men in the Western cities are all our friends or, at least, opposed to the packers here and they will ship us all the stock we want. But then there is the Granger element. The farmers throughout the State of Illinois are in sympathy with us and would be glad to sell us their stock. They find difficulty in selling it to the packers here. We could get enough stock in this State alone to keep us busy all winter.

"Now, you may think this is wild scheming, but preparations have been commenced. There is a committee that has charge of the matter. Carlton, Barry, and Butler are on the committee, and representatives of a great many assemblies have a vote in it. We are going to issue stock at $10 a share and shall sell it in all K. of L. assemblies and trades unions. Can the packers with their millions buy up the stock and freeze us out? No, sir. No one can hold a share unless he is a K. of L., and, furthermore, it makes no difference whether you hold one share or fifty, you have only got one vote. So there can be no freezeout.

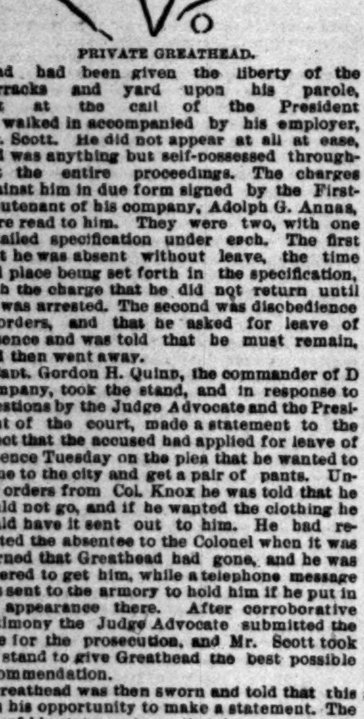
Every K. of L. will buy only the canned goods bearing our patent trade-mark. You will soon find out that the boycott on Armour's goods is on in earnest. The retail butchers in the East have been yearning for an opportunity to put it into effect for a long time. They object to men in the West dictating their prices and then turning round and making wages here. Those retail dealers in the East who belong to the K. of L. wanted to put the boycott on his goods a year ago, but were prevented by the Executive Board. But now they will do it, and all Knights and their friends down there will buy only our goods as soon as we get started. We can make things cheaper than the packers, because we do not ask the enormous interest that the capitalist takes for capital invested, and because our workingmen are stockholders and get back a certain percentage of what they pay for the goods, still further reducing the cost to themselves.

"In connection with the packing-house we also propose to establish a coöperative tannery, where the hides will be tanned, and we can then make our own shoes. Later on we may open still more establishments in connection with the principal one."

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Greathead on Trial for Absence Without Leave.

A little, dark office across the yard from brigade headquarters was selected as the place of meeting for the garrison court-martial, and at 10 o'clock Col. F. Q. Ball, the Judge Advocate, stood up before the assembled officers, soldiers, reporters, and an idle office clerk or two, and read the regular order for the holding of the court. Then he swore in Maj. Koch as its President, and Capt. Miles and Lieut. M. Millan as members, and the Major returned the compliment by swearing in Col. Ball as the Judge Advocate. Ernest Great-



PRIVATE GREATHEAD.

head had been given the liberty of the barracks and yard upon his parole, but at the call of the President he walked in accompanied by his employer, Mr. Scott. He did not appear at all at ease, and was anything but self-possessed throughout the entire proceedings. The charges against him in due form signed by the First-Lieutenant of his company, Adolph G. Annas, were read to him. They were two, with one detailed specification under each. The first that he was absent without leave, the time and place being set forth in the specification, with the charge that he did not return until he was arrested. The second was disobedience of orders, and that he asked for leave of absence and was told that he must remain, and then went away.

Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, the commander of D Company, took the stand, and in response to questions by the Judge Advocate and the President of the court, made a statement to the effect that the accused had applied for leave of absence Tuesday on the plea that he wanted to come to the city and get a pair of pants. Under orders from Col. Knox he was told that he could not go, and if he wanted the clothing he could have it sent out to him. He had reported the absentee to the Colonel when it was learned that Greathead had gone, and he was ordered to get him, while a telephone message was sent to the armory to hold him if he put in an appearance there. After corroborative testimony the Judge Advocate submitted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Scott took the stand to give Greathead the best possible recommendation.

Greathead was then sworn and told that this was his opportunity to make a statement. The gist of his statement was that he was not well, and thought more of getting home and donning warm, dry clothing than of his orders. He intended going back to the yards. There was a good deal of talk about company affairs of no interest to the general public and some rebutting testimony by Capt. Quinn.

At the conclusion of the taking of evidence the great court-martial of the Stock-Yards campaign proceeded to lock itself in to digest the testimony and reach a finding. This will be kept secret, as well as the sentence, until Gen. Fitz-Simons has passed upon it and forwarded it to the Governor, who will publish the finding in orders, with his approval, if it meets with it. There is some hope that the result of the matter may be known in a week, and there is the greatest reason for thinking that under the State law the punishment cannot go farther than a dishonorable discharge.

AGGRESSIVE STRIKERS.

Sending Threatening Circulars to Non-Union Men.

Cut off from all verbal communication with the men at work in the packing-houses, the strikers have undertaken to reach them with printed intimidation circulars. These circulars are signed "Executive Committee," and are in effect simple orders to quit work. The vengeance of the labor organizations is threatened if the men refuse. Members of the Executive Committee deny that the circulars were issued with their knowledge or consent, and claim that if any have been sent to men in the packing-houses it was without the committee's authority. This is the secret circular spoken of the other day, and which John Holden, one of the strikers, tried to make a woman deliver to her husband. One of the circulars was put into the hands of Philip Smith, the boss cellar-man for the firm of Moran & Healy, yesterday. A notice was written on the margin to the effect that a delegation would meet Mr. Smith at the corner of Forty-seventh and Loomis streets to get his answer, and that unless he consented to quit work he would have to take the consequences. He immediately acquainted Mr. Moran with the circumstances, and the latter thereupon made application to Adjutant Darrac for a detail of deputies to escort Mr. Smith home, stating that if he was interfered with the house could not run. The detail was made as requested, and when Mr. Smith and the escort reached the corner above-mentioned the delegation made its appearance. It consisted of between fifty and sixty of the strikers, and manifested its desire to relieve the escort of further duty. This was objected to, and as the crowd was becoming excited it was deemed advisable to summon military aid. Surrounded by a cordon of soldiers and the deputies Mr. Smith was escorted to his home on the corner of King and Forty-eighth streets, where he said he would be able to take care of himself during the night. The crowd followed along behind, but did not attempt any violence. He will be escorted into the yards again this morning, and if the threatening demonstrations continue he will move his residence, as Louis Horn did earlier in the day. Horn had nearly the same experience, although the strikers went a step farther in his case. They threw stones into the house, smashed his windows, and threatened his wife and children. He stood it for several days, but yesterday concluded to get out of the neighborhood, which he did, but not until after a portion of his furniture had been broken, and attempts made to prevent his moving at all.

The Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association has been sending large numbers of men to the Stock-Yards to take the places of strikers. The Knights have found it out, and are exceedingly wrathy at the discovery. They now talk of running a boycott on the Y. M. C. A., and say they will break it up if they can.

Various Arrests Made Yesterday.

The following men were arrested at the Stock-Yards yesterday and taken to the Harrison Street Station: John T. Laughlin, No. 2727 Dashiel street, claims to have worked for Armour; was arrested by Deputy William Kershaw on a charge of being drunk and carrying liquor to the workmen. Martin Galvin, Ashland avenue, near Swift's, claims to have worked for Nels Morris; arrested by Sergt. Peter Kennedy; disorderly. Patrick Gateby, No. 4338 Ashland avenue, arrested by Deputy E. L. Chockly; disorderly. Thomas Sheehan, No. 610 Latin street, arrested by Deputy T. A. Robinson; who claims to have found the men on Nels Morris & Co.'s grounds, where he formerly worked. John Blake, Wood and Forty-third streets, Sergt. J. Howard and Deputy T. S. Fitzpatrick, it is charged that he attempted to intimidate workmen at Fowler Bros'.

As Richard Heider and William Rodd, employés of Hutchinson's packing-house, were transferring from a Halsted to an Archer avenue car on their way home from work at 8:30 last evening they were attacked by a half-dozen men who beat them brutally, cutting them about the face. The injured men made their way to No. 86 Sherman street, where they board. Their assailants were arrested.

ALL THE MEN THEY WANT.

The Packers Think They Are Getting Along Nicely.

The packers all had substantially the same story to tell yesterday, and it was to the effect that they had all the laborers they could use and had shut down on hiring unskilled labor. Armour had a sign up all day that he would take a few coopers, shavers, gutters, and trimmers, but wanted no laborers. Toward evening he took down the sign and remarked he could use a few more laborers, or could use more of the other packers could, which was the same thing. At other places signs were out for butchers, cutters, and other kinds of skilled labor. Most of the packers were killing hogs yesterday, and stated that they were getting along slowly, but surely. The new men were of fairly good material on the average, and under the supervision of such skilled men as had been obtained were rapidly improving. The general feeling was that the struggle would last some time. A few of the old men applied yesterday for work, but the number was small, and those who applied gave sickness or destitution in their families as the cause. "They are not hungry enough yet," grimly remarked one packer whose direct losses by the strike will foot up a good many thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the indirect losses. It is easily seen that the packers feel stronger and more secure in their position each day, and many of them do not hesitate to say that they hope the strike will continue for some time yet and give them a chance to break in their new force. That they have such a feeling is not at all impossible, since the present circumstances make the retention of the new men to their interest, to say nothing of the great expense in getting the men here and providing them with lodgings, as well as feeding up to date. If they let the men go the expenditure represents a dead loss. The program is, therefore, to keep the new men and to protect them. In the hiring of such expert labor as is necessary the preference will be given new men. Several small gangs of expert workmen arrived yesterday from the East, and each expert was put in control of a gang of new men. New laborers will be able to get work as heretofore, but the packers have got to the point where only able-bodied and first-rate men will be taken. As the new gangs become more familiar with the work operations can be conducted on a larger scale and more laborers will be needed. The new men will also be gradually weeded out, and the proportion of those who will work a short time and leave is not small.

The total number now at work does not exceed 7,000, although an additional 500 men will start in this morning. If the strike is not settled today about 1,000 more will be sent down, so that nearly 9,000 men will be on the ground to begin with the first thing Monday morning. Of this number Armour has about 3,000, Swift and Morris about 1,000 each, Fowler Bros. 600, Botsford 400, and the remaining houses the others. Nearly all of the houses were killing, and among the pork-packers, especially, the best day's work so far this week was done. Fowler Bros. killed 1,000 hogs, Armour over 2,000, Cudahy about 500, the International as many more, and the others in proportion to the number of men employed. Morris killed 1,000 head of beef cattle, Swift about 1,500 head, and Armour about the same as Thursday.

An agent for P. D. Armour & Co. called at the Street Department yesterday and desired some information regarding Italian employment agencies. He said he understood the Street-Cleaning Department employed a number of Italian laborers, and he was desirous of securing 500 or 600 of them to work as laborers at the packing-houses. Mr. Armour, he said, would afford these men full protection, and would lodge and feed them until all danger was past. The gentleman was informed that but few "dagos" were employed by the city, and he was referred to the men who make a business of supplying demands for this class of labor.

AN UNSETTLED MARKET.

The Strike's Effect on Hog and Cattle Sales.

The live-stock market was reported as badly demoralized yesterday, but not as the result of any new phases in the strike situation. It was almost impossible to procure stock-cars for Eastern shipments, and as the local purchases were much lighter than on Thursday, prices ruled considerably lower. In the early morning there were good prospects for big transactions, but the market went all to pieces before 9 o'clock. Hogs sold up to $3.80 at the opening, but about noon the very choicest could be bought for from $3.45 to $3.60. The prices for beef cattle ruled lower, but the case with the other staple. The live-stock commission men thought the market would improve today for both hogs and cattle, stating that nearly every packing-house in the yards would be compelled to buy or quit killing, as none of them had enough on hand to keep them going longer than today. They were also of the opinion that ample transportation facilities would be furnished today, and that the purchases for Eastern shipments would tend to buoy the market.

The situation in the packing-houses remained unchanged, and comparatively few new men were put to work yesterday. The rumors of a settlement of the strike and the supposition that all of the old men would present themselves for reëmployment. During the afternoon several hundred new men were brought down to the yards, and among them quite a number of skilled butchers.

Armour is giving the few small houses which signed the eight-hour agreement of the Knights with the hope of catching the local trade a hard time of it. He has cut prices up that he is selling pork loins at three cents a pound and spare ribs at two and a half cents a pound. The rest of his prices are on the same basis. [illegible]

THE ROUND OF DUTY.

The Militia Well Broken Into Service—An Irishman's Offer.

While the work of the militia goes on just as usual the visitors are growing more and more numerous, and Gen. Fitz-Simons has come to the conclusion that the hours for callers must be limited. Henceforth no one will be admitted to the barracks or quarters before 10 o'clock in the morning nor after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The guard work went through yesterday without any serious disturbance beyond a small calibre row at the Ullman bridge, near the Anglo-American house. Early in the morning a crowd of strikers blocked the city end of the bridge and surrounded about sixty men with dinner-pails, who wanted to go to work, preventing them crossing the river. Capt. Pelouze sent a detail across the bridge, and not only the strikers but the dinner-pail brigade fled into the lumber yards. He then threw out a line of skirmishers, who succeeded in persuading the latter to come in and go to work, and then they were perfectly safe. A drill by the Gatling gun squad disclosed the fact that there was a break in the truck, but it was sent over to Armour's machine shops and instantly repaired. The regular trips to the armory and the return with any quantity of bundles has been adopted and the men having the necessary heavy clothing, and they are all feeling comfortable. There are so far no reports of serious sickness.

The cavalry are doing a great deal of drilling, but have only been called for duty once. A platoon was sent down to the Ullman street bridge in the morning, when the trouble there was reported, but did not reach the point until the difficulty was all over. When the General and his staff went out to visit the outposts and the line of guards he is escorted by a squad of these same troopers who are already beginning to get themselves and animals into some sort of shape and action. When the party of officers reached the corner of Ashland avenue and Forty-second street an old soldier among the strikers called out "Attention!" in the regular style, while an Irishman touched his hat to the General with the announcement, "If ye'll git down and come in, I'll treat the whole crowd."

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

A Poor Substitute for Chicago Beef.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—Since the strike in Chicago the dealers here in Chicago dressed beef are having their cattle killed in this city. The big brick abattoir at the stock-yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is red with gore, forty men being engaged in transforming beef on the hoof to dressed beef ready for the retail markets. Five hundred cattle have been slaughtered there during the last three days. George W. Zell, manager of the Norris Chicago Beef Company, has twenty men at work. He said today: "We have no trouble in employing butchers to do our work. We are paying fair wages and the workmen are glad to get employment. The only opposition came from the local wholesale butchers, who were afraid that our business would become permanent, and they don't like the competition. There will be many complaints this week of tough beef, and people who have had a good chance to compare Chicago dressed beef with city dressed beef. The trouble now is that the beef has not a chance to become properly chilled before it reaches the consumer. There is barely time enough for the animal heat to escape, and the fibres do not get separated. We are striving hard to get ahead of the demand, so as to have a chance to chill the meat before we deliver it. The stock you see these men dressing is from Wyoming ranges. It is cheaper for us to bring the dressed beef here because we can pack thirty-five head in a car, while on the hoof only eighteen or twenty head can be placed in a car, and the freight is about the same. When live stock is shipped two men must accompany each car, and then we have to incur additional expense for the use of the stock-yards."

Armour Has Enough Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—The agents of Armour's branch establishment in this city and the firm of Washington Butcher & Co. have, within a day or two, sent to Chicago over 200 skilled hog butchers to take the places of the strikers at Armour's packing-house in that city. The men were guaranteed one year's steady work at from three to four dollars a day, and were promised protection from violence. There were a number of applicants today, but none were engaged, as it was stated Armour had telegraphed that he now had all the men he needed.

Slaughtering in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The West Philadelphia Stock-Yards will receive tomorrow morning 200 car-loads of ranch cattle on the hoof to be slaughtered for the dealers in Chicago dressed beef. There is little if any dressed beef being shipped to this city and the stock is nearly exhausted. The local labor organizations have made no objection to allowing union men to slaughter cattle for the Chicago dealers, but the force of butchers in this city is insufficient to handle the largely increased business.

Workmen Still Coming.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—About twenty men passed through the city this morning en route to Chicago, where they will be employed in the packing-houses. They were mostly Germans, and seemed unconcerned about the prospect of getting work in the places of the men who are now on strike.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Bogus Butter in Iowa—Death from an Overdose of Morphine.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—S. B. Tinkham of Chariton, a well-known businessman, died this evening from an overdose of morphine. He was suffering from neuralgia and during the day took over fifty grains of morphia to relieve the pain.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Iowa State Improved-Stock Breeders' Association will take place here Dec. 1 to 3. The State Short-Horn Breeders' Association also holds its annual meeting here Nov. 30.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—United States Revenue Collector Thompson today made a seizure of 1,000 pounds of bogus butter in a Davenport commission-house, the packages not having the required stamps upon them. Twelve samples had been previously procured and tested, all but one of them failing to stand the test. It was disclosed that the commission merchant bought all the seized goods from country-butter makers, and much of it came to him unsalted, fresh from the churn, and it was his custom to work it over for the market. He claims he thought it was "neutral lard."

CADILLAC, Mich., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Abraham Hines and George Duels, two desperadoes, held for assault with intent to kill and forgery, respectively, broke jail and escaped in the temporary absence of the Sheriff. They took the door of an inner cell from its hinges and with it pried open the doors between the corridor and the Sheriff's office. A liberal reward is offered for their recapture.

HURLEY, Wis., Nov. 12.—Two burglars went through the new Borton House, pillaging fifteen rooms, and securing several hundred dollars' worth of watches and jewelry. They overlooked a guest who had $8,000 in cash in his room, and were only discovered after the proprietor was awakened in the room with the plunder and a kit of burglars' tools.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The most sensational trial this county has had closed tonight, a jury finding Mrs. Mollie Van Cleve guilty of blackmailing Charles E. Karmire and sentencing her to one year in the penitentiary. Karmire is a wealthy man and a late candidate for County Clerk.

Alexander and His Mother.

London World: Prince Alexander of Battenberg has been residing in the Odenwald, since he quitted Bulgaria, with his parents, Prince and Princess Alexander of Hesse, at the Castle of Heiligenberg, near Jugenheim. He removed last week to Darmstadt, where he has taken up his abode at his father's palace in the Louisen Platz. Prince Alexander will reside at Darmstadt for some weeks, after which he intends going to Paris, and from there to England, as he is quite anxious to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle. His health has broken in the worries and alarms of the last two months, and his nervous system has been so shaken that he will be forced to Heiligenberg, by his mother's care. Princess Alexander of Hesse (Princess of Battenberg), who is "the brain" of the family, is profoundly mortified at the untoward turn which events have taken, but she says her second son has returned from Sofia considerably richer than when he went there, while her oldest and third sons are comfortably settled for life by the excellent marriages she made for them. Prince Alexander of Hesse's circumstances have recently been improved by his getting £50,000 from the estate of the late Duke of Brunswick, but he had always expected a much larger legacy, and the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland and the King of Saxony has excited bitter resentment in more than one German court.

Perfectly Quiet.

Prince Salm Salm, a member of the Prussian Legislature, is dead. This is the last of hymn.—Norwich Bulletin.

THE HUMOR OF A ROBBER.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE MAN WHO STOLE THE EXPRESS MONEY.

He Reiterates His Statement of the Innocence of Messenger Fotheringham and Returns Property Which He Could Not Use—Facetious Indorsements on Certain of the Envelopes—Identity of the Person Who Committed the Crime Thought to Be Established.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—"Jim Cummings," the ubiquitous express-robber, has again declared himself, and accompanies his declaration with $10,000 in non-negotiable securities, which he kindly turns over to the Republican of this city to be distributed to the right owners. His communication is a condensed statement of the information and allegations set forth in his first letter, which he had evidently not seen in print when he indited the second epistle, and is as follows:

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 8, '86.—Editor Missouri Republican, St. Louis: DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines in the hope that you will not fail to do so and so doing will right a wrong done to an innocent man. In the last account the news papers give of the "Frisco" train robbery of Oct-25-1886 they all seem inclined to throw suspicion on the messenger Mr. Fotheringham. Now such is not the case. I done that work alone and I will say I consider Mr. Farthingham a brave and sensible man. He did not give up struggling to get up until he seen a Smith and Wesson No 38 looking him in the face. Our intention was first to "hold up" the "Frisco" at Cuba Junction but my two partners' nerve give out there so I come back to St. Louis and raked the letter on them. Look out for package in Union depot addressed J. M. on Oct-25-1886 look one mile east of St Charles bridge on Missouri river north bank near just dyke that runs out in river for arms and I guess you will "tumble" as how the work was done. The skiff lays behind the dyke. I come down the river Tuesday night from Labadie My partner got "points" on express work from Tom Kape in Ohio He is entirely not to blame as he did not know what we were doing I send you by same mail four packages which I wish you would please turn over to "Damsel" supt. of the express company as they are of no value except to him. Now Mr. Editor please acknowledge receipts of this in your paper and by so doing you will not only clear up the character of an innocent man but also you will let me know of the safe arrival of the four packages of stuff for Mr. Damsel. Yours truly

JIM CUMMINGS.

P. S. I sent that bank note to Frank James for a joke not for any desire to get him into any trouble.

The property returned with the letter consists of notes, drafts, checks, mortgages, and vouchers, which were found in excellent condition. The rifled money packages were also returned, and the robber states that if upon further examination he discovers property which is of no use to him he will return it. The papers had all been closely examined by the robber, and his memoranda and remarks on the margins have made the detectives the laughing stock of the town. One of the daintiest of Cummings' jokes is his comment on a letter to a messenger who had furnished but one bondsman and was required to produce a second. "To see if this 'bloke' is any good on earth," says Jim. "I'll go on his bond." And he adds a note to the effect that his available assets consist of $53,000 cash. The sum in good, clean bank notes, stolen from the express company, is offered as the security for an employé's honesty. At the bottom of the bond were places for the signatures of two sureties. A genuine surety was attached and underneath was written, "Jim Cummings, St. Joe, Mo.; I qualify for $53,000 personal property." Among the papers was a communication sent with a money package on which was written by the sender: "If this does not reach you in time, make the proper complaint." Beneath this the robber wrote: "I have no complaint to make whatever. Jim Cummings." On another letter sent to the Republican, written in St. Louis by Route-Agent J. B. Barrett to Louis C. Redding, the express agent at Fort Smith, Ark., relative to a proposed change of agents at Eureka Springs, and dated Oct. 25, the day of the robbery, the following was added by the interesting robber: "Holy smoke; but wasn't this a narrow escape! Barrett in St. Louis the very day I 'held 'em up.' Close shave. Jim Cummings." The audacity of the robber and his actions have plunged the case in deeper mystery. The letter was postmarked Topeka, Nov. 10, and was followed next day by three packages containing the débris of the robbery.

Messenger Fotheringham was asked today what he thought of the latest Cummings letter, and said: "I don't know what to think of it, except that I'm locked up here. I don't worry at all now. Jim Cummings ought to get himself caught, and I guess he will if he keeps on writing letters. I hope he is caught. They can't prove anything on me in the case; I only know that I haven't the money stolen from the express company and that I know anything about it."

In spite of the fact that this last letter goes to prove that Fotheringham was not its writer, a morning paper says: "When the messenger's trunk was examined there were a number of letters, some written in a peculiar back-hand which 'Jim Cummings' affects, others in a hand inclining to the other direction, and, most important of all, sheets of paper with the signature of W. J. Barrett written upon it a number of times, with a manifest intention of making a close copy of the original. As soon as the documents were examined the detectives and Mr. Damsel agreed that these and the 'Jim Cummings' letters were written by the same person, but how they came into Fotheringham's possession is still a mystery."

It is confidently stated today that the officials of the express company and the detectives in their employ have discovered the identity of the two men recently indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny under the names of "Jim Cummings" and "Richard Roe," but they do not as yet see fit to make their real names public.

It has been ascertained that a waitress in a Pine street restaurant was "Cummings'" mistress, and from her the description, which tallies exactly with that given by Fotheringham, was obtained. The shop at St. Charles, Mo., where the can and cloth, guns, etc., referred to by "Cummings" in a former letter were purchased has been visited by the detectives, and from the proprietors it was ascertained that the man described by the waitress' paramour and doubtless one of the robbers. It is asserted that both of these men will be arrested.

Value of Expert Testimony.

The Globe-Democrat this morning prints the following:

"Speaking of expert testimony," said Col. Celsus Price yesterday, "did you ever hear of the part it played in the Kincaid case?"

The topic of conversation was the evidence given by Mr. Wiseman before the grand jury in support of the theory that Fotheringham stole the Jim Cummings letters in advance of the robbery. Kincaid was a messenger on the old North Missouri. In that case, however, "the trick was turned" at the end instead of at the beginning of the run. One evening the train came into the St. Louis depot and Kincaid didn't appear at the door of the express-car. A hasty search was made, and the messenger was found shut up in a trunk. The car had been plundered and there was no trace of the thieves.

Kincaid told his story. He said that just after the train left Ferguson two men came into the car and forced him, on threat of death, to get into the trunk. He surrendered just as Fotheringham did, and just as 999 men in 1,000 would do when the alternative seems to be death or submission. After shutting him up in a trunk the robbers leisurely plundered the packages, and departed when the train reached Ferguson. Kincaid was put under surveillance. He was taken to one of the principal hotels, probably to the Southern, and possibly to Room 84. There he told his story over and over. The trunk in which he was found was brought into the room. [illegible] After the detectives had cross-examined the messenger as thoroughly as they desired, [illegible] a physician who was called in, Dr. Campbell, who enjoyed some celebrity in those days, [illegible] The doctor turned [illegible] and said: "Any man, I don't care who he is, shut up in that trunk fifteen minutes would be a corpse. I stake my professional reputation on that proposition."

The express officials and the detectives looked at each other and at Kincaid, and said: "The truth." "Now, sir, you are in the hole. Out with the truth."

Kincaid, however, stuck to his original story. [illegible]

"Hello, Charley," said the medical friend as he came into the room; "what's the matter with you?"

"Haven't you heard?" was the reply. "I've been robbed, and I'm under suspicion."

Then he explained the situation, and said: "Now, Doctor, say honestly what you think about this. How long could a man live shut up in that trunk?"

The physician was one of the plain every-day sort of fellows. He pulled the trunk around, looked into it, tried the lid, and then replied: "I should say a man might live shut up in that trunk about two months."

A smile went round the room, and perhaps there was a sneer mixed in with it. The doctor was referred. He turned to the principal official representing the express company, and he said: "You doubt it? Well, I'll prove to you that fifteen minutes of it will not kill a man. How long are you prepared to stay here? Till morning?"

Turning to the messenger, he said: "Kincaid, get into that trunk."

The messenger never hesitated, but got in and doubled himself up. The doctor shut down the lid and locked it. Then he took out his watch and sat down. Ten minutes passed, and the doctor was the only man in the room who hadn't become nervous. He leaned over and shouted: "Charley, are you all right?"

A muffled response showed the messenger was still living. Five minutes elapsed, and the expressmen and detectives could stand it no longer. He spoke of the risk that was being taken, and protested against the experiment.

"Never mind," said the doctor, sharply. "I assume all the responsibility for this experiment. The man remains there until you are satisfied that there is no trouble about living shut up in the trunk as long as he says he was there."

Silence followed this. The watches ticked, and that was the only sound. Forty-five minutes elapsed. The expressmen and the detectives had had enough. The lid was raised and Kincaid came out. There were no more references to the expert testimony. The theory, backed up by what seemed strong circumstantial evidence, had received a black-eye. Kincaid was soon given his liberty. But he would probably have been under suspicion to this day had not one of the robbers quarreled with his negro mistress. She took care of the room which the men occupied on Third street, near Locust, and had seen the rifled express packages and the other evidences of the robbery. Having quarreled with the woman the robber decided that she must be put out of the way, and he called in his partner to assist him. They kept her a prisoner until night, and then took her in a covered wagon out on the bridge, with the avowed intention of throwing her into the river. When the wagon stopped the woman managed to get rid of the gag, and screamed and struggled with such desperation that the robbers and would-be assassins, frightened by approaching help, gave up their purpose and fled in the opposite direction. The woman upon being released told the whole story, and it was verified in such a manner as to relieve Kincaid of all possible suspicion. The messenger was promptly offered a run by the company, but he declined to go to work for those who had wrongfully suspected him, and took a place with the Adams. He has been promoted several times since then, and now occupies a position second in rank upon the official staff in St. Louis.

THE REV. FATHER SAUTOIS.

Sketch of a Remarkable Man to Be Buried Today.

At 9 o'clock this morning the funeral of the Rev. Father Sautois will take place from the Church of the Sacred Heart, at the corner of Johnson and Nineteenth streets. At 8 o'clock in the morning the solemn office of the dead will be chanted, and the funeral service will be plain, according to the Jesuit ritual. From the church the body will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where it will be laid at rest beside those of the Reverend Fathers Swarius, Lawler, and De Blieck. The Rev. Father Florian Sautois, who died Thursday at 10:30 p. m., was one of the oldest Jesuit priests in America. He was born Oct. 20, 1809, in a village in the Netherlands, now extinct, being the city of the historic ground where the battle of Waterloo was fought. Its nearest location is designated at a point seven miles southeast of Brussels. It was there that Father Sautois received his early education, and was ordained in the priesthood in 1833. About the time of his ordination Father De Smet, a Jesuit missionary, then stationed at St. Louis, Mo., paid a visit to Brussels for the purpose of inducing members of the priesthood to come to America and assist him in missionary work. He met Father Sautois at Brussels and induced him to accompany him across the ocean, bringing him with him to Florissant, a small village near St. Louis. There he entered upon his novitiate Sept. 29, 1838, and after one year service was sent South to Grand Coteau, La., where he became the pastor of a collegiate church. For ten years he remained at this point filling various offices, at the end of which time the Missouri Jesuits withdrew their support from the South and he was called home. He was next ordered to Cincinnati where he filled the position of procurator of St. Xavier College from 1848 until 1854. At the end of that time he returned to Florissant, Mo., and for three years labored zealously among the creoles of the parish, where he was made pastor of St. Xavier Church of St. Louis and directed a flourishing sodality from 1857 until 1873. At the beginning of the latter year he came to Chicago and became the pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, at the corner of May and Twelfth streets, and had charge of a married ladies' sodality. At the end of one year he was sent to the Church of the Sacred Heart and remained its pastor up to the time of his death. Two years ago Father Sautois celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood, it being the fiftieth year of his ordination. Had he lived two years longer he would have celebrated his fiftieth year as a Jesuit priest and would stand in the records of longevity with but few of the priesthood. Father Sautois was noted even among his brothers as a man of great strength of character and boundless generosity. His friends were legion.

HE WAS AN ENGLISHMAN.

He Plays a Confidence Game on American Acquaintances.

Several months ago Mrs. Moreland, who resides on Prairie avenue in this city, was a passenger on an ocean steamer and became acquainted with an Englishman named C. W. Beesley, who was a man of fine appearance, good education, and apparently of good social standing. The young Englishman and the Chicago lady became good friends, and he accompanied her to Chicago. He seemed to be plentifully supplied with money and was readily introduced and received into Mrs. Moreland's circle of acquaintances. Beesley told many stories of his personal history. He said that he belonged to an old and extremely well-connected English family, and had devoted the most of his life to seeing the world. For some years he was a Lieutenant of the Fifth India Fusileers, but resigned the service, and has since sought pleasure and excitement in Africa, Australia, and Asia. At the time he met Mrs. Moreland he was on his way from Australia to the United States. All went well with Beesley among his new circle of acquaintances until about a week ago, when he confided to Mrs. Moreland that a remittance from London had unexpectedly been delayed. The lady readily consented to cash for him a draft for £25 drawn on the Union Bank of London, and the draft was placed in the hands of the Illinois Loan & Trust Company for collection. In a few days it was forwarded by them to Gurney & Co., the New York agents of the Union Bank, and soon returned to Chicago with the information that Beesley had not and never did have an account with the bank. In the meantime Beesley had gone to New York. He returned yesterday and again called upon Mrs. Moreland. In his possession New York real-estate securities worth $3,000 which he endeavored to borrow $3,000 from Mrs. Moreland, but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Moreland then became satisfied that Beesley was a fraud, and the case was put in the hands of the detectives at the Central Station. Officers Granger and Marks arrested Beesley at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot last evening as he was about to leave the city, and he is now occupying a cell at the Central Station.

BREEDING ASSOCIATION.

A Number of Them Holding Annual Sessions Here.

The annual meeting of the National Poland-China Swine-Breeders' Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday. About twenty delegates were present and L. M. Bonham of Oxford, O., presided. In the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.; Vice-President, A. C. Moore, Canton, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. McClung, Waterloo, Ia.; Executive Committee, H. M. Sisson, W. W. McClung, G. M. Reveal, Clairmont, Ind.; H. R. Billings, Kansas; J. B. Duffield, Ohio.

The annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association was held at the Leland Hotel last night. The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Swan, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Vice-President, Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Executive Committeeman, H. H. Clough, Elyria, O. It was decided that the association direct its delegates to the National Cattle-Growers' Association which convenes in this city Thursday next, to approve of a pro rata assessment for the purpose of getting legislation for stamping out pleuro-pneumonia in the United States. The association voted to donate ten steers to the Missouri Agricultural College. Congress will be urged for an appropriation of money for preventing pleuro-pneumonia in the United States. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent foreign cattle from being brought into the United States for the next twelve months, and also that all State Legislatures forbid the feeding of distillery slops or swill to cattle.

ENDURANCE IN THE RING.

DAVIS AND KENNEY FACE EACH OTHER FOR THIRTY-TWO ROUNDS.

The Two Men Fight Gamely Until Both Fall to the Ground from Sheer Exhaustion—The Match Declared a Draw—An English Contest Forbidden by the Police—Opening of the Pacific Coast Fall Meeting at San Francisco Today—Prince Charlie, the Famous Stallion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Bill Davis, 115 pounds, and Jack Kenney, 120 pounds, fought with two-ounce gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules, near Rockaway, this morning, through thirty-two rounds. For seven rounds both sparred for an opening. In the eighth Davis caught Kenney in the left eye. The next nine rounds were evenly fought, Davis getting all the advantages in the in-fighting, while Kenney showed the best straight hitting. In rounds 18, 19, and 20 Davis tried to rush Kenney, and the attempt resulted in a series of clinches and falls. Rounds 21, 22, 23, and 24 showed weakness in Davis, but Kenney failed to take advantage of it. In rounds 25, 26, 27, and 28 there was exceedingly hot work, Kenney being knocked down, and in turn sending Davis through the ropes by a clean left-hander. Both began to show punishment. Davis' face was swollen to enormous proportions, his lips were cut, and the side of his face much bruised, while Kenney's eye was nearly closed and his face badly battered.

In round 29 Davis got in a terrific right-hander, completely closing up Kenney's left eye. In round 30 both came up very groggy but desperate. Fighting was done all over the ring. At the end of the round the men could hardly walk to their corners. In round 31 they almost tottered to the centre, and at the call of "Time!" they hammered each other, abandoning all attempts at science. At the end of the round both fell down from sheer weakness, and, although both toed the mark for another round, the referee decided the fight a draw.

Opposition to the Sullivan-Ryan Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Society for the Prevention of Vice is straining every point to revoke the license for the Sullivan-Ryan boxing match, but it will surely take place tomorrow night. It is possible that the row raised by the Prevention of Vice Society may prevent Burke and Dempsey from procuring a license.

Police Break Up an English Match.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An authentic denial is made of the report that a fight for the championship of England took place yesterday at Barlington, Middlesex. The contest was postponed on account of interference of the police. The rumor that one of the alleged combatants (Jem Smith, the present champion) had been killed arose from a local row.

THE TURF.

The Stallion Prince Charlie.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The famous stallion Prince Charlie, who died last night at Elmendorf Farm of indigestion, was imported two years ago by his owner, D. Swigert, at a cost of $25,000. During his turf career he was conceded to be the fastest horse in England for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and was popularly designated as the Prince of the T. Y. C. (2-year-old course). He was 17 years old and stood seventeen hands high. His produce in England inherited a good deal of his speed, and American turfmen expected great results from his importation and location at Elmendorf. His death is considered a serious loss to Kentucky and also to the thoroughbred interests of the country generally. Imported Glenelg is the only prominent stallion now left at Elmendorf.

Fall Meeting at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—The fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be inaugurated tomorrow. The weather promises to be fine and the track is in splendid condition. All leading California stables will be represented, including Baldwin's, Ashe's, and Haggin's. Following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth—Laura Gardner (80 pounds), Valido (94), Argo (94), Leap Year (80), Jou Jou (115), Thad Hobson (103), Black Pilot (103), Lizzie Dunbar (115), Estrella (106), Grover Cleveland (97).

Second race, Ladies' Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile—Laura Gardner, Napa, Leap-Year, Grisette, Notidle, Narcola.

Third race, Bay City Stakes for all ages, a mile and a half—Moonlight (104), Volante (123), Mollie McCarthy's Last (104), Monte Cristo (107).

Fourth race, purse, one mile, for 3-year-old colts—C. H. Todd, Voltiguer, Laredo, Safe Ban, Jim Duffy.

Fifth race, extra, handicap, seven-eighths of a mile, for all ages—Echo (118), Lige Clark (105), Panama (110), Tom Atchison (110), Fred Collier (105), Black Pilot (103), Certio Vari (100), Sir Thad (110), St. Patrick (90), Dynamite (107).

AN ODD ORNAMENT.

It Is the Fashion Now to Paint Faces on Window-Shades.

New York Mail and Express: While passing up Fifth avenue the other evening a reporter for the Mail and Express noticed the bust of a handsome woman shining through the elegant gold-tinted shades which adorned the windows of a fashionable residence. The supposition at first was that the shade reflected the figure of some belle within, but closer inspection established the fact that it was the image of a prominent stage actress artistically painted on the shade. Glancing at the shade of the other window, the bust of the immortal Grant was seen. The old General's face was well reproduced. Speaking of the innovation yesterday to a dealer in window drapery, he said:

"Yes, it is a new wrinkle and will become popular. Only a few persons know of it. These shades are made to order and a bust suiting the taste of the purchaser is placed on them. They are hand-painted; but the greatest feature of the novelty is that the figures are invisible during the day. In justice to the patentee I cannot divulge the secret of the operation. They are painted in the ordinary way, but a chemical process conceals the picture in daylight. The likeness is not visible from the interior of a building. It turns out on a window in the street after dark is on and the gas is lit in a room. The man who holds the patent right is making a barrel of money. Shades in this street are sold at prices in conformity with the tastes and desire of the purchaser. Some like the faces of actresses, others deceased relatives and friends, some those who have lived, but the majority seem to think that some pictures of ancient historians, authors, Kings, Queens, Emperors, and warriors are appropriate. There are many in favor of landscape and marine paintings, but the artists now employed are too busy to be pressed for any new orders. Several private residences in the branch of the business will receive our early attention. Yes, I think it a clever innovation. Poor people, however, cannot afford to indulge in the shades. They cost $75 per window to get them. Wait and see how popular the craze will become before Christmas."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Vets Have a Good Time.

The regular monthly meeting of Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., was held at Grand Army Hall last evening. Capt. William G. Morris, formerly of the United States Navy, read a paper on "Our Navy During the War," treating in detail all of the large naval fights from the capture of New Orleans, the Merrimac and Monitor fight, and ending with the sinking of the Alabama. A vote of thanks was given the lecturer. A lunch was served at the close of a very interesting occasion.

The Adams Company's Looped Line.

The Adams Street Railway Company has at last laid its tracks across State street, and will begin running its loop car lines in a few days—just as soon as the cars get here. Some of them have already been received. When done, it is understood, are to be white in color and different in some other respects from the ordinary pattern of street-cars.

Threatened War on Labor Passenger Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—There was a break in labor rates east of here today which may result in a railroad war. At a meeting of the local passenger agents here yesterday it was stated that an employment agent under orders of the Chicago & Northwestern was supplied with cheap tickets and the Omaha Road had a conductor to make a reduction. A resolution to abrogate this contract and today the Minnesota & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern commenced selling labor tickets at two cents per mile to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other points. The cut is about $1 to $3. Other roads are expected to meet this cut, but will do so tomorrow.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE.

The Dispute Over the Well-Known Scotch Song.

The controversy as to whether "Comin' Thro' the Rye" means coming through a rye field or a stream having reached Cleveland, the Leader publishes this letter from Mr. A. B. Todd, of the Cumnock Express and a well-known authority in Scottish literature. Mr. Todd was born a few miles from the Burns farm, was intimate with many of "Bobbie's" friends, and his lectures on the great poet hold a high place in the literature relating to the life and writings of Burns. He disposes of the question in question thus:

A few years ago a lengthened and a foolish correspondence took place in some of our Scottish newspapers in regard to what was meant by "Coming through the rye," and now the controversy has widened westward, and reached America. By some—and contrary to the universal belief and opinion of the contemporaries of Burns—it was contended that Jennie was neither kissed, nor "draigelt her petticoatie," when "coming through the" growing rye field, but when coming through the small, insignificant stream of that name in the northwest of Ayrshire, and which, after a short course among the hills, joins the Garnock at Dalry. Such a supposition, however, although it had, and has, some advocates, is simply nonsense, and reaches the highest heights of absurdity. [illegible] with the less easy, and the less frequent locomotion then, and with far less attention paid to geography than now, it is doubtful if Burns knew, or had ever heard of, this little obscure stream at all. And certainly we are sure, even in our day, not one in fifty belonging to Kyle had ever heard of such a stream, or knew that it existed, until they learned it from reading the controversy. But, apart from all this altogether, the very word "draigelt" must convince any person who knows the country in the least degree better than a London cockney or a Sheffield knife grinder that it was from walking through the wet grain that Jennie got her "petticoatie draigelt." The burn might have wet it, but it was only the growing grain that was "the dewey wet" or from recently-fallen rain that could have draigelt it. Besides this, who ever knew or heard of any one stopping to "kiss a body"—however much in love or willing the fair one might be—in the middle of a stream? In the era of Burns, too, rye was a grain much more frequently grown by the farmers of Ayrshire than it is now, and rye scones—which were exceedingly sweet, but very dark in color—were a common article of food in every farmhouse and laborer's cottage. It is not necessary to conclude that Jennie and her "brisk young wooer" were wandering among the growing rye like strayed sheep or cattle broken into the field. They were doing nothing of the kind, but they met on the narrow footpath, which ran either straight or across the field on which the grain was growing, and which was drooping and hanging over the narrow path from the weight of the dew or rain-drops which were hanging upon every ear and blade. Such narrow footpaths have we crossed a hundred times when a boy, and have been "draigelt to the oxters" just as Jennie was; and could we only be lighthearted now as we were then, with the world all before us, and as Jennie also doubtless was, with love glowing in her breast and her lips meeting with something sweeter far than honey-dew, we would gladly submit to be "draiglet" yet again in the same manner, whether among the crofts of Mauchline, the moors of Fenwick, or far out on "the distant Cumnock hills."

A much-esteemed friend in America has done us the honor to ask our opinion on the matter which at present is creating some little stir there, and if what we have said does not open the eyes of all doubters as to the true meaning of glorious Robert Burns, then they will, and they deserve to be doomed to wander by some Yetholm gipsy girl in the channel of the Rye stream—

While tumbling brown, the burn comes down
And roars frae bank to brae.

A TURKISH WEDDING.

Marriage Customs Among the Faithful Servants of the Sultan.

Brooklyn Magazine: All weddings in Turkey, among Turks, whether in provinces or cities, are arranged by old women and are complicated, tedious affairs. The bridegroom holds fête several days at his home for his men friends, and the prospective bride at her home with her young friends—girls, of course. The night before the wedding the married women of her acquaintance come and eat the married woman's dinner with her, which consists principally, as Sam Weller would say, of a "swarry" or leg of mutton and trimmings. The next day the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house in a sedan chair, with a retinue of slaves carrying her wedding presents on trays on their heads, covered with colored tarlatan. The procession is sometimes quite imposing. The bride's female relatives are also there in the new harem until nightfall, and they retire to their houses, leaving the bride sitting on a sort of throne, veiled. The bridegroom is then admitted, and he is to throw himself at the bride's feet and offer her his wedding present of some handsome jewelry and beg her to raise her veil and strike him blind by her beauty. Sometimes he is struck dumb by her ugliness, for he never looks on her face until after the wedding.

When a babe is born in any house there is great rejoicing if it be a boy, less if a girl. The wife is proud for a while, but Turkish women are not good mothers. They are too childlike themselves. When a girl is born in a Sultan's house they fire seven guns; when a boy, twenty-one. The boys die early; the girls are more apt to live. This is supposed to be a divine interposition of Providence to prevent too many claimants to the throne. Babies are dressed like mummies in swaddling clothes for six months; then the boys are put in trousers, sometimes in Generals' or Colonels' uniforms, regularly made.

When the Sultan takes a wife no ceremony is considered necessary more than to present his bride. The new Sultan inherits all the widows and slaves of his predecessor, and every year of his reign, at the feast of the Ramazan, he receives a new one from his mother. He takes any other girl or woman to his harem who happens to strike his fancy. Slaves who become mothers are instantly promoted to the rank of Sultana. Six months before the feast of Ramazan the Valide Sultana orders that all the young candidates be brought to her, and she chooses fifty and then sometimes more of her lot. These are immediately given instruction and training, and at the beginning of the grand feast she again chooses, and this time the choice is final. At the evening of the appointed day the Sultan, upon retiring, finds the bride standing nude, with folded hands and lowered eyes, at the foot of his bed. After he has retired she must lift the bed-clothes at the foot and crawl into bed in that way as a sign of subjection.

Girls arrive at legal majority at 9 years of age, and are frequently married at 12. Children of 12 and 13 are often [illegible] their own. They are old at 25. The old Turkish women have a hard lot of it. Beyond respect for age which they contrive to inspire by tooth and nail among other wives younger than they, their lives are not happy. They are provided for, and as long as the Sultan lives he feeds his family, old and all alike.

Mr. Blaine in Prime Condition.

New York Tribune: Mr. Blaine spent last week here. He surprised himself no less than his friends by the light impression that his two weeks' campaigning in Pennsylvania made on him physically. He remarked while chatting about his visit to Pennsylvania that he has a healthful feeling of being tired at night to be [illegible] no fatigue during the entire trip, and that a night's rest always refreshed and invigorated him. He looks the picture of health. [illegible] New Jersey the other day [illegible] him to step on the scales, and the beam at 192½ pounds. [illegible] from public speaking and utterances. [illegible] ago received the pleasant reply: "I think [illegible] to be more eloquent with a few brilliant flashes of silence."

A Slave Branded on the Cheek.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: During the trial of a case before the Superior Court recently a witness was examined [illegible] Edmund Butler, or "Tuck Lovell," [illegible] was called, [illegible] by Mr. Lovell, [illegible] Tuck was employed by him. During the war, when sanguinary justice was meted out to the offender, Tuck was charged with having [illegible] Shortly after the date of accusation [illegible] of the hot iron are as plainly visible [illegible] as they were first burned, and he claims that he [illegible] of the crime.

The Big Trees Doomed.

The "big trees" of California [illegible] extinct. Seventeen lumber companies, [illegible] from 3,000 to 25,000 acres of redwoods, and are waging a war of extermination [illegible] with all the weapons known to the logging-camp.

THE RYE.

Well-Known Scotch

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WEDDING.

long the Faithful Serv-
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Prime Condition.

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Lyndale: During the trial
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California will soon be
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known to the modern

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

LONSDALE'S TROUPE OF BAD ACTORS TO RETURN TO ENGLAND.

The Lordly Appendage to the Cameron Not a Strong Enough Attraction to Bring the American Dollar Into the Treasury—Continuation of the Sears Blackmail Case—Testimony Implicating the Man in a Scandal—Ingersoll and the Chicago Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Violet Cameron opera company has finally concluded to leave these inhospitable shores forever. Miss Cameron is disgusted because Lord Lonsdale refused to return to this country, the chorus is the most homesick lot of girls that ever was seen, theatrical managers in other cities have refused to let the company appear, and Lord Lonsdale's little pot of gold has almost disappeared. The last performance will be given at the Casino tomorrow night, and, after a short engagement in Brooklyn, the first convenient steamer will take back to England the most effective object lesson that no lordly appendage can float a fourth-estate combination in this country. This decision has been reached lately, because the whole tour has been a colossal failure. There has been scarcely a paying night since the first two performances, and Lord Lonsdale recently wrote to a friend in this city that he was sorry that he ever came here, and certainly would never come again. The out-of-town dates are being canceled as rapidly as possible. John Stetson refused to allow the appearance of the company at the Globe Theatre in Boston, and Chicago sent a like emphatic veto. H. B. Lonsdale, the business manager of the company, frankly admitted last night that the sooner the company went back the better it would be for everybody.

The Sears Blackmail Case.

The case of Andrew J. Whiteman, charged with conspiracy and blackmail by Charles B. Sears of Buffalo, was resumed today. The affidavit of Sears was submitted. He swore he had never met and did not know May Thatcher. For the defense, the first witness was one of the accused, Samuel J. Lowell. He had been hired by a lawyer named Richards to shadow Sears, and secured the assistance of Whiteman. He was watching Sears Feb. 10 when he met May Thatcher in Fourteenth street and went with her to the St. Omer Hotel. Witness reported the case and was then directed to find the girl and care for her, as $100,000 was involved. Lawyer Bolles told the girl he could do nothing for her unless she made affidavit that Sears was the father of her child. On cross-examination witness admitted having been arrested several times, but said he was honorably discharged. Lawyer Richards, attorney for Mrs. Sears, deposed that Sears admitted to him that he had been guilty of adultery with a woman named Davidson at Crescent City, but that his wife had condoned it.

Lowell was ordered to watch Sears and told to get some man, not a detective, but a reputable citizen, to aid him. Lowell reported that Sears had stopped at St. Omer's Hotel with a woman whose address was unknown. The detective was ordered to find the woman and to take care of her for the purpose of identification. Witness heard a story from her a few days after. Witness said he had all the necessary evidence against Sears. After he secured other evidence he had no use for the Thatcher woman, and did not care to use her evidence. He sent her to Buffalo himself and paid the expense of keeping her before she went. He drew up the affidavit and gave it to Lowell to have her sign it before Bolles. Witness had a diary belonging to Sears in which was recorded his various adulteries, and had confronted Sears with it. He said he was ready to prove that Sears did register and take a room at the St. Omer Hotel, and also had conclusive evidence of other acts of adultery on the part of Sears. It was elicited on cross-examination that the damages asked in the various suits in the case amount to nearly $350,000. Lawyer Bolles, one of the defendants, testified that Whiteman brought the Thatcher woman to him; that she wanted to sue Sears for seduction; and that he gave her legal advice. He took the girl's affidavit as a precautionary measure, and wrote to Sears stating the case. Edward Shields, an employé of the Casino, swore he was with Lowell the night of Feb. 10, and positively identified Sears at the man he saw coming out of the St. Omer Hotel. This produced a sensation.

Ingersoll and the Anarchists.

The telegrams from Chicago announcing that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll had positively agreed to associate himself with the counsel for the Anarchists, and would make the argument before the State Supreme Court, are erroneous. Col. Ingersoll left for Philadelphia early this morning and could not be seen, but one of his relatives said:

I know that Col. Ingersoll has not become counsel in the Anarchists' case. He has some sympathy for them, though. He thinks that there were some technical errors in the trial, and believes the penalty too severe. He has a natural sympathy with all people who are oppressed and is always for justice, tempered with mercy. But the many rumors that he intended to become counsel in the case of these condemned Anarchists are without foundation in fact. The elections in Chicago show that the people there think capital punishment for the Anarchists extreme. Mayor Harrison and hundreds of other good citizens believe that it will be a mistake to hang them. My firm opinion is that these men will not be hanged. Col. Ingersoll will be in the city this evening and can speak for himself, I am sure, though, that he has not been employed in the case.

McCabe to Be Cared For by His Wife.

Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions today disposed of the case of "Boodle" Alderman McCabe, holding that he need not be sent to an institution, but that he might be cared for by his wife. The Judge fixed his bail at $20,000 for the prisoner's production in court should he recover his reason.

MARINE NOTES.

A Severe Storm on Lake Erie—A Schooner in Danger.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A cloudy sky was followed this afternoon by a brisk wind from the east, shifting to the northeast, with rain and snow. It took but a few hours to work up a nasty sea, and tonight is one of the wildest on this lake this season. A short time before the blow began the river tug Crusader left this port with the schooner W. A. Sherman, the latter light for Detroit. They had not gone far up the lake when the tow-line parted. In this shape the schooner drifted to within 800 or 1,000 feet of the breakwater before she succeeded in getting her anchor down and fetching up. Grave fears are entertained for their safety tonight lest she should drag her anchor and be dashed on the breakwater or go ashore. A close watch is being kept from the lookout by the life-saving crew, and Capt. Goodwin and his men are ready for any emergency. He has a horse ready to drag the apparatus up the beach and save the crew of nine men aboard of her in case of accident.

During the blow this afternoon the propeller Egyptian arrived off this port and leaving her schooners Pelican and Charles Wall undertook to make the Port of Fairport. When four miles below this port she was compelled by the heavy sea and the fear that she would not be able to enter the harbor at Fairport to turn about and make this port. In coming in she took a sheer at the entrance to the pier on account of the wind and sea and ran into the schooner San Diego, which was waiting to get away at the entrance to the harbor. She lost considerable of her bulwarks on her port side and carried away the port cathead of the schooner, besides doing other damage to both vessels.

A sailor by the name of John McGee fell into the hold of the propeller Grand Traverse while she was trying to make fast to the dock, and had several ribs broken, and was also severely cut about the head.

A sailor on board of the Egyptian by the name of George Heice was knocked overboard by a boom while twenty-five miles from this port, and was drowned. His home is said to be in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The tugs Markham and Kelderhouse found the barges Sunshine and Crosthwaite of the White and Friant tow before the snow-storm and towed them under the breakwater here. The tug Dorr could not find the Oneonta and returned to port. The wind at 10 o'clock was blowing twenty miles an hour from the northeast, with heavy snow. The steamer Ohio, which struck at the Crossing, arrived late tonight and grounded in Blackwell Canal.

Huge Octopus.

The Fish Commission at Washington has a giant octopus which measures five feet across its body. It was captured in the Atlantic 100 miles northeast of Cape Henry by the Fish Commissioners' steamer Albatross.

A Russian Centenarian.

Russian's distinguished centenarian is Count Sergius Uvanoff, who was one of the secretaries of the Russian Embassy in Paris in Napoleon I.'s time. He is still robust.

A MILWAUKEE EDITOR CANED.

Col. Knight Attacks Horace Rublee of the "Sentinel"—The Kuhl Damage Suit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—There has been a widespread sensation in the city today over an attack made this forenoon on Horace Rublee, editor-in-chief of the *Sentinel*, by Col. J. H. Knight, Ashland, an associate of Postmaster-General Vilas in business ventures and a politician of considerable notoriety through the State. Sunday morning previous to the recent election the *Sentinel* contained the following letter, published under a sensational headline in the most conspicuous part of the paper:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October, 1886.—*J. K. Wright, Marinette, Wis.*—DR. WRIGHT: Inclosed find check for $—. It means we must have Holgate at any price. Use to best advantage. If none is needed, wire me at once. Show this letter to no one but Holgate; then burn. Will send Bailey help tomorrow. J. H. KNIGHT.

Today Rublee and Knight chanced to come face to face at the corner of Mason and Milwaukee streets. It was their first meeting since the letter was published. Knight asked Mr. Rublee if he assumed the responsibility of the letter's publication—which Knight claims was a forgery—and receiving a reply in the affirmative Knight struck him a stinging blow in the face, saying: "You made a libelous attack on me last spring, and I shall not submit quietly to this abuse any longer. I believe you and Taylor (Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee) invented the story of that letter, which is all a d—n lie."

At the moment Knight struck Mr. Rublee Matt J. Simplaar, Assistant State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, chanced to be passing, and stepped between the two. As he did so Knight raised his cane and brought it down with great force on Mr. Rublee's shoulder, breaking the stick into splinters. The blow had evidently been aimed at the editor's head, and would undoubtedly have reached its mark had not Mr. Simplaar raised his arm and turned the stick to one side. Mr. Rublee made no effort to retaliate, quietly taking the blows and abuse of the enraged politician. To Knight's invitation to step one side and be given "a trouncing that would not be soon forgotten," Mr. Rublee replied: "I am not a fighting man, sir, and do not propose to fight." A crowd had gathered, and Knight walked away, carrying with him a piece of his broken cane. Mr. Rublee will not prosecute his assailant. In speaking of the attack this afternoon he said: "I was not expecting an attack from Col. Knight, having known him for a long time and believing him to be a gentleman."

The Kuhl case, wherein William Kuhl sues ex-county officials for heavy damages for being mistaken and arrested for Lon Williams, the famous desperado, was continued in the United States Court today. The greater part of the day was occupied in the examination of ex-Chief of Police Beck for the prosecution. Beck told Deputy Greding at the time the latter arrested Kuhl that the prisoner was not Williams, as the latter had crossed the Mississippi River into Minnesota. Greding had tried to have Beck take the prisoner off his hands and receive the offered reward for Williams' arrest, but this the witness declined to do, being satisfied that a mistake had been made.

A dog-fight between Black Diamond, weight forty-nine pounds, and Jack, weight sixty-three pounds, was prevented last night by the appearance of Superintendent Whitehead of the State Humane Society and a half-dozen deputy-sheriffs; but at an early hour this morning, when the officers had been put off the track, a crowd of sports reassembled and the fight took place, lasting nearly an hour, and resulting in a victory for Black Diamond.

THE ANDOVER HERESY.

The Charges in Detail Against the Professors in the Theological Seminary.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The amended charges against Profs. Smith, Tucker, Harris, Churchill, and Hidcks have been sent to the board of visitors of Andover Theological Seminary. The charges, which are signed by J. M. Wellman, H. M. Dexter, O. T. Lampear, and J. Blaisdell, are made against Prof. Smyth by name, but copies were sent to each of the other Professors with the information that the charges against them were the same as those against Prof. Smyth. The first specification alleges that Prof. Smyth holds beliefs, has taught doctrines and theories, and done other things antagonistic to the constitution and statutes of the seminary and the "true intention" of its founders as therein expressed; that Prof. Smyth, contrary to the modified requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the constitution is not a man "of sound orthodox principles and divinity, according to the fundamental and distinguishing doctrines of the gospel of Christ, as summarily expressed in the Westminster Assembly's short catechism," but that he teaches what is antagonistic to the seminary creed; that Prof. Smyth in the breach of the requirements of Art. 4 is not orthodox and consistent Calvinist.

The fourth specification gives in detail the "heterodoxy" of Prof. Smyth. He holds:

First, that the Bible is not the only perfect rule of faith and practice; second, that Christ in His days of humiliation was finite, being limited in all His attributes, capacities, and attainments—in other words, was not God in man; third, that no man has the power or capacity to repent without the knowledge of God in Christ; fourth, that no man, save they have received knowledge of historic Christ, are not sinners, or if they are are not of such sinfulness as to be in danger of being lost; fifth, that no man can be lost without having knowledge of Christ; sixth, that atonement of Christ consists essentially in his becoming identified with the human race through his incarnation; seventh, that the trinity is modal or monarchian and not a trinity of persons; eighth, that the work of the Holy Spirit is not confined to the sphere of historic Christianity; ninth, that the salvation of men is not wholly by grace; tenth, that faith ought to be scientific and national rather than Scriptural; that there is no probation after life for all men who do not decisively reject Christ, and that this should be emphasized and made even central in systematic theology.

He also holds that there is a new theology better than the old, which is bitterly opposed to the creed, and he has in repeated instances broken the solemn promises made when he subscribed to the creed.

Another Great Tributary of the Congo Discovered.

Vossische Zeitung: Another great navigable tributary of the Congo, which it joins on the right bank at a point between the Obange and the Licona, has been discovered. It is called the Sekoli, and was discovered by an expedition that, starting from Madiville, on the Ogowe, proceeded in a north-northeasterly direction for four weeks, journeying with the greatest difficulty through thick forests and jungle. In latitude 1° 30′ north they came on a river which the natives called Sekoli, at a point, as they afterwards learned, about 1° south of its source. Proceeding further, they came into the district of the Jambis, who showed themselves so hostile that the explorers considered it safer to return.

They again struck the Sekoli, which they determined to descend; but the natives refused to sell them boats, so they had to make some small boats for themselves. The voyage down the river occupied six weeks. The river, they found, is known by different names in different parts of its course. It flows at first in a direction from west to east and then bends southward. About the equator it receives on its right bank a considerable tributary, the Ambili. The water is brackish at this point; indeed, the soil all around is impregnated with salt, which is gathered by the natives and forms an article of trade for them. The country abounds in large game, wild oxen, antelopes, elephants, hippopotami, etc.

Below the equator the southerly direction becomes more decided. The river is between 500 and 600 metres broad, and has many islands. In the lower portion of its course it flows through immense grass plains, which feed vast numbers of wild cattle, antelopes, and elephants. But the navigation is impeded by the hippopotami. The human population is very thin. At last the expedition reached the Congo. At the confluence there is a great delta, almost opposit the former station of Lukolela. The discovery of the Sekoli has added about 600 kilometers to the navigable network of the Upper Congo waters.

A Receiver for Duffy's Malt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Duffy Malt Whisky Company, whose main office is in Baltimore, was today put in the hands of Henry Stockbridge, a Baltimore lawyer, as receiver. The order for a receiver was granted on the application of W. H. Lanahan & Co., whisky dealers at No. 19 Light street, Baltimore. The Lanahans had obtained an attachment against the Duffy company for $7,567. The company has agencies in New York, Boston, Rochester, Chicago, and New Orleans. The agent in this city and Chicago is the P. Scherer Company, whose office in this city is at No. 11 Barclay street. Thursday the company executed a chattel mortgage for $10,000 to William H. Geisheen of a Grand street dry-goods house. The company's difficulties appear to be the result of disastrous outside ventures, in which Mr. Duffy and Mr. Hurley, the Vice-President, were interested.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

KING MWANGA'S SAVAGE SWAY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The Cruel Massacre of the Christian Missionaries — Betrayed and Tortured, Burned and Butchered—Victims Slowly Roasted to Death for Their Religion—Bishop Hannington and His Whole Party Brutally Murdered in Cold Blood.

Buganda letter in the New York *Herald*: Today there is the direst necessity for holding out a helping hand to the natives of the interior, crushed as they are under the most grinding tyranny, and writhing under the cruelest scourge with which the race of man can be afflicted. Famine, with its fearful death and pestilence, with its sudden horror, appalling though they be, are at least meted out with a merciful hand; but the native tyrant and Arab slaver know nothing of mercy, and are as dead to pity as to shame. Well may these poor Africans echo the words of one of old who found himself in a sore strait, "Let me not fall into the hand of man." It is with the desire of bringing before the American people some facts with regard to at least one portion of the interior of Africa that this is written; and the circumstance that it is written in the vicinity of the scene so vividly described by Stanley in his account of King Mtesa and Uganda may possibly help to lend it some additional interest. The establishment of a mission by the English Church Missionary Society in Uganda, or Buganda, as the country is called by the inhabitants, has contributed toward revealing something of the attitude which the native chiefs may at any time assume with reference to white visitors and the innovations introduced by them.

Before going further it may be well to give a short extract from the Church Missionary Society's official account of the mission established in Buganda. It is as follows: "In November, 1876, in consequence of information sent home by the traveler Stanley of the readiness of Mtesa, King of Uganda, a great potentate on the shores of one of the largest African lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, to receive Christian teachers, and of two anonymous donations of £5,000 each being offered to send a missionary expedition to his dominions, the society resolved, in dependence upon God, to organize such a mission. A well-equipped party proceeded accordingly to East Africa in the spring of 1877, and several other parties have followed, one of which in 1878 went via the Nile, under the auspices of Col. Gordon, then Governor of the Egyptian Soudan. The first leader, Lieut. G. Shergold Smith, R. N., and Mr. T. O'Neil were killed on the Island of Ukerewe; others have died or have been invalided home, but the mission has maintained its position in Uganda ever since its cordial reception by Mtesa in July, 1877." The gentle Mtesa when he had grown tired of his new visitors left them very short of food; but in Africa starvation may be classed among the minor ills of existence.

On the death of Mtesa in 1884 he was succeeded by one of his younger sons named Mwanga, who soon began to show signs of possessing a very different spirit from his father. Mwanga, while still a Prince, was a frequent visitor at the English mission and also at the French Roman Catholic mission, which had been established in 1870. He was accustomed to say that if he should ever become King that he would do great things for the missionaries. It will be seen how he kept his promise. After he had been chosen King he at first showed some inclination to reject idolatry and the native charms, and one of his head pages, a Christian, told with great satisfaction how the King had caused a sorcerer, or medicine man, to be pushed about and beaten (the tragic fate of this poor page will be told later on). It was, however, with much misgiving that the missionaries heard of the incident of the medicine man. For if the King set so light by the religion of his own country what favor would he show to the religion of strangers, which opposed itself to his most cherished vices? Moreover the chiefs of the country had the rooted idea, assiduously fostered by Arab traders, that the object of the missionaries was to seize the country, and the doctrine of the common fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man could not fail to be most distasteful to the arch slave-hunters and slave-holders of East Equatorial Africa. The growing suspicion and discontent at last broke out into deeds of open violence, and in January, 1885, on the trumped up charge that the missionaries were bringing large numbers of white men into the country and secreting them somewhere on the shores of the Nyanza, the King sent an army to entrap the missionaries as they were going down to the mission post. While on the way they were seized, dragged, and pushed about with great violence and marched a distance of ten miles, strongly guarded, and then insolently bidden to go their way. Some children belonging to the mission, who were with them, were seized and carried off. The missionaries, utterly unprepared for such treatment, made the best of their way to the Chief Judge and pleaded their case, but, so far from getting any redress or justice, they heard him give orders that the next morning they should be seized, bound, and bundled out of the country, bag and baggage.

The Judge's decision was received with uproarious applause by an ill-conditioned mob, who forthwith seizing the unhappy missionaries hustled them out of the great man's presence, especially overjoyed for the various pieces of their dress. However, the Judge sent an executioner to call off the mob and their victims were allowed to leave in safety. On reaching the mission they immediately dispatched as large a present as the mission could afford, some £200 or £300 sterling in value, by this means hoping to avert the catastrophe which they dreaded and to secure the release of the poor children who had been taken captive. The present was accepted, but the little boys were not delivered up, and the next day to the utter horror of the missionaries they received the dreadful tidings that three of the prisoners were to be burned alive. This awful crime was actually perpetrated, and the two boys and a grown-up man, who had been seized on the pretext that he was a Christian, were burned to death in a slow fire after having their hands hacked off. All the while they were cruelly mocked and taunted by the chief appointed to carry out the diabolical sentence. The only crime laid to their charge was that they were Christians. The murders were doubtless committed to deter others from learning, but so far from their having this effect the work of the mission grew and increased in a remarkable manner. The King first of all forbade the people to come near the mission, but gradually the restriction became a dead letter, and the missionaries, though cut to the heart by what had happened, hoped to live down the hatred and suspicion they had incurred and to gain the confidence of the rulers of the country.

But with what result will presently appear. The King, now acting with extreme dissimulation, became apparently friendly, sent repeated presents of cattle to the mission, and told his pages, of whom he has a great number, that they might learn to read. These pages are mostly the sons of chiefs, and, as they grow up, become chiefs in turn. The work now went on prosperously, many books and papers were freely circulated, and people of all conditions were baptized. The King had extended his favor to the French priests, for whom he had sent, and they also gathered a considerable number of people about them. When the storm had blown over a little the King expressed a desire for more Englishmen and bade the missionaries write and ask their brethren to come. He sent a special messenger to bring them, but the expected brethren did not at that period arrive.

Subsequently Bishop Hannington, who had been appointed to superintend the Church of England in Eastern Equatorial Africa, wrote, expressing his intention of visiting Buganda. The King was duly informed of the fact and shown a paotograph of the Bishop. He expressed himself well pleased, but later, on hearing that the Bishop would probably arrive at the east shore of the lake instead of the south, which was the more ordinary route, he began to show signs of suspicion. However, he sent two messengers with the mission boat to go and report on the Bishop, and promised that if the report were favorable he would allow him to come on. This was after counsel taken with the chiefs.

In the meantime the Bishop, having either arrived at the lake and not finding the boat, or else having changed his plan of reaching his destination by water arrived at the northeast boundary of Buganda toward the close of October, 1885. News of his arrival was brought to the King, as far as has been ascertained, Saturday the 24th, and Sunday morning was conveyed to the mission by some of the pages who had come down from the service and Sunday-school. After awhile another page brought the terrible intelligence that the King was about to send messengers to murder the Bishop. The identity of the Bishop was established beyond all doubt by the boys stating that the stranger had lost a thumb, and the missionaries were aware that Bishop Hannington had sustained such a loss from a gun accident. Classes were at once given up and the elder Christians were called into the house and counsel taken. It was decided to dismiss those who had assembled and to go at once to the King and tell him who the white stranger was. The distance from where the Bishop had come taking about three days to accomplish, they hoped that they should have time to get the King to alter his purpose. No time was lost, but the missionaries on entering the King's inclosure were met by two little pages, who whispered to them as they passed, "They have gone to kill them." The King, as they had feared, refused to see the missionaries, but sent out a chief to ask what they wanted. They told him that they had heard of the King's orders to kill the white man; that he was their brother and a man of peace; that he was the King's friend; and finally they implored that if the King did not wish to receive him he would allow him to go back. They told him, moreover, that this was the very guest whom the King himself had invited. But all was in vain. They spent the whole of that day and the next in the misery of fruitless waiting, knowing that the messengers had gone, knowing that every moment of time was inestimably precious, but the day declined, and when darkness fell, sick at heart, they returned home. The bloody deed was done. The Bishop and his whole party were brutally butchered in cold blood.

AN EMPRESS AT HER LESSONS.

A Charming Interior of the Royal Household at Vienna.

The Empress of Austria, whether she appears as "the best horsewoman of Europe" or as the brightest ornament of the Vienna Olympus, is always interesting, and the account which M. Max Falk, the editor of the *Pester Lloyd*, gives in a Hungarian periodical of his intercourse with her as her teacher of Hungarian literature will be widely read. M. Falk, who was in 1865 Secretary of the Vienna Savings Bank, was one day waited upon by a young man, who delivered a letter from the Countess Königsegg, asking him to call on her. Obeying the polite order the next day, he was asked to give lessons in Hungarian literature to her Majesty, and the very next day the first of a long course of interesting lessons began. M. Falk describes his first visit to the Burg as follows:

"After a good many questions I found the imperial apartments. When I came into a room where several ladies were talking to each other, a gentleman dressed in black came towards me, and, without asking my name, invited me to follow him. I went down one flight of stairs and up another, through several passages, and arrived at last in the room which is situated just below the Burg clock. 'Her Majesty does not wish you to be troubled by any ceremony,' said the guide, 'and she has ordered me to tell you always to come this way.' Going up to the second floor I was taken into a room which was quite filled with toys. I had time to look at them, for my traveling companion through the labyrinth of the Burg looked at his watch and said: 'It wants five minutes to 1 o'clock; we have five minutes to wait. This is the room where their Majesties play with their children.' Among the toys on the table I observed a group of china soldiers, representing all the different uniforms in the Austrian army from the most remote days to the present. Since then I have learned that this toy is historic. The Emperor Francis Joseph received it from his father, and had given it to the Crown Prince Rudolph, who was 8 years old at that time."

As the clock struck 1 a door was thrown open and M. Falk was ushered into the presence of the Empress, who received him with a few words of thanks in good Hungarian for having consented to become her teacher. After a few remarks on Hungarian literature, the first lesson was at once commenced by the translation of a French book into Hungarian, the Empress expressing her delight that in taking this course she would have the opportunity of practicing her French as well as her Hungarian. A more charming pupil than the Empress Elizabeth could hardly be imagined.

After a few weeks the lessons became more and more conversational, the events of the day and general politics were discussed, and finally, and not without hesitation, the delicate subject of the situation of Hungary was broached.

It is true, says M. Falk, that the zeal of my compatriots has more than once rendered my task difficult. Thus, in the spring of 1867, when there was some talk about the King being crowned at Pesth, I received a letter in which Hungarian artists complained of court intrigues, by which Liszt was to be prevented from performing his Coronation Mass. In this letter I was asked to use my influence with the Empress, persuading her to put down these intrigues. I took the letter with me to Vienna and began, after some preambles, to talk of Hungarian music, of Liszt, of the mass, and the fears of the inhabitants of Pesth. All at once the Empress said smilingly, "Where is letter?" "Which letter, your Majesty?" "The letter which they have written to you." "With your Majesty's permission," I said, laughing, "I will read it aloud." A week after and the affair was arranged in favor of our friends at Pesth.

When, after some time, the court left Vienna for Schönbrunn the lessons were still continued with apparently more zeal than before.

At Schönbrunn (continues M. Falk) I entered by a long corridor and went to a large drawing-room on the ground floor, which, I heard afterwards, was the favorit room of Maria Theresa. The Empress was there waiting for me, with her large dogs lying at her feet. Sometimes the lessons lasted for two or three hours, and her Majesty did not rise till a voice from the next room call, "Elise!" "The Emperor has come back," she said then, and went out of the room. I waited for this moment to rise, for at my first lesson, having made the mistake of rising when the clock struck two, I was told by the lady in waiting that I had committed a breach of etiquet. I remembered this hint ever afterwards.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A MOB IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Thousand Surround the Jail and Demand Goldenson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—About 5,000 people assembled tonight in and around Metropolitan Hall in response to the advertised and anonymous notice that an indignation meeting would be held to take action on the murder of the little school-girl by Alexander Goldenson. Precautions had been taken by the authorities against a popular demonstration of violence, and the county jail, where the murderer was lodged, was closed against all visitors at 8 o'clock and guarded by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs and police. At the Metropolitan Hall demonstration a number of noted vagrants and agitators were present. The Rev. Sam Roberts, ex-preacher, ex-sporting editor, and constitutional drunkard, carried a hangman's noose dangling from a long pole. The notorious Dennis Kearney counseled violence.

Several fiery speeches were made which created intense excitement.

After the meeting adjourned the excited crowd left the building and proceeded to the county jail, where the prisoner is confined, with the evident intention of taking him out and lynching him. Passing along the street the crowd was greatly increased in numbers and by the time they reached their destination it numbered fully 10,000. Several attempts were made to storm the jail, but it was guarded so strongly that the police were enabled to repel the mob at each attempt. The excitement somewhat subsided later, and no trouble is anticipated.

Mayor Grace Sued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Suit has been brought against Mayor William R. Grace by Julien T. Davies, receiver of Grant & Ward, to recover $150,000 which the receiver says the books show Mayor Grace obtained through the fictitious "contract" transactions he had with Ferdinand Ward. The complaint in the suit, which is brought against Mayor Grace individually, has been served and the Mayor has until Nov. 24 to answer. W. B. Hornblower, Receiver Davies' counsel, acknowledged today that the complaint had been served, but refused to give any information as to its contents. It was ascertained that the sum sued for includes the money that passed to Mayor Grace through Edward H. Tobey's hands. Mayor Grace has repeatedly denied that he had any interest in Tobey's transactions with Ward, and it has been said that he so testified before the United States grand jury which indicted Work, Warner, and Tobey, but there are checks in the hands of Receiver Davies, drawn by Ward in favor of Tobey, which show by Mr. Grace's indorsement that the money went to him. Ward has been credited with the statement that Mayor Grace made $150,000 and Tobey $100,000 by these transactions and with saying that there are among his personal papers letters proving that Tobey acted for Grace.

Mexican Lion.

An enormous Mexican lion was killed near Meridian, Miss., the other day by an old Choctaw Indian. The creature measured nine feet and two and a half inches from tip to tip, and nine inches between the eyes.

Where Republican Ballots Tell.

In Boston forty schoolhouses were used as polling-places.

TO FAST FIFTY DAYS.

STEFANO MERLATTI'S ATTEMPT IN PARIS AND A TALK WITH HIM.

A Medical Committee Appointed to Keep a Close Watch Over the Latest Candidate for Fame, Who Seeks It by Trying to Starve Himself to Death—What the Man Himself Has to Say in Regard to the Matter.

Paris Dispatch to the London *News:* The medical committee appointed to watch over Stefano Merlatti, the new fasting man, during the fifty days he intends to remain without food, met Tuesday at the *Voltaire* offices. They had previously examined Merlatti, and found him to be sound and in perfect health, and decided to let him enter upon his fast without delay. He took his last meal Tuesday night before midnight, and trusts to be able to hold out until Dec. 15 at midnight. Will Succi give up his visit to Paris? Merlatti, according to his previous story, is likely to utterly outdo the Milanese faster. The new hero of the day professes great disdain for Succi, and speaks of the secret of the liquor in the most contemptuous terms. He is staying at the Hôtel des Etrangers, in the Rue Tronchet, near the Madeleine, where I have had an interview with him. Stefano Merlatti is a young man of 22 years of age, or thereabouts. He is short and perhaps on the whole slender, but well knit and healthy looking. He has a swarthy complexion, jet black hair, glistening eyes, protruding cheek bones, and prominent jaws. His physiognomy shows much self-possession, and is extremely mobile. Merlatti, who is an artist, has just come from a eight months' stay in Italy. He began to train himself in fasting at the age of 11. One day after a severe flogging from the priest who kept the village school, he ran away, but, fearing his father's anger, he wandered through the country for eleven days. All that time he felt no need for food, but passed the days birdnesting and playing with the shepherd boys, and only now and then drank some water to quench his thirst. His capture by his parents put an end to this singular mode of living. He had become thin, but was not otherwise inconvenienced. Since then, when he was minded, he remained without food for a week or ten days, but he never trained himself regularly before entering the Turin Academy of Fine Arts. There, at the suggestion of his fellow-students, he underwent a long preparatory course of fasting. He was able to do without food for eighteen days, during which he regularly attended lectures and pastimes; but his best performance, he says, was in London, where for a small wager with a brother artist he undertook to remain thirty-six days fasting. This feat took place last year, but was kept private. During this fast he lost about twenty-two pounds of flesh, being in other respects in sound condition. As regards his new attempt, he told me that he would not lay down his paint-brush. He would walk out as usual, go to the theatre, receive friends, and smoke cigarets with them. His moral and nervous energies would, he was confident, remain unimpaired. About the fifth week he might possibly be liable to moods of dejection and an all but irresistible desire to eat at dinner-time. The action of the heart should be watched by the doctors, as it will toward the end become sluggish. Merlatti, who weighs about 130 pounds, reckons that he will lose in flesh about thirty pounds. The doctors say he might bear a loss of fifty pounds. Hence he thinks he might protract the fast for twenty days, taking nothing but pure or mineral water. Throughout this experiment he will be in charge of eight doctors. Every morning he will be weighed. His muscular strength will be tested by a dynamometer. The water he drinks will be measured. In fact, everything that scientific ingenuity can devise will be used to ascertain the phases of his fast. Merlatti is allowed to remain in his own room under the eye of one of the eight members of the Committee of Surveillance. This arrangement appears to me unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it relies exclusively upon Merlatti and his warder. I asked him whether he had made any bets on his success. He said he had not. He simply wished to show what extraordinary powers a trained stomach could acquire. He did not want any money. I asked him whether he contemplated repeating his experiment in London. He could not say. All would depend on the issue of this experiment and the advice of the committee. I only give this conversation as an instance of Merlatti's wonderful buoyancy of spirits. We might have long continued chatting in the same strain, only at this moment a member of the Committee of Surveillance came in to relieve the outroing doctor. So I took my leave, Merlatti accompanying me to the door.

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

A Disgusted Colonel's Opinion of President Cleveland.

Washington *Hatchet:* A typical Virginia Colonel of the old school had the following to say the day after election when asked how the Republicans came to gain so many Congressmen in his State:

"Why is it, sah? Because we are tired of mugwumpism. This Administration has sickened the Democratic party in Virginia. When we fight we want to know what we are fighting for. We prefer an honest, straight-out Republican to a wishy-washy, milk-and-water Democrat. Cleveland has snubbed the Virginians, and, as a consequence, hundreds of Democrats did not go to the polls, or many of them voted the Republican ticket. That so-called enthusiastic reception of Cleveland at Richmond meant nothing,

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

AN advance in petroleum of four cents per barrel was recorded yesterday.

THERE were 198 failures in the United States last week and thirty-three in Canada.

WILLIAM S. WILSON was hanged yesterday in Union County, Illinois, for wife-murder.

GRECIAN newspapers violently criticise the budget, declaring that the country cannot support the increase in taxation.

JACOB ROTH has sold to John McMahon for $35,000, 100x95½ feet on Monroe street, at the southwest corner of Clinton.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN of *United Ireland* has declined the seat in Parliament for the South Division of Sligo which Mr. Sexton vacated.

IT is reported that the fire early yesterday morning, which caused a loss of $50,000 to "Moody's Church" in this city, was caused by an incendiary.

IT is officially denied that Lord Iddesleigh, the British Foreign Secretary, and Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to England, have had a quarrel.

A NEW YORK paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the disappearance of Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Schilling has been the result of foul play.

FATHER GRISAR of Innsbruck University will write a history of Rome. The Pope has placed all the literary treasures of the Vatican library at his disposal.

THE Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been badly defeated by the regular troops and many cartloads of their heads sent to Cabul as a token of the victory.

FRANCIS MCCABE, one of the boodle Aldermen of New York, who was recently adjudged insane, was yesterday turned over to the custody of his family under $20,000 bonds.

WILLIAM B. BURNETT of Cincinnati, who was indorsed by Gov. Hoadly, Senator Payne, and other Ohio Democrats, was yesterday appointed to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

THE police have been instructed to collect eviction statistics in Ireland, paying attention also to the responsibility of the National League for the refusal of those who are able to pay the rates demanded by landlords.

MUCH alarm exists in Madrid in consequence of reports of a threatened outbreak against the Government. Extensive military preparations are being made. A rising is feared in Catalonia, and at Cadiz 700 soldiers refused to embark for Cuba.

"JIM CUMMINGS" has written another letter. This time it is from Topeka, Kas., and is an effort to prove that Express-Messenger Fotheringham could not possibly have indited the previous epistles. He also endeavors to establish the messenger's innocence.

THE President yesterday appointed Francis A. Hoffmann Jr. to be Appraiser at Chicago. Mr. Cleveland has again surprised the public, as he had previously decided not to give Mr. Hoffmann the place, but he seems to have suddenly made up his mind yesterday to end further wire-pulling.

COL. J. H. KNIGHT of Ashland, Wis., the business partner of Postmaster-General Vilas, assaulted Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, yesterday, striking him in the face. Bystanders then interfered. The trouble grew out of the *Sentinel's* warfare against Vilas for his part in the Wisconsin campaign.

THE money market was steady, without important change in the quotations. Sterling bills were quiet. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was weak in the forenoon and strong in the afternoon on a moderate volume of business. —The Chicago produce markets were slow, with little change in prices except in pork. Some shipping business tended to strengthen wheat, and corn was beared by the offering of some lots that had previously been bought for shipment. As compared with Thursday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard unchanged, meats 2½ cents higher, corn and flaxseeds ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, barley, and rye ¼ cent higher.

THE present terms of the following Republican United States Senators expire the 3d of March: Hawley of Connecticut, Harrison of Indiana, Hale of Maine, Dawes of Massachusetts, Conger of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, Van Wyck of Nebraska, Sewell of New Jersey, Miller of New York, Sherman of Ohio, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Edmunds of Vermont, Williams of California, who recently succeeded Hearst, Mahone of Virginia, and Sawyer of Wisconsin. Senators Hawley, Hale, Dawes, Conger, McMillan, Miller, Sherman, Aldrich, Edmunds, and Sawyer will be their own successors. There seems to be little doubt now that Senator Harrison will be reëlected in Indiana. Van Wyck will have a stiff contest with a Republican opponent in Nebraska, but may win. Mitchell will probably retain his seat from Pennsylvania. Williams of California and Sewell of New Jersey, both Republicans, will doubtless be succeeded by Democrats. A Democrat has already been elected to succeed Mahone, Republican. The Republicans gain the seat in Nevada now held by Fair. The net Republican loss, therefore, is two. The present Senate stands 41 Republicans, 1 Readjuster (Riddleberger), and 34 Democrats. The next Senate will therefore stand 39 Republicans, 1 Readjuster, and 36 Democrats. Of course the Democrats may try to steal the Indiana seat. That would alter the figures.

DR. AVELING'S THEORIES.

In one of his harangues in Chicago the English Communist Aveling contended that the American Government was already practicing Socialism on a small scale, and he was merely striving to extend the field of such beneficial activity. The postal service he cited as an illustration of Socialism, as were the free schools and all asylums for the care of the unfortunate, the feeble-minded and infirm classes—the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, the aged, the juvenile orphans, the indigent, and all others dependent upon the public for support.

As respects the postal system, it is only necessary to remark that it is carried on by so-called "wage slaves," who are free to engage in such employment or not, as they see fit, the agents, postmasters, carriers, clerks, and contractors all acting of their own volition and receiving compensation in wages. The transmission of letters and written messages is considered a government duty in monarchies and aristocracies as well as in republics, but it is carried on by voluntary contracts or employment, not by enforced labor. There is nothing Socialistic about it; it is intended to promote the general welfare without impairing the personal liberty and individual rights of the workers.

Equally true is it that asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions do not abridge the personal liberty of citizens. They are the adjuncts of individual liberty, not its substitutes. They are designed for the unfortunates and incapables who cannot use individual rights, and who, by reason of their misfortunes, or weakness, or inability, have a claim of humanity on the general public or the Government for support. Eleemosynary institutions are established not to compel any sane person to subsist in a certain manner or deny him the right to bestow his labor and acquire and possess property in any lawful manner he chooses, but they are designed as places of refuge for those who cannot use or profit by the privileges of free citizenship. Crankism can hardly go further than to confuse charities and eleemosynary institutions with Socialism, which seeks to destroy individual liberty. Wherever the Government undertakes to perform a public service or ameliorate the condition of infirm or unfortunate persons it does so with the least possible interference with personal liberty, and never thinks of establishing Socialistic slavery.

The Government, in fact, aims to deprive men of personal freedom and compel them to subsist in a certain manner only as a punishment for crime. Workhouses and penitentiaries are the true illustrations of the Socialistic doctrine. In such institutions all the inmates are compelled to labor and receive only an equal allowance of food, and clothing, and shelter—just what Socialism promises them. They are deprived of individual liberty and denied for the time being the right to labor as they see fit and enjoy or dispose of their earnings at will as punishment for their crimes. Negro slavery in the South was another good illustration of Socialism, and it harmonized at every essential point with Aveling's degrading system. Servitude in return for a subsistence furnished by the master or by the State is essentially the same thing, and in all respects except the sale and purchase of the slave Aveling's system would duplicate that abolished by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and the Union army. He would merely substitute social for chattel slavery, but the condition of the individual would be practically the same.

Opposed to all forms of involuntary servitude is the system of wage working based on free private contract—a system which displays individual freedom in its strongest form. The man who works for compensation in money instead of products and makes his exchanges by purchase instead of barter realizes the fruits of his labor in the most convenient and effective form. If a shoemaker builds a pair of boots for $5 and buys a barrel of flour for the money he is called a "wage slave," but if he makes the boots on his own account and swaps them with a miller for a barrel of flour he would not be called a "wage slave," although the two transactions amount to an exchange of labor and products, and are practically identical. All work for money wages and investment of the wages in necessaries of life are simply exchanges of labor between three kinds of workmen—producers, common carriers, and merchants who store, preserve, and distribute the goods to the consumers, and whether the exchange of products is made thro' the medium of money wages or barter there is no slavery about it, and only knaves call it such, and only fools believe them.

The trouble with crackbrained theorists like Aveling, Liebknecht, and George is that they cannot understand the functions of money and the marvelous advantages it presents over a system of barter, and this blunder leads them to advocate a degraded condition of Socialistic servitude which destroys personal liberty of action as the only relief from imaginary "wage slavery"—a free contract to exchange service for products.

BUCKET-SHOP BUSINESS.

A great many members of the Chicago Board of Trade are again agitating the proposal to stop the furnishing of quotations to the bucket-shops. The reason for doing so lies in the fact that business with the agitators is reduced to a very small volume, and they believe that the loss of custom is in very large part due to the increase in patronage of the bucket-shops. These institutions are now said to number about 800, and every one of this immense list of establishments "trades" on the reports of prices on the Chicago board, which are distributed all over the country every few seconds by the telegraph companies.

It certainly seems a little singular that the board should be compelled to furnish with unfailing regularity the material on which these parasites feed, and find itself powerless in the case except by cutting off the quotations altogether. But it is conceded to have resolved itself to this, and the question now arises if the board can afford to take such a radical medicine at the risk of finding the remedy worse than the disease. Of course it is known that the very existence of the board as a trading organization depends upon the outside world, which is not likely to send many orders to buy or sell unless kept fully informed as to the current changes in the market. This furnishes the reason for the existence of a large corps of reporters and messengers on the floor engaged in watching and recording the fluctuations of the markets. The figures are sent out to the several Boards of Trade in the other cities of this country and Europe, and are also distributed to the bucket-shops. The attempt to prevent the latter has hitherto been a failure, and it now only remains to try the heroic remedy or calmly submit to the infliction with the full knowledge that it is slowly and surely sapping the vitals of the produce trade of this city.

There can be no doubt that the bucket-shop business is to a large extent responsible for the dullness of trade in legitimate produce circles, and in no small degree for the extreme depression in prices which seems to have settled down like a funeral pall upon everything that is raised on the farm. It really takes away the buying support from the markets, and leaves the bear interest predominant, as it is well known that nearly all the patronage of those institutions comes from the buying side. The suppression of the bucket-shop system of "trading" would not only put an end to a vast amount of gambling by poor men who can ill afford to lose, but it would probably result in better prices for what the farmer has to sell.

THE ANTI-CONTRACT AMENDMENT VOTE.

The fate of the proposed anti-convict-contract amendment is still in doubt, even though it has received a majority of all the votes, for the validity of the adoption will be a question in dispute until passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State. All except seven counties were reported in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday. These counties have since been heard from officially, bringing the total vote for the amendment up to 217,057, and including the whole State exclusive of Cook County. The amendment is in a minority of 21,000 votes outside of Cook County, and must receive about 70,000 votes in this county to carry. Cook County, according to the unofficial returns, cast about 80,000 for it. So it is evident there is a small majority for the amendment.

But assuming that a majority of the electors have voted for the prohibition of the convict-contract system it has been discovered, it is claimed, that the vote of adoption was not adoption after all. The law point raised would seem to be perfectly plain, the only surprise being that it escaped notice so long. The statute covering the method of submission requires that the section and article of the Constitution which it is proposed to amend shall be specified (which was not done in this case). An examination of the Constitution shows that it would have been difficult to put this amendment into any article or section, as there is no section relating to State's prisons or their management. The amendment was hastily adopted in the closing hours of the last Legislature, without having been critically examined by any one, and neither the provisions of the statute nor the Constitution were followed, hence the confusion and failure.

Four years ago the people of Iowa ratified by a large majority a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic, and the Supreme Court held that it was not legally adopted. There was an irregularity in the legislative record. No one disputed the facts in the case. Some lawyers held the irregularity to be too slight to be of any importance, but the highest court of the State took a strict construction view of the matter. In the case of our Illinois amendment the irregularity is far more serious than the one in Iowa. It is specifically provided that the article and the section which it is proposed to amend shall be set forth in the submission, which was not done in this case. The clause, if adopted, would be amendatory either to the twentieth or twenty-first section of the fifth article of the Constitution, and the neglect to so state was a great oversight, a looseness the Supreme Court will hardly wink at.

In Iowa the members of the Legislature whose districts had voted for the amendment accepted that vote as morally binding upon them and supported a bill in accordance with the purport of the abortively ratified amendment, while those members whose districts did not support the amendment voted against the bill, doing so on this same ground of moral obligation. If, as is probable, the members of our General Assembly should divide on an anti-convict-contract bill in the same way the result would certainly be the defeat of the measure, whatever the popular vote may prove to have been.

The counties known to have voted for the amendment were Adams, Cook, Greene, Jefferson, Jo Daviess, Kane, La Salle, Macon, Madison, Fulton, McDonough, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Scott, St. Clair, Tazewell, Vermilion, Washington, and White. Cook has nine Senatorial districts, seven of the other counties one each, and even if these and all the districts in which the remaining counties, including those not yet reported, are located should go solidly for a bill based on the lines of the amendment it would fall short of votes enough to pass either the Senate or the House, if the adverse vote in the other counties be regarded by their representatives as votes of instruction against such a law. On the whole, then, the chances for the abolition of the convict-contract system in Illinois are not as good as its advocates had hoped.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

It has been industriously claimed by the Prohibitionists in the North that political prohibition in the South has been a success, and they point to Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and other States as proof of their declaration. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has more than once produced the evidence to show that prohibition has never been made a political issue in the Southern States except in North Carolina, where it was undertaken to secure State prohibition, and there it was overwhelmingly defeated and has not since been attempted. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in one of its recent issues, confirms THE TRIBUNE'S position and says that the attempts to introduce prohibition as a political measure have proved failures. It also says:

> The Southern whites have refused to divide politically on the liquor line, refused to abandon Democracy or Republicanism and become Prohibitionists or third party men. Prohibition has been discussed and voted on throughout the South; there have been hot and animated battles over it, but it has left no political impress or influence behind, and when a State or county election comes around the supporters of both dry and wet tickets have been seen standing side by side and voting the same ticket.

One reason for this is that no Southern State has ever passed more than local-option laws, and all elections on the liquor question are held on special days and none of them State election days. Hence the temperance battles are fought by themselves on that ism alone, and not mixed up with party politics or State candidates. But in the North the rabid prohibition cranks force their ism into State and National politics and make their fight turn on the amount of harm they can inflict on the Republican party, their sole purpose being the defeat and destruction of that great patriotic National Union organization. Prohibition in the North consists in venom and rancor at the party that saved the Union and has given it the proud place it holds among the nations of the earth. St. John, the leader of the Northern third party Prohibitionists, is actuated by motives of malice and revenge towards the party that refused to reflect him Governor of Kansas because he had disgusted the people of that State by his pranks and follies while holding that office at their hands.

The only State in the South where the Prohibitionists have increased their strength as a separate party is in Arkansas, though even there prohibition is not a State but a local issue. The other Southern States have localized the liquor question, submitting it to the counties and districts at special elections instead of voting on it as a State issue at general elections, recognizing the fact that prohibition cannot be enforced in any community where the public sentiment is opposed to it, and that there is no way of enforcing it except by educating public sentiment in its favor. It is true, as the *Times-Democrat* says, that "Maine, Iowa, and Kansas have "accomplished little good by pursuing "the one plan, while Texas, Mississippi, "and Georgia have done wonders with "local option." This is the record of temperance legislation everywhere. An equally pertinent comparison might be made between Iowa, with its saloon-drug stores and frightful condition of ill-health requiring whisky, rum, and gin prescriptions, and Illinois, two-thirds of whose area is under prohibition because the local sentiment is favorable to it, while in the other one-third, where the sentiment is opposed to it, the evils of the traffic have been restricted and it has been made to contribute a large share of the public revenue under the High-License law.

SINCE the election it has more than once been said that the President does not seem to be aware that anything has happened outside of New York and that all his interest centres in the success of Judge Peckham. That particular local victory seems to have overshadowed all other outcomes of the election. The Washington *Post*, the organ of the Administration, is evidently alarmed at the inability of the fat man to understand what really took place Nov. 2, and kindly furnishes him with a list of the casualties. It informs him that in Virginia the Republicans have gained more than 10,000 on the popular vote and the Democrats have lost *five* Congressmen; that out of eleven Democratic members from Ohio only six remain, the other five having been offered up as a burnt offering to appease the gods; that in Kentucky the Republicans gain two Congressmen and that the Democratic Speaker of the House, Carlisle, has retained his seat by an alarmingly small majority; that in Illinois the Democrats have not only lost *four* members, but among them the champion of revenue reform, who has been horizontally laid out; and that in Michigan they have lost four members, in Iowa two, and even in Indiana they have lost three seats. It notifies the fat man in the White House that "we have lost tremendously and almost fatally, not only in Michigan, Iowa, New York, and New Jersey, "where losses were foreshadowed, but in "Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, where we confidently expected to maintain our ground." But will the President even now understand the significance of this handwriting on the wall? Is his vision capable of extending beyond the local limits of New York?

IN his address before the National Prison Congress Prof. Wayland advocated the imprisonment for life of incorrigible criminals. He held that criminals of the professional class are beyond reformation, and after a term in prison are released with sharpened wits to seize the first opportunity to renew their crimes. Criminals who have served one or two terms in the penitentiary are the most wary, dangerous enemies of society, and Prof. Wayland contends that a third conviction for felony should be followed by a sentence for life. The Illinois Habitual Criminals act stops much short of this, and requires only a sentence of fifteen years for a third offense, with no limitations or restrictions in regard to pardons. After a third conviction Prof. Wayland would make it impossible for the Governor to grant pardons for any other reason than a demonstration that the prisoner was innocent and had been wrongfully convicted. Ohio and Virginia already have statutes authorizing the life-long imprisonment of habitual criminals, but make no provision against the release of such convicts by pardon. The Ohio statute is still an experiment, and has been in force only one year. It provides specifically that "third-termers" who give satisfactory evidence of reformation may be released conditionally on a ticket-of-leave, and they may obtain absolute pardons as freely as other convicts. Prof. Wayland thinks an enactment of ideal excellence would be the Ohio statute amended so as to permit the Governor to pardon only on a demonstration of innocence, and in all other cases to require the unanimous action of the Board of Pardons.

IT looks as if the "boys" have got the Bourbons in Indiana. They have much more material for bouncing purposes in the House than the mossbacks have in the Senate.

THE New York *World* presents a strong indictment against the President, the offense being that he is not strengthening himself and the Democratic party. It says:

> The very things which have disappointed many Republicans favorably, and the very reasons which commend the President to the Republican voters and win for him the approval of the moneyed interests, tend to disappoint large numbers of Democrats. We do not refer to the politician class or to the officeseekers, but to men who are Democrats upon principle, who believe that Democracy should be something positively different from Republicanism, and who are disappointed because the Administration is not more positively and even aggressively Democratic. The actual results of the change do not seem to them commensurate with the herculean effort which it cost to secure the change, nor with the expectations had in regard to it.
>
> There are other counts in the indictment. It is set forth that the President has acted in a scandalous manner by retaining a member of the Cabinet and several heads of important bureaus who are involved in the Pan-Electric crookedness; that his policy has not been able to stimulate any new or reformatory legislation for the benefit of the country; that he has "sublet his financial policy to Wall street" and civil-service reform to the mugwumps, "while farming out the patronage as spoils to "the politicians and workers in the States "where the Senatorial bosses had to be "pleased and reform has few supporters"; and, finally, that "three-fourths of the offices "are still in possession of the Republicans and "many rascals have not been turned out." It would not be in good taste for a Republican newspaper to challenge a Democratic indictment of a Democratic President, but serious exception must be taken to the last count. Three-fourths of the offices are not in possession of the Republicans. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of them have been assigned to Democrats, and in no place where the possession of an office would influence an election has a Republican been undisturbed.

THE great strike in the mills at Atlanta, Ga., has finally been settled by compromise between the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and the Southern Manufacturers' Association. The manufacturers agree to abolish the pass system, not to discriminate against any one because of his connection with the strike or with the Knights; to remit rents falling due during the strike, and to submit all differences hereafter to a committee of two mill Presidents and two employés, who are to choose an umpire if they cannot agree. The men, on their part, agree that if any man is discharged for cause his work or place shall not be boycotted, and that they will not discriminate against non-union men. Under these conditions the mills have started up again. The conditions seem to be equitable on both sides, and show at least that the Southern strikers have much more sense than some of their Northern brethren.

THE new Election law was adopted in Hyde Park by a vote of 3,436 to 150. The Hyde-Parkers are appreciative people. They know a good thing when they see it. Still, the law can be greatly improved by a few simple amendments which it needs.

THE saloonkeepers of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, have taken a commendable step, says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, in determining to prosecute all who are engaged in the illegal sale of liquors. It appears that there are over 400 low dens and doggeries engaged in constant violation of the laws, and it is against these that the more reputable saloonkeepers are determined to proceed with the view of suppressing them. It will of course be replied at once by the fanatics that their action is purely selfish and that they want to increase their own profits; but even if this be so their course is at least on the side of the law and will have the effect to suppress some of the worst evils of the traffic. They are moving on the lines laid down by the recent National Convention of Liquor Dealers held in this city, and whatever they may do to lessen the demoralization caused by these doggeries is commendable.

THERE is now $337,000 in county orders which Mr. Ryan, the County Clerk, refuses to certify because the Treasury is empty. Ryan is doing the taxpayers good service, and is acting in the line of his duty.

DISCUSSION of democracy is becoming fashionable among the Irish Tories since Lord Randolph Churchill announced himself a Tory Democrat. When the Irish Lord Lieutenant, the Irish Lord Chancellor, and the Irish Lord Justice have asked their followers not to be too hard on American Democracy, there is something to hope for.

A STATEMENT was printed in yesterday's papers to the effect that "the twelve Republican County Commissioners are likely to go into caucus for the selection of new officers of the board." Who are the twelve Republicans? Fortune, Casselman, and Geils are avowed Democrats, and there are three other of the holdover members who are assistant Democrats masquerading as Republicans. When has McClaughrey or McCarthy acted as a Republican? The purpose of the assistant Democrats is evidently to pack the caucus.

MASTER WORKMAN BUTLER is a sleek, well-fed, useless, sinecure officeholder at $1,800 a year which comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers of Lake, and will not be affected by the price of coal this year. His salary will go on while his dupes among the strikers are out of work and looking for half as good situations as they gave up on his pig-headed advice. Butler's associate, George Schilling, Socialist, is a "walking delegate," and pestilent idler, and fomenter of discontent and mischief, with the view of making recruits for Socialism.

THE Hon. C. B. Farwell's attention was called yesterday to the resolution introduced Thursday evening in the Fourth Ward Republican Club by W. H. Harper indorsing him for Mayor, and all he had to say was, "I don't see what Harper wanted to do that for. He knows I wouldn't have it."

CLEARLY the presence of Powderly is needed at the Stock-Yards to prevent the Knights of Labor there from going to pieces. There are too many politicians and "Reds" belonging to Assembly 57.

President Cleveland and the Irish.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The Democratic opposition to Mr. Cleveland in New York [in 1884] was mainly, though by no means exclusively, among citizens of Irish origin. There was the pinch of the difficulty in his case, and, so far as these citizens are concerned, he has done nothing to win them back. In truth, they are more intensely opposed to him now than they were two years ago. This increased opposition is due to the absence in his words and ways of any evidence of sympathy with the cause of the Irish people. But, more than this, he went out of his path to select for his Minister to England a gentleman who was known to be an antagonist and a contemner of the Irish cause. Had Mr. Cleveland appointed a different kind of man to that office the result might have been different. But, as it is, where only a portion of our fellow-citizens of Irish origin were against him they are now almost all against him. So are all sympathizers with Ireland.

PERSONALS.

Jay Gould is assessed for $100,000, and no more, in New York.

Mark Twain is getting old very fast, but he does not like to be told of it. His hair is nearly white, but Mark persists that this was caused by sitting in damp churches out in California.

Miss Emma Deuster, daughter of ex-Congressman Deuster of Milwaukee, and Baron Paul von Baumgarten, Secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Legation at Washington, are to be married next June.

President Cleveland occasionally joins in the singing at the White House, and it is said that his favorit song is "Wait Till the Clouds Go By." He imagines it has some remote reference to the recent elections.

When Henry George was asked by a newspaper reporter the other day to give his views on the land question he said: "I am perfectly willing to do so, but it would be equivalent to writing an article and I want pay for it. I am no longer a candidate. I make my living by writing."

Verdi, the illustrious composer, is a practical farmer, and is looked upon by the peasants around Sant' Agata as supreme authority on all matters relating to crops, fruit, and cattle. He enjoys advising and assisting them in their labors. But he works at his "Otello" five hours every day, filling in the orchestral score.

Senator Don Cameron is so much pleased with his horseback ride from Harrisburg to Washington that he is anxious to take another one. He has asked Gen. Phil Sheridan to accompany him on an expedition to Strasburg, Va. Senator Cameron is passionately fond of horseback riding, and he finds it a great benefit to his health. He is anxious to go on any trip before the weather gets too cold.

Mr. James E. Murdoch, the aged actor, tells that once during the War he went to see President Lincoln. "I'm too busy to see you now, Murdoch," said the President; "your business will have to wait." "But, Mr. Lincoln," replied the actor, "I've not come on business; I've come to tell you a good story." "O, if that's it," said Lincoln, "it's all right. Go ahead with the story"; and he settled himself down as though he hadn't a thing in the world to do but listen.

Charles Dudley Warner and others, representing Harper's publications, visited Danville, Va., yesterday, and were guests of the Chamber of Commerce. After seeing all points of interest in the city the party was banqueted, and in response to a toast offered by Mrs. W. T. Sutherlin, at whose house Jefferson Davis was entertained after his surrender, Mr. Warner proposed a toast "to Mrs. Sutherlin and the young lady who was then a baby in her house, but who is now one of the noblest ladies in the South—Miss Winnie Davis."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Guinness family, whose great Dublin brewing establishment has been successfully floated as a stock company, have spent money lavishly, but always within their own church and party. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, father of Lord Ardilaun, spent more than $500,000 in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral—"the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of," said the Bishop of Peterborough. It is said that Lord Ardilaun, on retiring from the business, got $12,500,000 for his interest in it.

Mr. John M. Kasson, who has served creditably in Congress and as a foreign Minister, has nearly finished a diplomatic history of the War of the Rebellion, which will show the exact relations which the European Powers occupied towards the Confederate States. He has not only consulted the files of the State Department and the Confederate archives now in the Rebellion Record Office, but he has spent much time in Europe studying the archives of the foreign offices of England, France, and Germany.

"Prince Alexander of Battenberg has removed from the country house of Prince Alexander of Hesse, on the Bergstrasse," says London *Truth*, "to Darmstadt, where he has taken up his abode in his father's palace, the rooms which he formerly occupied having always been kept ready for him in case of his return from Bulgaria. The Prince has sold all his horses except ten. He is to be in Paris early in December, and will probably pass a portion of the winter amid the exhilarating surroundings of Monte Carlo."

Justice Gray of the Supreme Court is the largest man that walks Pennsylvania avenue. He has to stoop for most doorways. He is a tremendous worker, never tired, but rather retired. He is a stout, rosy, happy bachelor. That he is the last makes him rather diffident with young girls. It hurts him to have to say, "How d'ye do, how d'ye do, little girls?" to young persons. He is, however, very popular, and his matrimonial fate is an object of interest. He denies that he is engaged to be married.

A great many Southern people who criticised the President for not taking Mrs. Cleveland to Richmond are finding another subject for criticism in her visit to Boston. The greater part of the talk on this subject is stirred up by correspondents of Southern newspapers. The fact of Miss Davis being on the same train with Mrs. Cleveland and the two not meeting affords another topic for lively Southern gossip. It is expected that Miss Davis will be in Washington this winter and undoubtedly will be presented at the White House, as she is greatly admired by Secretary Lamar.—*New York World.*

With the death of the third and accession of the fourth Marquis of Ailesbury there are—for the first time, probably, in the history of the English Peerage—four women enjoying the same rank and title. Marchioness of Ailesbury No. 1 is Lady Maria, a Tollemache, who wedded the first Marquis in the reign of William IV. No. 2 is Lady Mary Caroline, a Herbert, wedded to the second Marquis in 1837. No. 3 is Lady Louisa Elizabeth, a Beresford, who was married to the third Marquis in 1856. No. 4 is Lady Dorothy, best known as Dolly Tester, a "pretty waiter-girl" in certain disreputable saloons, and later a chorus-girl and alleged actress of the most unsavory character.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Is the Czar about to strike?" asks an exchange. What's the matter with Alexander? Does he want two hours a day and a 10 per cent raise?—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Why are you going into that dry-goods shop when there are so many pretty girls on the street?" "My dear boy, I find counter attraction in there."—*Boston Budget.*

A traveling man from the East sprung the following conundrum on a *Herald* reporter yesterday. "Why is a banana stand like the setting sun?" "Because the 'dago's' (day goes) with it."—*St. Joseph Herald.*

A—"I thought you were a vegetarian, and now I see you eating mutton?" B—"Well, I am only an indirect vegetarian—I eat the meat of such animals only as live on vegetable food."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A young Tunker in Wythe County, Virginia, on one occasion announced that he would read for the morning's lesson "Pislam Siv." After reading awhile it flashed upon the congregation that he meant Psalm civ.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Scrap of conversation between two ladies overheard on a suburban train a few mornings since: "And George is at Harvard now?" "O, yes; this is his second year, you know; he has just entered the sycamore class."—*Boston Record.*

"Sue Fitzpercy has a large amount of airy persiflage," remarked the high-school girl. "Have you noticed it, Amy?" "I noticed she had a tremendous big bustle, Mildred, but I didn't know the dictionary word for it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

An unexpected comment.—Pastor—"En I says again, brederin', put not yoh trust in Kings!" Still small voice in congregation—"Right yoh is, chile, right yoh is. Aces is bettah, 'n dat's de reason I'se come to dat ch'ch wivout no obercoat dis mawnin'."—*Tid-Bits.*

"I can say one thing in favor of Mr. Featherly," remarked Mrs. Hendricks, the landlady, "he never takes the last piece of bread on the plate." "No, indeed, Mrs. Hendricks," assented Dumley, cordially, "Featherly ain't quick enough."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Lynn clergyman relates that on one occasion after marrying a couple an envelope was handed to him which he supposed, of course, contained the marriage-fee. On opening it he found a slip of paper on which was written: "We desire your prayers."—*Lynn (Mass.) Item.*

A dispute arose between two Spruce street newspaper boys, and the usual argument was resorted to. "I'll bet yer fi' cents!" shouted one. "Fi' cents!" repeated the other, expectorating disdainfully, but copiously. "Fi' cents! Why, I wuddent put me hand in me pocket for fi' cents!"—*Puck.*

A small boy on his first appearance in a parish school at Rochester, N. Y., was asked if he knew the Lord's Prayer. He replied that he had never heard of it, whereupon an urchin at his side, with a friendly desire to excuse his ignorance, said to the teacher, "Please, ma'am, he's a stranger from Pennsylvania."

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

Morrison claps his head on long enough to say: "We have lost no strength."—*Syracuse Standard.*

The revenue-cutter Manhattan is safe, but the revenue-cutter Morrison is hopelessly lost.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It may be the Democrats, like the Republicans, will have to get used to off years.—*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).*

Virginia has avenged the slight to Miss Winnie Davis by electing six Republican Congressmen.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The policy of free-traders seems to be to drive workingmen out of the Democratic party.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).*

The matter with Grover Cleveland is egotism. He is an immense egotist. Grover Cleveland is his ever prevailing and pervading sentiment.—*New York Sun.* Not more so than the de facto Mayor of Chicago. The latter is played out and the former is playing out.

A New-Yorker says that Bartholdi's Liberty reminds him of nothing so much as Capt. Anson of the Chicagos demanding judgment on a play.

Every Chicago Anarchist is willing to lay down his life for his great and glorious cause, but he just wants to see what the Supreme Court may have to say first.—*Puck.*

Foran of Cleveland is a toady and a tool of the gold-specked and oleaginous Payne and attorney of the Democratic whisky politicians. Yet he poses as the foe of monopolies and the friend of the laboring men.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *World* (Dem.) calls this [President Cleveland's speech at Harvard] "a dig at the press"; but it is rather a deserved denunciation of that contemptible and corrupting element in the press of which the *World* is the most loathsome and disgusting illustration.—*New York Star (Dem.).*

While the Republican victories are regarded as a rebuke to President Cleveland, the Democrats of Colorado contend that their victory there was also a similar rebuke, the leaders of the party being all anti-Cleveland men. So the President cannot claim any credit even for the few victories won by the party.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

If Grover Cleveland had not frightened the newspapers by his savage criticism of them in his speech at Harvard some of them might suggest that it was not necessary for him, in an address so full of grammatical errors, to remind his hearers that he had never earned a college degree.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The Administration's fences are badly shattered in Michigan. Out of 240 Democratic votes cast at Battle Creek, in that State, sixty bore the words, "Anti-Cleveland," while still another read, "Give us a Democrat who wears a coon-skin cap and woolen socks." And Michigan is the home of Don M. Dickinson, too!

The President regretfully remarked in his Harvard address that there existed no alma mater for him. This suggests the utterly desolate and forsaken condition the President would be in if he should wake up some morning and find that no almus pater in the shape of a Democratic party existed for him either. It would be well for him to take the precaution to cling to this loving parent to keep from being completely orphaned.—*New York World.*

Whenever a man who has lost repute with the members of his own party; whenever a sorehead whose insane drivelings fall flat in the party of which he is a member; whenever a man who has failed in his legitimate calling and attempts to replenish his empty pockets with a public office; whenever a man whose capacity will not bear the strain of a canvass on strict party lines—whenever a man of one or all of these classes wants an office he makes his dead-set at "the workingman."—*Richmond State.*

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

CONTESTS BY DISAPPOINTED CANDIDATES IN INDIANA.

Fifty Cases Now Under Way in That State, Involving Seats in the Legislature and Titles to County Offices—The Struggle for the United States Senatorship—Republicans Keep Up Their Organization—The Congressional Delegation from California Includes but Two Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator McDonald arrived home last night from Washington, where he has been for a week, chiefly engaged in laborne with President Cleveland and the Cabinet officers for a more liberal allowance of Government support to Indiana Democrats, under the plea that if it is withheld the result of last week will be repeated in 1888, and the vote of the State be lost to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The claims of Eb Henderson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, for recognition were particularly urged. Speaking of Mr. McDonald's return to Indianapolis, a Democratic correspondent at Washington who is intimate with the ex-Senator writes: "What is most needed at the Indiana Capital during the confusion and excitement of the recount is a cool, courageous head, and fortunately Mr. McDonald can supply the need. The Democratic Hoosierdom may as well understand the situation now as later on. There is going to be h—l on the Wabash and exciting times at the Indiana Capital this winter. The Democrats have carried the Legislature, and they should hold it, and remember that the party and class of men who are trying to rob them of a United States Senator in 1886 are the same that robbed Thomas A. Hendricks of the Vice-Presidency in 1876. No more '76 steals."

This indicates anew the judicial and equable temper in which the Democrats approach the consideration of the legislative situation. A telegram from Jeffersonville, respecting the recount of votes for joint Senator from Clark and Floyd Counties, further illustrates it, and says: "As the Sheriffs of Clark and Jefferson met in the court-house in this city and declared Dr. McClure elected

TICAL FIELD.

POINTED CANDI- INDIANA.

Way in That State, the Legislature and Offices—The Struggle ates Senatorship—Re- Their Organization— Delegation from Cal- t Two Democrats.

Nov. 13.—[Special.]— rrived home last night re he has been for a in laboring with Presi- Cabinet officers for a of Government sup- rats, under the plea that ult of last week will be e vote of the State be candidate for the Presi- Henderson, Chairman tral Committee, for particularly urged, McDonald's return Democratic corre- on who is intimate es: "What is most pital during the con- the recount is a cool, fortunately Mr. McDon- d. The Democratsgo I understand the situa- There is going to be d exciting times at the inter. The Democrats ature, and they should that the party and class to rob them of a United re the same that robbed f the Vice-Presidency eals."

he judicial and equable Democrats approach the gislative situation. A ionville, respecting the oint Senator from Clark rther illustrates it, and of Clark and Jefferson e in this city and de- ected by two majority ertificate and take his on of Taggart a recount is report of the Com- ubmitted to court until it will be easy enough rm to term, and Dr. Mo- s term before the case e will be Senator at all ontest."

Mr. McDonald a consul- lenders and attorneys e case of Meagher, the f the Peace. To offset en up as hopeless, it hat Mackey, the repre- nox, Gibson, and Van- not eligible, because he t of Indiana for two ot for one year prior to . The Republicans are t matter. A telegram there is absolutely no the claim that Mackey Nebraska.

nder the statutes for be- ice, and it is estimated arly if not quite half a State, involving seats and titles to county begun. Such an in- was never before known deal of interesting hid- d. In addition to the will furnish one Con- wry having determined he Fiftieth Congress if ill be that Capt. James him in the Fort Wayne not a citizen of the ired by the Constitution successful. He has in ed copy of the record in y Court showing that efore the election, took papers, having formally to do this in July, 1858, ms, having failed to do He is clearly ineligible." he Constitution plainly er of the House of Rep- e been a citizen of the ast seven years before recedents, for rather the y side. In the history of ate there are two cases lected were not allowed of ineligibility for the s Albert Gallatin from other was James Shields ord shows this to be a

go to Kosciusko County , as he is a resident of

plied Judge Lowry, "un- ourt was in session there. on and was granted the the election."

re not closed their head- t do so for some time ered upon the campaign an Huston today. "We permanent Republican State, with a central or- Through the work of t to make Republicans publican doctrine and en- in the interim of cam- under consideration in- of clubs in county seats, s in the country. It is auxiliaries shall be con- en the campaign is not h in this city is to be tatives of the county adquarters, with reading rections, are to be pro- obability that the plans to include all of the Re-

ker of the Democratic that much information upon the alleged pur- s to "steal" the Leg- e committee's posses- ake public this impor-

on of the Legislature er of the House of Rep- ash, offered a resolution rarian to set aside fifty- ide of the House for Republican Representa- The resolution at the s a huge joke, but the otion proves Mr. Sayres rophet, as exactly the publicans were elected end Mr. Sayres himself.

esional Vote.

congressmen in the se- te is as follows:

Republican, 18,258; J. E. 16,901; Republican plu-

ale, Republican, 14,866; 16,075; Democratic plu-

n, Independent Republi- 1, Democrat, 12,458; J. K. nocrat, 9,854; Democratic

Republican, 14,989; W. S. 77; Democratic plurali-

Republican, 16,162; C. C. 4; Democratic plurality,

wne, Republican, 20,397; crat, 12,253; Republican

s, Rep., 21,008; W. D. mocratic plurality, 1,58 & ilton County)—James T. John E. Lamb, Dem., 18,- ty, 839. Vermilion Coun- e this 500.

adle, Rep., 22,437; Benja- l. Republican plurality,

Rep., 15,114; H. D. Hat- ublican plurality, 3,073. Steele, Rep., m., 19,241. Republican

ite, Rep., 18,900; Robert publican plurality, 4,484. ckard, Rep., 18,087; B. Democratic plurality,

r from the Republican mmittee.

The Hon. J. N. Hus- Republican State Cen- t out a congratulatory ons of the State, in

v. 8, 1886.—[*Personal.*]— pleasure to assure you amous gerrymander, in tion fund from unholy gh, malicious, and char- ided and abetted by and frauds which have Democracy odious, we Republican State ticket ority; have elected seven resemen—a gain of four ring majority on joint

ballot in the General Assembly, thus insuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate. It is a noble victory, nobly won; and every Republican of Indiana can congratulate himself on the result and share in the glory of the unprecedented triumph in favor of honest government. The most unblushing frauds have been committed in Indianapolis and elsewhere by Democratic thieves and thugs, but, in spite of their infamy, our victory is certain and complete.

It might be well to add that Republican headquarters in this city are not yet closed.

One Contest Started.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—William H. Murdock, Democratic candidate at the late election for State Senator, this evening filed papers contesting the election of Jasper M. Dresser, Republican, upon alleged grounds of misconduct upon the part of the election board. Murdock also claims that 1,000 illegal votes were cast Nov. 2, and that Dresser "corruptly and unlawfully contributed money to be used and which was used in purchasing votes whereby said Dresser procured by bribery and corruption a large number of votes." Nobody but an Indiana Democrat would think of contesting a seat to which his opponent was chosen by 888 plurality.

DEMOCRATS LAID HIM OUT.

Morrison's Defeat Further Explained—How the Bourbons Jumped on Him.

R. S. Dement of Lexington, Ill., whose confirmation by the Senate as Surveyor-General of Utah was defeated at the last session through the special efforts against him of Col. W. R. Morrison, is in the city. Dement aroused Morrison's ire during the Senatorial fight, in which he took the stand that Morrison could not be elected and should give place to some Democrat who could. After Gen. Logan's election Dement was appointed Surveyor-General of Utah, but Col. Morrison evened up the Springfield score by beating his confirmation. Dement is not now overwhelmed with grief because judgment has overtaken Morrison.

"Col. Morrison need not flatter himself," said Mr. Dement last night, "that John Jarrett's influence with the workingmen caused his defeat. The stand he took at Springfield in refusing to allow any other Democrat than himself a chance for the Senatorship had more to do with it than anything else. His position was quietly but prominently and effectively made a feature of the canvass, and it lost him votes."

"Was this done from outside the district?"

"I do not care to talk about this matter, or seem to gloat over Morrison's downfall, but his political career is ended."

"What I want to know is, was any Democratic influence from Chicago or elsewhere used against Morrison?"

"Of course there was, but I am not at liberty to give you details. The Democrats could not afford to let him go through again and run things with a high hand, and it was Democrats who beat Mr. Morrison. John Jarrett did not beat him with money. It's all nonsense to talk about moving a big body of people with money. In the first place that would be dangerous to attempt, and in the second it could not be done that way."

"It is said John H. Colvin took $5,000 into the district."

"Well, Colvin was down there, but he was not the only Chicago Democrat who helped the cause along. That is all I can say. You can put it down that John Jarrett was not the man who beat Morrison."

"Did any of your friends take a hand?"

"Well," said Mr. Dement grimly, "I found it impossible to induce them to do anything for him. I can say this farther about Morrison: When he first came up as a political factor, Illinois was a doubtful State. As he grew in favor it became more strongly Republican, and this year, when he was almost supreme, the Republican majority was larger than ever. These facts are well known, and I think this ends Mr. Morrison."

Judge J. B. Messick of East St. Louis, who has just been reelected to the House, is also in the city. "Morrison was beaten by his own party friends," he said last night. "Judge Snyder, who really controls more votes than any other Democrat in Southern Illinois, was out against him, and so was Judge Dill. Nick Perrin, one of the leading Democrats of Belleville, made a few speeches for Morrison and then suddenly quit. A well-known Democrat told me he (Perrin) had been 'talked to' by other Democrats. Then there were quarrels about the post-offices at Belleville, Alton, and East St. Louis. Morrison lost hundreds of Democratic votes, and I have no doubt they were to some extent influenced from the outside. Of course John Jarrett was a great help to the Republicans, but the Democrats really beat Morrison."

Canvassing for the Speakership.

Candidates for Speaker of the House are very thick about Chicago just now. Yesterday J. B. Messick of St. Clair, Dr. W. F. Calhoun of De Witt, and Charles E. Fuller of Boone came in to see what Dave Littler was accomplishing for himself, but Mr. Littler left for Denver at noon. They are all out as formal candidates for the Speakership, and have opened the campaign by coming to Chicago and announcing the fact. From this time out they will turn the State upside down. Each appears to think he has a good show, but it is too early in the fight for the chances of either to take definite shape. Mr. Fuller said he had received assurances from a number of members that they would support him, and Judge Messick and Dr. Calhoun made similar reports. One thing that stands in the way of all the candidates is the scarcity of old members. Only nineteen of the seventy-eight Republicans in the House were reelected, so that personal friendships gained through past service do not count for much. All the candidates must plow over new ground, and the victory will be by no means easily won.

IN GENERAL.

Confusion in Some of the Figures in "Deacon" White's District.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Much excitement was caused among the loungers about the court-house in Brooklyn by the circulation of a rumor that a mistake of 200 votes had been discovered in the returns from the Nineteenth Ward among the ballots cast for S. V. White and James D. Bell for Congress. The rumor grew upon its travels until finally the assertion was made openly that "Deacon" White was to be counted out by unfair means. The room where the count was in progress rapidly filled with interested people. "Al" Daggett and Jere Wemberg were on hand looking out for Mr. White, while ex-Judge Daily observed everything for Mr. Bell. When the returns from the Eleventh District of the Nineteenth Ward were opened the cause of all the rumors was discovered. On the inside of the return some one of the Inspectors had changed the figures 212 credited to Mr. White to 112, and had increased Mr. Bell's vote from 180 to 280. This would have given the latter a majority of 26, but as the return was all right on the outside it was recorded in that way, and the majority of 174 for Mr. White remains intact.

Stole a Judgeship.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic Board of Canvassers completed their steal of the Judgeship of the Associated Justices Court this afternoon by declaring Ross elected by seventeen votes. Martin, the Republican candidate, will appeal to the courts. It is declared that the job was perfected last night at the house of one of the inspectors, where the returns from the Second District of the Seventh Ward were "revised" by a committee of the board. There is much indignation expressed at the board's action in Republican circles.

The Ohio Tally-Sheet Forgeries.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—After three weeks' hearing the testimony in the tally-sheet forgery cases closed today and the arguments begun. They will be continued tomorrow, but the decision of the court will not probably be announced before Monday. If the defendants are held to answer, as now seems probable, it is said that warrants will be at once issued for the arrest of Allen O. Myers, late managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; Edgar Young, ex-member of the Legislature; Thomas Cogan, late Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; and other Democrats of high standing.

The California Congressman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Dispatches tonight give Vandevere, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern district, a plurality of 200 over Lynch, the Democrat, and the latter is reported as beaten. This gives the Democrats only two of the six California Congressmen—namely: Thompson and Biggs.

Smalls Defeated by the Democrat.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—The official count in the Seventh Congressional District gives the election to William Elliott, Democrat, over Smalls, the Republican.

HIS FATHER FORBIDS IT.

PRINCE WALDEMAR CANNOT ACCEPT THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

His Paternal Ancestor, the King of Denmark, So Informs the Regents at Sophia—Russia Now Said to Favor the Election of the Montenegrin Prince Blazo Petrovitch—A Threatened Insurrection in Spain—Disastrous Floods in France—Cable Miscellany.

SOPHIA, Nov. 12.—The King of Denmark, on behalf of his son, Prince Waldemar, has sent a telegram to Tirnova expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon his son, but declining upon any condition to allow him to accept the throne. It is therefore needless to send a deputation to Cannes to meet Prince Waldemar.

It is stated now that Russia favors the Montenegrin Prince Blazo Petrovitch for the Bulgarian throne.

When Capt. Nobakoff, the Russian who led the Bourgas revolt, has been formally sentenced to death he will be transferred to the custody of Gen. Kaulbars.

It is reported that Gen. Kaulbars, acting for the Russian Government, entered a protest against the election of Prince Waldemar as ruler of Bulgaria on the ground that it was illegal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The German St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that the Prince of Mingrelia is the only possible Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne, and thinks his selection would be sure to be approved by the other Powers. The same paper says:

It will be some time before quiet is restored in Bulgaria sufficiently to render the election of a Prince possible under conditions that Russia would recognize as legal.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guild Hall Tuesday makes Austria responsible for the maintenance of the peace of the East. It adds:

The Emperor Francis Joseph's speech to the delegations in Buda Pesth Saturday testified that he was conscious of the responsibility created by the Marquis of Salisbury making British policy dependent upon that of Austria with regard to affairs in the East. It may be hoped that the warlike note sounded in the Guild Hall will be lost in the eminently pacific note struck at Buda Pesth.

VARNA, Nov. 12.—It is rumored here that the Russian party has taken possession of the Government offices at Bourgas. A Russian gunboat which has been stationed here has just left for Bourgas.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—It is semi-officially stated that the Prince of Mingrelia is looked upon with general disfavor throughout Austria-Hungary as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A member of the Bulgarian Ministry has written to a friend saying that the Regency is enchanted and must soon surrender to Gen. Kaulbars, and that the latter will have a fine opportunity for riots when the people become disheartened at Russia's refusal to accept Prince Waldemar.

A Curious Paragraph in London "Truth."

An interesting bit of American news comes to hand by way of the London *Truth:*

I gave some particulars a few weeks ago of the large amount of property which had been extracted from Bulgaria by Prince Alexander, who arrived at Sophia penniless except for a sum of money which was advanced to him by the late Emperor of Russia. It is now asserted by the American papers that Prince Alexander has made considerable purchases, under an assumed name (Alexander Marie Wilhelm Ludewig Marschoff), of real estate in Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, and Omaha, and that he is part owner of one of the largest sheep ranches in New Mexico. The Prince's property in America is under the charge of Col. Norton, a well-known attorney of Chicago.

"Col. Norton," alias Mr. James S. Norton, was questioned in regard to the matter yesterday.

"This refers to Alexander Battenberg, I suppose," said Mr. Norton, who is a matter-of-fact, democratic man, with a black beard. "I remember hearing about him. I see the papers have a good deal to say about him and Col. Sobransje and—who is that Italian?—yes, Capt. Cassius Belli, but I don't pay much attention to these affairs.

"I have a number of out-of-town clients, but Mr. Battenberg is not among them. I don't went to say anything about him. He is doubtless a shrewd young man and it might be—well, you see as yet we are strangers. I prefer to say nothing."

"At present he is not a client of yours?"

"He has paid no fees as yet," returned Mr. Norton, "but I do not wish to speak for Mr. Battenberg; let the young man answer for himself. As to Alexander Marie Wilhelm Ludwig Maraschoff, whether its a man or a woman, I have never heard of it."

In fact, *Truth*, which is always a very serious affair, has been led astray by one of those thoughtful jokes that the Chicago newspaper man tosses off every now and then. Some day the news editor of *Truth*—who doesn't seem to be half as sharp as his scissors—will learn that they are like patent pills—made to be sold, not taken.

Prince Alexander might have invested in Chicago real estate; no wonder that was believed: but the mention of Kansas City should have thrown a gloom over the statement.

Alexander is not proud—it doesn't run in the family—but he would draw the line at the Kaw.

The same item, which also appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, illustrates the ease with which fiction can in a few weeks travel from one continent to another and be accepted by people who ought to know better as Gospel fact.

GREAT FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Terrible Devastation at Nice, Cannes, and Other Cities.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The City of Nice has been visited by enormous waves from the Mediterranean. The water swept away the quays and the promenade on the Anglais plantation. Upward of 100 people were carried off their feet and the quays and promenade covered with sand. The devastation wrought by the waves extends two miles along Nice's water front.

At Cannes, which is twenty-five miles from Nice, a fierce storm has been raging, and two vessels are known to have been wrecked. Men standing on the quays were carried out to sea on immense waves. The Croisette promenade was destroyed.

A rain amounting almost to a deluge has been falling for four days at Gap, the Capital of the Department of Hautes-Alpes. A number of houses have been utterly destroyed by the floods resulting from the waterfall.

The City of Aix is so badly flooded that travel in the streets is impossible except in boats.

In Nimes two parishes are under water and a third is isolated by floods.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone Brings a Newspaper to Task.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Mr. Gladstone has written to the press with reference to the false statements published concerning him in the Yorkshire *Post*, a Conservative journal. The chief point in the libels was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had gone mad. The paper stated that when Mr. Goschen visited Mr. Gladstone he found him running round a room in a frenzy, shouting "Power, power, power!" Mr. Gladstone says: "I will leave the article to speak for itself. It is less ill-natured than some others which have appeared in the lower class of Tory journals, which I passed unnoticed." Mr. Goschen wrote, totally denying the statement attributed to him, and insisting that the *Post* withdraw it. The *Post* admitted that its statements were wholly false.

Fred Archer's Funeral.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The funeral of Fred Archer took place at Newmarket. Business was suspended in the whole town. Among the mourners were Lord Grosvenor, Baron Alington, Lord Cardross, the Messrs. Tattersall, and a large number of persons interested in the turf. One hundred wreaths were placed upon the jockey's coffin.

Among those who sent flowers were the Marquis of Aylesbury, Mr. Lorillard, and various racing clubs.

The Paupers in London.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Local Government Board has made public its reply to the letter recently addressed to it by the Social Democratic Federation calling attention to the alleged enormous increase in the number of the poor and unemployed in London. The board's reply asserts that in the month of October, 1886, the percentage of paupers in London was twenty-two to every 1,000 of the population, while in the same month of the year 1885 the percentage was forty-two to the 1,000, and argues that these figures prove that if pauperism does increase in London the Government will be quite able to manage it and its attendant evils. The board promises to assist the local authorities in the work of relieving the poor.

The Socialists announce that a monster demonstration will be held in Trafalgar Square Nov. 21. They also announce that a Socialist deputation will call upon Lord Salisbury.

A Lecture by Minister Phelps.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—E. J. Phelps, United States Minister to England, delivered a lecture before the Institute of Philosophy at Edinburg, in the course of which he said the law was a reflex of public opinion and should thus be maintained or it would perish in a free country. "Liberty," said Mr. Phelps, "is not a privilege of the strong, but a protection of the weak. Nor are the rich chiefly interested in the maintenance of the rights of property. The less property a man has the more important it is to him that it be safe. No property will be safe when once the general security that protects all alike has been lost. It is a delusion to suppose that this security can be impaired to a certain extent and preserved for the residue. There can be no middle ground. Either title to lawful property must be universally protected or it ceases to be protected at all."

The Earl of Enniskillen Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Enniskillen is dead.

[William Willoughby Cole, Viscount Enniskillen and Baron Mountflorence in the Peerage of Ireland, was born Jan. 25, 1807. He succeeded his father as the third Earl in 1840. In 1844 he married Jane, eldest daughter of James A. Cassamajor. Earl Enniskillen was Colonel of the Fermanagh militia. The family seat is at Florence Court, Fermanagh County, Ireland.]

Editor O'Brien Declines to Serve.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, who was offered the seat in Parliament for the South Division of Sligo, which Mr. Sexton vacated, has declined to sit for that or any other seat for the present.

British Briefs.

Justice Lawson will preside over the commission to try the Belfast rioters.

It is proposed to hold a gigantic naval review at Spithead in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

Lord Clanicorde's tenants have appointed trustees in accordance with *United Ireland's* advice.

The Marquis of Ripon, in a speech at Paisley, approved the speeches of Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt at the recent Leeds conference.

The Mayor of Limerick, addressing a meeting of the league, said that all officials in Ireland—Buller, Plunkett, and the rest—were doing by order of the Government for the Irish tenant what Parnell's bill proposed to do.

The Dublin police have been instructed to report upon the number of persons evicted from holdings in each district in Ireland, to state whether those evicted are able to pay their rents, and whether the National League influences those who are able but refuse to pay the rules demanded by the landlords.

Civil law is inadequate to restore order in Burmah. Severe measures of repression are imminent. The Dacoits subject to cruel torture all natives suspected of loyalty to the British. They also, for the purpose of arousing hostility to the British, spread false reports that the British intend to restore King Theebaw to the throne and then leave the country.

It is officially announced that the statement that Lord Iddesleigh and Baron de Staal quarreled at their last meeting is absolutely untrue. On the contrary the interview, which took place Wednesday, was very friendly. The Foreign Office also discredits the report published by the *St. James' Gazette* that the Baron de Staal would take a prolonged leave of absence. The officials say that this report emanated from Paris.

GERMANY.

The Egyptian Affair—Four Lives Lost in a Fire—Notes.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—A note has been received from Lord Iddesleigh, British Foreign Secretary, asking Germany's assent to a revision of "the régime capitulaire" of Egypt, to subject the foreign press to the laws of Egypt, and to withdraw foreigners charged with criminal offenses from consular jurisdiction and submit them to mixed tribunals. The note also proposes reforms in the financial administration of Egypt. The proposals are supported by the Porte. It is expected that Prince Bismarck will acquiesce.

The negotiations between Germany and Portugal for defining the boundaries between the German and Portuguese possessions in South Africa have been amicably concluded.

Emperor William has gone to Letzlingen on a hunting trip.

In the Spremburg trials the prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to fifteen months. The court found that the riots were not originated by the Socialists, but were incited by Socialistic teachings.

The *National* states that only thirteen arrests have been made at Magdeburg for high treason. Large quantities of dynamite and other explosives were found in the possession of the prisoners.

An equestrian statue of Washington, destined for the City of Philadelphia, has just been finished here. It will be shipped in December.

The Harding Casino in this city took fire last night while a ball was in progress. Four persons were killed and a large number injured.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

How Gen. Buller Exercises the Dispensing Power.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The most remarkable fact of the present situation in Ireland is the earnestness with which the people are adopting *United Ireland's* plan of campaign. This is likely to be a far more effective weapon, because more feasible, than the no-rent manifesto of a few years ago. It is moderate and reasonable while it is also bold enough for all present purposes. It has already brought large numbers of landlords to their knees, and it is likely to overcome all or nearly all if universally adopted.

Evidence most convincing of the fearful depression in things agricultural is to hand this week. Barley has fallen enormously. Last week it was sold in Dungarvan at three shillings a barrel, and in Cork the best sample for malting fetched only from seven to ten shillings, where hitherto from fourteen to fifteen were given. The fall in price will be understood from the statement that the average price of barley for the last forty years has been eight shillings, good and bad years together.

Pitiable scenes were witnessed outside the Town of Middleton, County Cork, recently, consequent to the failure of the farmers to sell their barley crop. The Cork Distillers' Association determined to buy none but samples, even at the low prices, and as a consequence about 250 loads remained in the street unsold. Many poor farmers had come long distances in the hope of selling, in several cases their only resource to meet the rent and other demands, and these remained on the streets all night, suffering from the bitter cold and in a state of despair.

Though Gen. Buller denies in the London *Times* that he exercises any dispensing power regarding evictions and rents, it is true, nevertheless, Capt. Plunkett, his subordinate, interviewed "Tim" Hurley's landlord—Mr. Bennett—and told him his demands were unreasonable, and informed him that if he wished to enforce their collection he would not have any police for that purpose. This remarkable performance of Pasha Plunkett has been followed by a still more remarkable one on the part of Judge Monroe. A few days ago counsel moved in that Judge's court for an ejectment decree for an evicting landlord, whereupon Judge Monroe asked if the tenant was solvent, and counsel answered that he did not know. The Judge there and then made solemn proclamation of the fact that in future he would grant no ejectment decrees unless it were proved to his satisfaction in each case that the tenant was solvent, and the question we are now asking ourselves is, Are we in Prospero's enchanted island? T. P. GILL, M. P.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Threatened Insurrection in Spain.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Information has been received here that much alarm exists in Madrid in consequence of reports of a threatened outbreak against the Government, and that extensive military preparations are being made. The news from Catalonia shows that a bad state of feeling prevails among the people and a rising is feared.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—[Copyrighted, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—I am able to state that extensive precautions were taken last night in Madrid and the whole of Spain because the Government discovered by its diplomatic agents abroad and by the vigilance of Gen. Daban, the new Director-General of the political police, that the Republicans had prepared a movement to mutiny in the principal garrisons and in the naval dockyards of the Capital also. This plan, even if unsuccessful, would have caused the fall of the present Cabinet before the Cortes meets Nov. 18, thus avoiding debates and revelations. The Republicans seem to fear the precautions will continue until the Cortes assemble. The repression will be severe if an outbreak occurs.

The Republican Coalition Deputies held a meeting today in the Congressional Committee room. They resolved to authorize their leaders—Señors Salmeron, Margall, and Azcarate—to declare in the coming session of the Cortes that the members of the coalition unanimously consider it necessary and legitimate to use force in order to insure the triumph of their ideas so long as the Government refuses to reëstablish universal suffrage and pass laws protecting them in the exercise of their individual rights against the arbitrary acts of the authorities. They also resolved to invite Zorilla to return to Spain if the reforms mentioned are not granted. The Castelar party took no part in the meeting, and their organs blame those who were present for the attitude adopted. The Government is taking extra precautions in fear of an uprising.

The police are watching all the ports owing to rumors that Spanish revolutionists abroad are preparing to return to Spain, and that Zorilla is promoting a rising. The depots for arms and the barracks and telegraph offices are strongly guarded. Colonels commanding troops in Valencia and Barcelona are suspected of disloyalty, and are being closely watched. The Home Secretary, the Civil Governor, and Gen. Pavia remained in consultation the whole of Thursday in consequence of the rumors.

Wholesale Butchery of Men in Afghanistan.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—The Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan troops sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The General in command sent to Cabul cart-loads of heads of rebels killed in the battle as a token of the victory his forces won.

News Notes by Cable.

A shock of earthquake was experienced in the Province of Beira, Portugal, yesterday. Much alarm is felt in Lisbon in consequence.

The Infanta Eulalie, sister of the late King Alfonso, who was married early in the year to Prince Antonio, son of the Duc de Montpensier, has been delivered of a son.

Yesterday's debate in the French Chamber of Deputies revealed first-class abilities in a member who has been hitherto little known—M. Fernand Faure, a deputy for Gironde. Clémenceau predicted that he would become a leading statesman.

The new organ in the Avenue Hoche Church, Paris, was dedicated Thursday. Mme. Nevada assisted in the musical portion of the services. Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, Mr. Lane, the American Minister, and the leaders of the American and English colonies were present.

The Pope has placed all the literary treasures of the Vatican Library at the disposal of Father Grisar of Innsbruck University, who purposes writing a history of Rome. The object of Father Grisar's work will be to confute the assertions contained in the Gregorovius history regarding the influence and temporal power exercised by the Pope in the Middle Ages.

An epidemic of juvenile crime seems to have broken out in Paris. Among the cases brought to public notice is that of a young girl named Gorges, who committed suicide in the Seine because of disappointment in love. Another is that of a lad of 15 named Pandremont, who was accused of stealing a gun from the schoolboy barracks and hanged himself in a police cell.

The principal planters of the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, have telegraphed to the Madrid Government and the leading papers stating that at present prices it is impossible to make the sugar crops pay the cost of production. They therefore implore the Government to suppress all export duties on sugar and also to suppress entirely the fourth column of the Cuban tariff and encourage the prompt introduction of free laborers, or Cuban agriculture will be ruined. The papers say they will support the Cuban petition, which is partly foreshadowed by the plans the Minister for the Colonies will present at the next session of the Cortes.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Summary of the Conditions of Trade for the Last Week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* show continued lack of special activity in the distribution of staples, with the exceptions in favor of iron, steel, and lumber. Dry goods continue to bear the brunt of the fallimg-off in demand, while textiles generally and produce are quiet. At a few points the retail trade has been stimulated by colder weather, but wholesale merchants now explain that country traders have not disposed sufficiently of their recent heavy purchases to warrant a revival in buying. The industrial troubles at Chicago and in Eastern New York knitting-mills have not seriously affected general trade yet, although 40,000 employés have been rendered idle. The labor troubles and a check to the foreign demand for American securities created a dullness in the stock market, with some tendency to lower prices. Speculative activity was for a time transferred to a number of neglected specialties and Southern stocks. The market became somewhat lower toward the close of the week.

The transactions of the New York Stock Exchange for the week amounted to 1,952,522 shares, against 1,593,081 shares last week. Bonds were generally firm and advancing. The transactions of the week were $12,147,300, against $9,816,100 last week. Money is easier, the arrival of more gold from Europe, together with the activity of the Treasury in anticipating December and January interest payments, tending to improve the situation. The stoppage of offerings of bills against securities gives foreign exchange a firmer tone. Money is returning from the West more generally than a week ago, although at Kansas City and Milwaukee the country demand is heavy. The total bank clearings at thirty cities are $1,037,453,831, against $1,063,887,411 last week. American makers of pig and finished irons are confident of the future. A moderate advance in prices of raw iron is looked for in a few weeks, say $1 per ton. The rail mills have contracted about 700,000 tons for 1887 delivery, nearly one-half their capacity. Petroleum certificates have finally broken out of the rut in which they have laid at about 65 cents per barrel, and Thursday advanced to 73½, closing at 71½ cents. Wheat continues heavy and prices lower. The enormous stocks at the Northwest make Minneapolis incline to bearishness. In Minnesota and Dakota 55 per cent of the total crop is reverted out of farmers' hands.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 198, and for Canada 32, or a total of 231, as compared with a total of 186 last week and 216 the week previous to the last. The noticeable increase in the number of casualties arises in New York City, Canada, and the Southern States.

POOR "BILLY" SMITH'S SAD FATE.

A Slave of Liquor and Deeply in Debt, He Attempts Suicide.

Mention was made in a paragraph in Thursday's TRIBUNE of the attempted suicide in Lincoln Park of William S. Smith, a clerk in the Controller's office. The item attracted no attention, as the identity of the man was not suspected. It appears that he is "Billy" Smith, who is very well known, particularly among bankers, and who at one time occupied a prominent social position in Chicago. He was assistant cashier of the Third National Bank when it failed in 1877, and afterwards helped the receiver, Huntington W. Jackson, in settling its affairs. In 1882 Mr. Smith succeeded D. R. Hale as manager of the clearing-house. He, however, held the position only a short time. In 1885 he was appointed a clerk in the Controller's office at a salary of $1,000 a year. While in the bank his habits were good, but subsequently he occasionally went on a spree. His wife separated from him a year or so ago, and is now living in New York with a relative. Monday week Mr. Smith left the Controller's office and started on a "periodical," sending word in three or four days that he was "sick." The next heard of him was after he had shot himself. He was at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and last night was resting easily.

Yesterday Dr. Henrotin probed for the ball, which entered below the right ear and lodged somewhere in the neck, but was unable to find it, not caring to search too long or too far on account of the patient's condition. Unless severe erysipelas or inflammation sets in Mr. Smith will recover. Several friends have called to see him, but he has said little about himself—nothing as to the reason of the attempt to take his life. It is understood that he is heavily in debt, and that his creditors were pressing for payment, which was impossible. His inability to liquidate worried him, and it is believed that the liquor he had drank affected him in such a way that he was impelled to use his revolver upon himself. Mr. Smith lives at No. 113 South Peoria street.

President Dwight Winning the Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—President and Mrs. Dwight, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. Brush, gave a reception at their house, No. 126 College street, this evening to the students of the Sheffield Scientific School. President Dwight is entering auspiciously upon his first year as the head of the great university and is fast winning the hearts of the students.

WEATHER INDICATIONS TODAY.

A Rise in Temperature Throughout the Northwest—Conditions Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, fair weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather, preceded by local snows in the eastern portion, slightly warmer northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin and Western Michigan, generally fair weather, slightly warmer, variable winds, shifting to southerly.

For Minnesota, generally fair weather, stationary temperature in the southern portion, cooler in the northern portion, southerly winds.

For Iowa, fair weather, slightly warmer southerly winds.

For Eastern Dakota, fair weather, no decided change in temperature, southerly winds.

Cautionary northeast signals continue from Oswego to Mackinaw Section.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall last 24 hours.
New York	29.75	45	E.	Lt. rain.	.02
Washington	29.97	54	W.	Lt. rain.	.02
New Orleans, La	30.15	62	N.	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O	30.08	33	N.	Cloudy.	
Buffalo, N. Y	29.88	35	N. E.	Lt. snow	
Oswego, N. Y	29.99	36	N. E.	Lt. snow	
Rochester, N. Y	29.93	36	N. E.	Lt. snow	
Erie, Pa	29.80	31	N. E.	Lt. snow	.02
Cleveland, O	29.90	31	N.	Cloudy.	.05
Sandusky, O	30.03	31	N.	Cloudy.	
Toledo, O	30.04	29	N.	Cloudy.	
Detroit, Mich	30.03	31	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Alpena, Mich	30.18	31	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Escanaba, Mich	30.28	30	N.	Clear.	
Grand Haven, Mich	30.17	28	N.	Clear.	
Mackinaw City, Mich	30.23	30	N. E.	Clear.	
Marquette, Mich	30.30	32	N. E.	Fair.	
Port Huron, Mich	30.01	30	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Chicago, Ill	30.21	34	W.	Cloudy.	
Milwaukee, Wis	30.23	30	N. W.	Fair.	
Duluth, Minn	30.31	30	S. E.	Clear.	
St. Paul, Minn	30.32	28		Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis	30.25	31	W.	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia	30.20	32	N. E.	Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia	30.32	32	N.	Clear.	
Keokuk, Ia	30.28	34		Clear.	
Cairo, Ill	30.29	38	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Springfield, Ill	30.20	34	N. E.	Clear.	
St. Louis, Mo	30.29	37	N. E.	Clear.	
Lamar, Mo	30.40	29	N.	Clear.	
Leavenworth, Kas	30.35	30		Clear.	
Omaha, Neb	30.37	30	Calm.	Clear.	
Huron, Dak	30.34	26	S. E.	Clear.	
Yankton, Dak	30.38	29	S.	Clear.	
Moorhead, Minn	30.17	26	S.	Clear.	
St. Vincent, Minn	30.10	22	S.	Clear.	
Bismarck, Dak	30.09	30	S. E.	Clear.	
Fort Buford, Dak	30.09	31	S.	Clear.	
Helena, Mont	30.16	32	S. W.	Clear.	
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.24	27	N. W.	Clear.	
Denver, Colo	30.34	36	S. W.	Clear.	
Dodge City, Kas	30.40	32	Calm.	Fair.	
El Paso, Tex	30.21	46	N. E.	Cloudy.	.12
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.21	40	S. W.	Clear.	
Fort Garry	30.00	26	N.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	29.86	24	S. W.	Clear.	
Medicine Hat	29.56	34	S. W.	Cloudy.	

*Too small to measure.

Storms and Snow in the East.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—Rain, accompanied by high winds all night, was followed today by colder

A CASE OF CLEAR GRIT.

HOW A HERO DESTROYED THE ROYAL YACHT A QUARTER CENTURY AGO.

One of the Early Naval Incidents of the War of the Rebellion as Now Related by a Participant—A Night Assault Against Odds—Two Men Whose Example Made Cowards Turn—What Lieut. Jouett and Gunner Carter Accomplished.

"Pull for the schooner! Second launch on the starboard bow." First launch on the starboard beam."

"Boat, ahoy!"

"Give way strong, my lads. Ready with the gun, Mr. Carter!"

"Boat, ahoy!"

"Give way strong, boys! Fire! Mr. Carter."

Snap! There was a miss fire.

It all happened twenty-five years ago today, when Rear Admiral, then Lieutenant, Jouett was at the head of a volunteer party that had left the United States frigate Santee to destroy the two Confederate vessels Gen. Rusk and Royal Yacht. The story was told to the *Herald* yesterday by one of the volunteers, who flatly refused to allow his name to be used. "Jim Jouett," he said, "must get the credit, for it belongs to him."

The Santee lay off the harbor at Galveston, Tex., Nov. 7, 1861. The two Confederate vessels lay in the harbor. Lieut. James E. Jouett, then serving on the Santee, requested to be placed in command of a party to go and destroy the two Confederates, and his request was granted. Accordingly the ship's two cutters, with about forty men, were placed under his command for the expedition. He was provided with a twelve-pound howitzer, loaded shells, with long fuses, to be thrown down the hatchways, and portfires, fireballs, and slow matches. Lieut. Jouett took command of the first cutter, with Gunner Carter (who is now on sick leave in Washington) at the gun. Lieut. Mitchell commanded the second cutter.

The two boats were rowed up the harbor in the evening in the direction of the enemy, who lay some seven miles from the Santee. Approaching the Gen. Rusk in the darkness the first cutter ran ashore, and the second, close behind, ran into her. Several oars were broken and enough noise made to raise an alarm on the Gen. Rusk. This compelled a retreat, as the Rusk was too powerful to attack excepting by surprise, and the cutters headed for the Royal Yacht.

Then came the hail, the rapid orders, and the miss fire already told, and in a moment one another wild rush for the boat.

By this time Jouett's position was desperate, but he backed up the hatchway, pointing his revolver at the heads of the enemy, and reached the deck once more, only to find that Carter was again alone.

"Drive those fellows back while I guard the hatch," said the Lieutenant, and Carter ran to the stern rail. The boat was some fifty yards away, and he shouted with blind rage: "Go back, you cowards! Go back and tell your shipmates you deserted your officers. Mr. Jouett and I will bring this vessel out alone."

Stung by his bitter reproach the crew again returned to the vessel. Carter then went below and drove up all but the Captain and two men. They obstinately refused to come up, and Jouett, threatening them with a shell, lighted a fire-ball and threw it below, leaping down the hatch after it. They thought it a shell, and sprang quickly to the deck, where they surrendered. Jouett seized the schooner's colors, got his party, prisoners and all, into the cutter and shoved off. His peril, however, was not over.

He was wounded and his ship was seven miles away. He had only eight oarsmen, and there were thirteen prisoners in the boat. His compass was lost. His pilot and coxswain were shot. The wind and sea were against him. His crew were demoralized, even after the victory. And, above all, the enemy were in hot pursuit.

Sitting on the gunwale of his boat, between the Captain and mate of the schooner, with nothing but a red shirt wrapped around his fingers to stanch the flow of his blood, he commanced a retreat that took three hours, though he could at times hardly speak for pain and weakness. At 6 in the morning, however, he reached the Santee.

The Federal loss was one killed and two officers and six men wounded. Two of these afterward died. The enemy's loss was never known.

In General Order 21 the Navy Department thanked Lieut. Jouett, Lieut. Mitchell, Gunner William Carter, Acting Master's Mate W. C. Adams, and the seamen for their gallantry, and ordered Lieut. Jouett to New York to take a command worthy of his valor.—*New York Herald.*

Credulous people may think if an article is offered at a discount of 40 per cent it cannot be as good as represented; but if they will buy that article from the producer and can get it without paying a second party a profit, "*that accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.*" J. H. Myers & Bro., No. 203 Fifth avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets, are closing out their stock of men's, boys', and children's heavy suits and overcoats at net cash wholesale prices, and only ask you to call and compare figures. If their prices are not fully 35 per cent less than the lowest retail prices named by respectable dealers you need not purchase their goods. They are wholesale manufacturers, and, being overstocked, adopt this method to dispose of surplus goods and realize the cash. It is an unusual manner, but one which is advantageous to all concerned.

THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

Ingenious Arrangements for Shipping the Lenses to California.

San José *Herald:* The Messrs. Clark have notified the Lick trustees to send on experts to test the glass. Three will be selected. One, Prof. Newcomb of the Naval Observatory, has already been chosen, and two others, Prof. Hastings of Yale and Prof. Burnham of Chicago (upon whose recommendation Mr. Lick selected Mount Hamilton as the site of the observatory), have been suggested. The elder Clark is now over 80 years of age, and this lens will be the closing and crowning work of his life; he will not make another telescope. The plan adopted for shipping the double lens (crown and flint) was worked out by Capt. Fraser, to whose ingenuity and mechanical genius there seems to be no limit. It is as follows:

The two glasses will first be wrapped separately in fifteen or twenty thicknesses of cloth drawn very tight. The cloth will be cotton, and in order to make it soft and perfectly free from grit it will be washed many times and thoroughly beaten. Next to the cloth will come a thick layer of cotton batting and then a layer of paper. A box made of wood and lined with felt will contain the glasses when so prepared, the felt lining of the box coming next to the paper. The lenses with their covering will be packed tightly in this box. The shape of this box will conform to the shape of the lenses. The felt will be attached with glue, so that no nails will be anywhere near the glass. Outside of this wooden box and inclosing it will be a strong steel box, about the shape of a cube. The wooden box will be tightly packed into the steel box with curled hair. To inclose this steel box will be still another steel box or chest, and the inner steel box will be kept from touching it by a large number of spiral springs covering the whole interior of the outer steel chest. This outer chest will be packed with asbestos, to render it fire-proof, and both of the steel boxes will be made air-tight and water-proof. The outer chest will be suspended by pivots in a strong wooden frame, and a contrivance has been adopted for turning the chest one-quarter around every day during its progress to California. This is to prevent any molecular disarrangement in the glass and avoid the danger of polarization, it being feared that the jarring of the train will disturb the present arrangement of the molecules unless the position of the glass is daily changed and all lines of disturbance thus broken up. The glass will be insured for its full value—at present its cost—$51,000, and all the precautions mentioned are taken to prevent any accident to it. It would probably be impossible to replace it, as Fell, who cast it, and the elder Clark, who ground it, are both old men. The glass will be shipped by express. It will arrive about the 15th of December. It could be mounted then but for the fact that the enormous iron tube to hold it, sixty or seventy feet in length, will not be ready till next April. It is being made by Warren & Swasey of Cleveland. The big dome, which was designed by Capt. Fraser, and which is being made by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, will be completed by the 15th of next March. Some of the castings have already arrived.

There is something almost romantic in the design and construction of the monster Lick telescope. Being the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken; presenting difficulties that had never before been encountered; inviting and suffering drawbacks and disasters that seemed to be sufficient to stagger the most persistent and painstaking skill; watched from day to day by a whole world of anxious observers; hovered over and caressed by the united wisdom of a generation—the lens has come into the world with its great cyclopean eye ready to pierce the mysteries of the heavens. Capt. Thomas Fraser, superintendent of the observatory, has furnished a representative of the *Herald* with some hitherto unpublished and highly interesting information concerning the grinding of the great 36-inch lens and the plan adopted for transporting it from Cambridgeport, Mass., to San José On the subject of the grinding he says that the closest measurement at command was the 110,000th part of an inch; but in grinding the great lens it was discovered that even this infinitesimal fraction was too large. A still finer measurement was required in reducing the lens in numberless places to a thickness (itself unequal) that would exactly concentrate parallel rays of light filling a circle three feet in diameter to a point a little larger than a pin. In order to reduce the fine measurement already at command, the following ingenious arrangement was employed by Alvan Clark & Sons, makers of the lens: A gas jet was placed before a mirror which sent the rays of light through a telescope to the great lens, thus magnifying the rays. The magnified light, passing through the great lens, was still further immensely magnified, and after having passed through this lens it was observed through a second telescope and thus further magnified. In this way the least failure of the great lens to concentrate perfectly was detected, and there was also determined the amount of glass in it at any given point that had to be ground off in order to secure a perfect focus. Thus a measurement of the 2,000,000th part of an inch was secured. It took very little grinding to remove so small a thickness of glass from a given point, a gentle rubbing with the thumb being sufficient, as the glass is softer than common window glass.

HORACE GREELEY.

Two New Stories About the Sage of Chappaqua.

Indianapolis *Journal:* "Stories about Horace Greeley are always interesting," remarked Charles M. Walker in conversation. "The other day I met one of the proprietors of the Knightstown *Banner*, who gave me two that have never been in print. He worked in the New York *Tribune* office ten years during Mr. Greeley's time, and had many anecdotes of that great editor. It was Mr. Greeley's custom Sunday forenoon to attend Dr. Chapin's church, after which he would saunter down to the *Tribune* office and look through the exchanges. One remarkably cold Sunday he came down to the office after church. The janitor had neglected to build any fires. Mr. Greeley went into the editorial-room, and, his feet feeling cold, he took off his shoes and hung his feet in the register. Presently the foreman came down on some errand of business. It was freezing cold, and there was a cold draft rushing through the register where Mr. Greeley sat immersed in exchanges, wholly oblivious of all sublunary discomforts.

"'Why, Mr. Greeley!' exclaimed the foreman, 'what in the world are you doing? There's no fire there, and you'll take your death of cold.'

"'D—n it!' said the philosopher, pettishly, 'who did you tell me?' I was warming myself very nicely.'

"The second story is illustrative of Mr. Greeley's good heart, his carelessness of money, and his absent-mindedness. A ne'er-do-well of a drunken printer, always in need of money, on one occasion went to Mr. Greeley and asked a loan. He told the old man he hadn't worked for several days, and needed money badly. Some kind of a Republican convention was in progress, and visitors were constantly coming and going, conferring with the great editor. Drawing a large roll of paper money out of his pocket, he gave the printer $5. He met a lot of the boys a moment later after his interview with the sage, and told them of his success. 'By Jove,' said he, as if a happy thought had struck him, 'I believe I'll play it on the old man.' Back he went into the sanotum, again he was favored with Mr. Greeley's ear, and told his story. The sage for a moment looked puzzled, but, putting his hand into his pocket, he again drew out the roll of bills, and handed the printer $5, remarking: 'See here, Tom, it runs in my mind that you were here three or four weeks ago with a similar story, and I then loaned you some money.' The rascal said it was true; that he would repay both amounts, and made off with his booty."

Human Nature Much the Same.

The morning of the 5th of October I went early to Pompeii to see the new street of tombs discovered only a few weeks ago. I was amused to read on the outside of one of these tombs an election notice, which, on this, the high road to the neighboring Nuceri, called upon the people of that town to vote for one Caisianinus in this style: "O. Nuceriniana, vote for Caisianinus!" Another sets forth in a single line of red paint that Munentius is candidate for magistrate. On the tomb opposit a circus has "painted the town red," for it states that such a number of days in May (year not mentioned) "ten pairs of gladiators will fight in the amphitheatre."—*Naples Letter to American Register.*

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, pain in the region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to the head take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By druggists.

GASTRONOMIC ANECDOTES.

PECULIARITIES OF FAMOUS GOURMANDS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Sydney Smith's Touching Allusion to Veal Soup—Lord Dudley's Absent-Mindedness—A Scotchman's Comment—Sinking a Fortune in Mere Eating—Seldon's Fish Joke—A Splendid Miser—The Trick Once Played on the Hungry Bon Vivant Dartneuf.

I was at Bowood last week, writes Smith, and the only persons there were Calcott and his wife—two very sensible, agreeable people. Luttrell came over for the day; he was very agreeable, but spoke too lightly, I thought, of veal soup. I took him aside and reasoned the matter with him, but in vain; to speak the truth, Luttrell is not steady in his judgment on dishes. Individual failures with him soon degenerate into generic objections, till, by fortunate accidents, he eats himself into better opinions. A person of more calm retention thinks not only of what he is consuming at that moment, but of the souos of the same kind he has met with in a long course of dining and which have gradually and justly elevated the species. I am perhaps making too much of this; but the failures of a man of sense are always painful.

"Lord Dudley," says Sydney Smith, "was one of the most absent men I ever met in society. One day he met me in the street and invited me to meet myself: 'Dine with me today and I will get Sydney Smith to meet you.' I admitted the temptation he held out to me, but said I was engaged to meet him elsewhere. Another time, on meeting me, he turned back, put his arm through mine, muttering, 'I don't mind walking with him a little way; I'll walk with him as far as the end of the street.' As we proceeded together W—— passed. 'That is the villain,' explained he, 'who helped me yesterday to asparagus and gave me no toast.'"

"You see," said an English gentleman—who was handling his dinner with a wonderful appetite—to a Scotchman dining at the same table, "I take a great deal of butter to my fish."

"Ay," said the Scotchman, "an' a deevilish deal o' fish to your butter, too!"

Mr. Rogerson, the son of a gentleman of large fortune in Gloucestershire, after receiving an excellent education, was sent abroad to make the grand tour. In this journey young Rogerson attended to nothing but the various modes of cookery and the methods of eating and drinking luxuriously. Before his return his father died, when he entered into the possession of a very large fortune and a small landed estate. He was now able to look over his notes of epicurism and to discover where the most exquisit dishes were to be had and the best cooks to be procured. He had no other servants in his house but men cooks, for his footman, butler, housekeeper, coachman, and groom were all cooks. Among those that were more professionally so were three cooks from Italy, one from Florence, another from Sienna, and another from Viterbo, who was employed for the special purpose of dressing one particular dish—only a delicacy of Florence. He had also a German cook for dressing the livers of turkeys, and a Strasburg pie. Besides these he had a messenger constantly traveling between Brittany and London, to bring him the eggs of a certain sort of plover near St. Malo; and so extravagant was he that one single dinner, though consisting of two dishes only, cost him upwards of 50 guineas. He counted the minutes between his meals and was wholly absorbed in devising means to indulge his appetite. In the course of nine years he found his table dreadfully abridged by the ruin of his fortune, and himself verging fast to poverty. When he had spent a fortune of £150,000 and was totally ruined a friend gave him a guinea to keep him from starving, but a short time after he was found dressing an ortolan for himself. A few days afterwards he died by his own hand.

Ben Jonson, though egotistical, was noted for his social habits and the ease and grace with which he could accommodate himself to his company. An instance of this is related when he happened to be drinking with a few friends in one of his favorit resorts. It appeared Ben had run up a score with the landlord, which the latter asked him to settle. Knowing the talents of his guest, he said he would forgive the debt if Ben would tell him in four lines what would please God, please the Devil, please the company present, and please himself. Ben hesitated but a moment and then addressed his host:

God is pleased when we depart from sin,
The Devil's pleased when we persist therein;
Your company's pleased when you do draw good wine,
And thou'd be pleased if I would pay thee thine.

The landlord immediately wiped out the score, giving Ben a clean slate for future operations.

When the learned John Selden was a member of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster who were appointed to new-model religion, he used to delight in puzzling them with curious quibbles. In one of these debates these venerable sages were very gravely employed in determining the distance between Jerusalem and Jericho; and one of the brethren, to prove that it could be but a short distance, observed, "that fish was carried from one place to the other." "Perhaps it was salt fish," said Selden, and the remark threw the determination again into uncertainty.

Dicbæus Diebmanus was a splendid miser, who united the opposit characters of great parsimony and magnificent appearance, which he thought himself bound to maintain, as he claimed a descent from Byzantine Emperors. His table was spread twice a day, as if for grand entertainments; and the servants were sent out with silver dishes and covers, which, after passing a few streets, they brought back empty as they went out, while their master was dining on cheap vegetables, or, perhaps, a morsel of pork or pickled fish. His supper, though splendidly arranged, was an egg or a few olives with a gill of sour wine.

The last Duke of Montague, whose eccentricities were generally amiable, once invited to a dinner the famous bon vivant, Dartneuf, whose fame for loving pie Pope has rendered immortal. The dinner was fixed at 4 o'clock, and the epicure was punctual; but his Grace, wishing to tantalize him, told him that he had mistaken the time, the cloth was removed, and that he must content himself with a beefsteak." There seemed no alternative, and the mortified Dartneuf ate the steak, which was none of the best, and was about reconciling himself to his fate, when the Duke, reminding him how necessary it was for a person to accommodate himself to circumstances, and particularly with regard to the appetite, ushered him and the rest of the company into another room, where a splendid dinner was provided. —*The Caterer.*

Photographed by Lightning.

During a severe thunder-storm at Wellsville, Mo., last August, a vivid flash of lightning photographed on the smooth white ceiling of the Methodist church the face of an old man with long flowing hair and beard. It is described as a weird and shadowy portrait, and the superstitious say that it is the photograph of the Storm King.

A Step Forward—Chicago to Boston.

For several years the Michigan Central has had in its Atlantic express a most admirable and convenient through-car line from Chicago to Boston and other New England points, and its popularity has steadily increased. It has enjoyed a great advantage over its competitors, not only in the directness of its route and the splendid scenery of Niagara Falls, Central New York, the Mohawk, Hudson, Housatonic, and Connecticut Valleys, and the Berkshire Hills, but in its connections with the great four-track New York Central and double-track Boston & Albany and its splendid equipment, making fast time with sureness and with safety. So the travel has steadily increased by this favorit route—the great Central route, via Niagara Falls," as it is called—until the management has seen its way clear to another step forward in the interests of the traveling public. In changing time on Sunday next, then, the Michigan Central will, in addition to its through Boston service on the Atlantic express leaving Chicago at 5:15 p. m., place a new and elegant sleeping-car on its New York limited express leaving at 3:10 p. m. The already fast time of this train will be so shortened that it will arrive forty minutes earlier at Buffalo and fifty minutes earlier at Albany. Here the Boston sleeper will be taken by a new fast train of the Boston & Albany Railroad leaving Albany at 4:05 p. m. and arriving at Pittsfield at 5:33 p. m., Springfield at 7:10 p. m., Palmer at 7:41 p. m., Worcester at 8:54 p. m., South Framingham at 9:33 p. m., and Boston at 10 o'clock p. m. instead of 6:25 next morning as at present. Hartford will be reached at 8:55 p. m. and New Haven at 10:10 p. m., via Springfield. As this car will not leave Chicago Saturday, passengers on the Limited on that day will change cars at Albany and Springfield, arriving at Boston at 10:30 p. m. on the fast train from New York. A great feature of the ride to Boston by this train, besides the great saving of time, is that Niagara Falls is seen in the morning from the splendid outlook of Falls View, and the beautiful and picturesque scenery all the way to the mountains beyond Pittsfield is traversed by daylight.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

AN OLD-TIME POLITICAL DEAL.

How the Capital of the Country Was Located at Washington.

Alexandria (Va.) Letter in Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Yesterday workmen began to tear down the famous old tavern, just outside of town, in which Alexander Hamilton is said to have made the deal with certain Virginia Congressmen whereby the bank of the Potomac was chosen as the site of the National Capital. The tavern is on the Fairfax County road, a half-mile from Alexandria and about six miles from Mount Vernon. It is a long, low two-story brick building, after the style of public houses in revolutionary times. It has been kept by the Jessups since 1771, and was a tavern all along until two months ago, when the proprietor, Harvey Jessup, sold it and the grounds to the Capital Brick Company. The story connected with Hamilton's famous deal is told in various ways by the people hereabouts, but every one believes in the main facts—namely: that within the walls of the old public house Washington's Secretary of the Treasury met and made the bargain with the three Virginia Congressmen whose votes he needed to get one of his finance al measures through Congress. Harvey Jessup can naturally tell the story more accurately than any one else, it having been handed down unadulterated, presumably, from grandfather and father to himself. Whether the story be all true or not deponent saith not, but certainly its chief points accord with the authenticated facts of history.

Before giving Mr. Jessup's narrative it is necessary to say a word in reference to the circumstances which led to the deal. When the First Congress met, Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, laid before Congress a plan for liquidating the debt incurred during the revolution. One provision of the bill met with strenuous opposition from the Anti-Federalists, led by Thomas Jefferson. After a long debate the provision was voted down by five majority, all the Virginia members following the lead of Jefferson. Hamilton was deeply chagrined, as the failure of his first financial proposition would throw discredit on his financiering abilities, and destroy his chances for the Presidency in future; so he determined to get the three votes necessary for gaining reconsideration. After casting about for a good while he struck on a plan. Waiting till the first session of Congress was over, he went down to Virginia with many of the members to look at the site which the Virginia delegation had been urging as a suitable place for the National Capital. Hamilton had, up to this time, advocated the claims of Philadelphia—the present seat of Government—but on his return warmly advocated the selection of the Virginia site. Everybody North was surprised, but the surprise did not last long, for at the next session of Congress two events occurred which explained everything. In the first place, Hamilton's financial measure was reconsidered and adopted with the aid of the votes of three Virginia members. Then Hamilton swung the whole New York delegation to the support of Virginia and the Old Dominion got the National Capital.

The deal is a matter of history, but Mr. Jessup gives its details. According to the innkeeper's story, when the members came down to look at the Potomac's banks, most of them staid in Alexandria, which was then a flourishing town, while five Virginia Congressmen put up at the inn. At the same time Alexander Hamilton enjoyed Washington's hospitality at Mount Vernon. One evening a horseman rode up to Jessup's and asked to see the Congressmen stopping there. Old Jessup led them to the back porch, where the Virginians were enjoying a smoke and the Potomac's breezes. "As the stranger entered," to give Jessup's words, "all the Congressmen sprang to their feet, as surprised as if they had seen a ghost. The stranger ordered grandfather to get into the house, and, drawing his chair into the midst of the group, folded his arms and took a good long look at them. Of course, I didn't know just what followed, and grandfather never did either, but anyhow, when the strange horseman came out again after about two hours and mounted his horse, he was smiling like a basket of chips. It soon got around that Secretary Hamilton was the visitor, and tongues began to wag about why he had such a long talk with his political enemies. Everybody found out when they heard that the Capitol was to be built down here. Just to think, sir, the City of Washington owes its existence to the two-hour talk out on that little porch."

SUNDAY AND SUN WORSHIP.

Civil Legislation Concerning Religious Faith and Practice.

Sun worship is the oldest and most widespread form of paganism. It reaches back to the prehistoric period. Under various phases it has always been the persistent foe to the worship of Jehovah. It was the prevailing and most corrupting form of idolatry which assailed the Hebrew nation. Its lowest form, Baal worship, produced the deepest social and moral degradation. As the period passed away sun worship assumed a less materialistic form, without losing the virulence of its poison. It lay in waiting, like a beast of prey, to corrupt Christianity, as it had already corrupted Judaism. Transferred from the East, and from Egypt, to Greece and Rome, it became popular, and great efforts were made under Heliogabalus and others, in the third and fourth centuries, to exalt it above all other religions. Indeed, Mithraicism came near gaining the field and driving apostolic religion out of the Roman Empire. It did corrupt it to an extent little understood. Pagan Rome made religion a part of the state. Long before the advent of Christianity, the Emperor, as head of the state and therefore of the church—Pontifex Maximus—was accustomed to legislate upon all religious matters. He had supreme power in this direction. Scores of sacred days were set apart, under the pagan empire, upon which judicial proceedings and certain forms of work were prohibited. It was the settled policy of the Empire for the Emperor thus to determine concerning ferial days. Apostolic Christianity forbade all appeal to the civil law in matters of Christian duty. Christ and his Apostles sought only the rights of citizenship at the hand of civil government. When these were refused they gladly yielded, suffering persecution, unto death, if need be. Christ repeatedly declared: "My kingdom is not of this world." New Testament Christianity could not have instituted such a cultus as that which gave rise to Sunday legislation, the union of Church and State, under an Emperor or an Emperor Pope. Old Mixon peach trees cannot bear crab-apples. All civil legislation concerning religious faith and practice such as obtained in the Roman Empire, was the product of paganism. It was not an offshoot of Christianity, or of the Hebrew theocracy. The first civil legislation concerning Sunday appears in the edict of Constantine the Great, 321 A. D. Nothing appears in history as demanding the legislation, or as wishing it, except the will of the Emperor. He was a well-known devotee of the sun god, as were his predecessors. His attitude toward Christianity, both before and long after the issuing of the Sunday edict, was the attitude of a shrewd politician: toward his rivals it was that of an unscrupulous, bloody-handed monarch.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"Labor" in America.

One thing is to be noted just now. There is really no cause, or very little, for the discontent of which Mr. George talks. The laboring-man—the man who will hold himself different from everybody else because he labors with his hands—has a better time and a better chance in this country than he has anywhere else in the world. He is obliged, of course, to deal with men who try to buy his labor as cheap and to sell it as dear as they can. But in this the case is the same as that of all the rest of mankind. He is no worse off than the clerk, the bookkeeper, the policeman, and the farm-hand—no worse off than the clergyman, the editor, or the salaried Government official. If these men make more money than he does—and they very often make less—it is because they are more intelligent, more zealous in doing their duty, more willing to learn, more ambitious to live well and to gain position in the community, and, above all, because they keep clear of unions and act for themselves like manly men.

There can be no help for the workingman in a regiment of Henry Georges. If a man cannot get on and take care of himself in a land of universal suffrage, free schools, and trial by jury, there is something wrong, not in the constitution of society, but in the man himself. The fact is, the only laws that bear hard upon the laborer are the laws that he has made for himself in his trades unions. There is no law whatever to compel him to be a manual laborer. If he chooses to fit himself for any other occupation he is free to do it. The trouble with him is that he is engaged in an insane struggle to make certain kinds of labor pay more than they can be made to pay, instead of seeking a more profitable market for his strength and his skill. He seeks to be relieved from the necessity of struggling for his existence like other men. If he is docked a quarter of a dollar on his pay, if his next-door neighbor works an hour more than he does, he runs to the union and cries for protection. If he would stand up for himself like a man, and fight the battle of life as thousands of uncomplaining clerks are fighting it, we should hear no more complaints from him. He would have nothing to complain of.—*Puck.*

GEN. BOOTH'S BONANZA.

THE VAST REVENUE THE SALVATION ARMY LEADER RECEIVES.

Some Sensational Facts Revealed by a Former Confidential Clerk—Secrets of the Army Which Have Never Been Exposed —The Salvationists' Moral Code—The General's Instructions to His Subordinates and Spies.

Kansas City *Times:* Gen. William Booth of London, the head and founder of the Salvation Army, who has been trying to stir up enthusiasm in the interest of his organization, and, no doubt, to fatten his exchequer in this city, left for the East yesterday morning.

When Gen. Booth stood before the audience assembled at Music-Hall Wednesday night to hear his lecture on "The Rise and Progress of the Salvation Army," attired in his customary red-flannel jacket and well-worn black satin cloak, there were probably very few there who knew that he was worth almost £5,000,000 and had an annual income from the harvests of the Salvation Army of about $1,000,000. Though that is not generally known it is nevertheless the fact. The history of Gen. Booth is one of the most remarkable in the record of religious movements. He has been successful as a financier, too, for he has combined business with religion. Ten years ago he was scarcely worth a guinea; now his wealth is estimated, including the property he holds in trust, at almost £5,000,000, and he controls half a million people as completely as the Czar of Russia rules his subjects. He has been called the Napoleon of the religious world, and people who know him say that he is entitled to the name. Twenty years ago he was a Methodist minister without means. He renounced that church and conceived a new religious project which has given him a following of almost half a million people and netted him an immense income annually. It is an easy matter to account for the money that is annually poured into the coffers of the army in London. Gen. Booth controls twenty-two religious papers, which have an aggregate circulation of 500,000 copies. These are called *War Crys*, and are published in seven different languages. Offices of publication are located in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Montreal, and South Africa. In India *War Crys* are published in four different languages. These publications bring annually $500,000 and give a profit of almost $200,000.

In the large counting rooms of his palatial headquarters in London Gen. Booth has as many men employed as there are in the Recorder's office in Jackson County. A gentleman living in this city who was once chief clerk under Gen. Booth and controlled the entire business of the Salvation Army says that he employs over 100 men at headquarters. These are distributed as follows: In the general offices, cashier's office, 6; accountants' department, 8; editorial managers, 8; outfit department, 25; managers of printing, 10; book department, 12; and about 15 in the smaller offices. The ex-clerk has a very interesting story to tell. He was in London without employment and unable to do physical work on account of a broken leg. He was passing, as he said, near No. 272 White Chapel road when he saw a card posted above the door which announced that a rapid shorthand writer was needed up-stairs. He went up and applied for the situation. He secured it and in a short time became chief clerk. He has several secret documents in his possession which Booth issued, and as he became disgusted with the methods at headquarters he does not hesitate to divulge them. Some of these papers are very significant and speak for themselves. The source of information is authentic and the gentleman is engaged in business in this city. He says that the Salvation Army is the culmination of fanaticism in religion, and he has been in a position where he was able to learn its methods.

The documents which he has in his possession show that the member of the Salvation Army is nothing more than a subject of a religious government of which Booth is king. The candidate's form, which is rarely allowed out of the commanding officer's hands, and which every officer is compelled to fill, runs something like this:

"Do you solemly promise to center the service of Gen. William Booth and promise to forfeit £50 on failure of carrying out his orders? Are you courting? Will you agree to quit courting for a year? Have you ever been in jail? Do you belong to any church?"

A candidate is never admitted who continues a member of the church. The commanding officer is paid about $7 a week. The public circulars say that all surplus is used to establish new corps. The secret collection cards, which none are allowed to hold but officers, say that all money used to supeort a station must be raised in the town itself.

All money, bequests, and deeds to property must be turned into the hands of Gen. William Booth. Every piece of property which the Salvation Army owns is deeded to Booth, and the property over which he is issued for such purposes from headquarters reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath unto the Rev. William Booth, the General of the Salvation Army, No. 101 Queen Victoria street, London, the following, etc."

Some time ago the following manifesto was issued by Gen. Booth, and it was no wonder the members of the Salvation Army in Baltimore and other parts of the United States rebelled:

"In future no sanction will be given to courting by either sex or to any engagement of any male Lieutenant. He must get promoted to the rank of Captain before anything of the kind can be recognized. No Captain is to expect headquarters' consent to his marriage either after two years' service or more unless he has proved himself an efficient and successful officer, and then he must be backed by his divisional officer, who, in consenting to his marriage, must agree to give him three stations. In future no marriage will be agreed to by headquarters unless we have consented to the engagement at least twelve months before."

Booth has a deed enrolled in chancery which places all the Salvation Army's property in his hands, and according to which the property descends to his successor. As Gen. Booth has the power to appoint his successor he will doubtless appoint his son, and the property will thus descend and be always kept in the family. Bramwell Booth is chief of the international staff. Ballington Booth was commander of the Australian forces. Le Maréchal Booth commands the Swiss and French forces. The very name Le Maréchal in an English family shows how shrewd the head of the Salvation Army is. No commanding officer is allowed to stay in one place longer than two years, for one of Gen. Booth's old maxims is, "There shall be no heroes in this army but Booths."

The tone of the secret book of orders and regulations is the same throughout. Its aims are to accomplish Gen. Booth's objects in various manners. It teaches deceit and it encourages suspicion. Its motto is to believe no man and its doctrine is to deceive if by so doing an end can be gained. In regard to ministers and members of religious denominations it says:

"Ministers will, for politeness and decency's sake, assure you that they take the deepest interest in your blessed work, which perhaps they do, provided it keeps at a distance from them. But if, thrown off your guard by this, you inform them of your plans, they may either mislead you by advising against the buildings where you would best succeed, or even may go so far as to persuade people to refuse the use of the places you most need. Even if ever so well intentioned, their utter ignorance of the likely way to convert the people will be almost certain to lead you astray. A theatre proprietor is far more likely to direct you to the best places to catch the people."

The order instructs how to deceive and meet every one's views. It says: "To make ministers and others engaged in church work friendly you must dwell upon the fact that we attack those who are quite outside of their range, and that from the want of education amongst us we cannot be in competition with them."

The plea that the Salvation Army's object is to save the lower class of people is accordingly urged everywhere. Besides urging this plea to meet the argument that the churches are sufficient for the people, the report goes on to say: "In order to make friends it is necessary to think of the peculiarities of the various people you meet with, their interests, habits, etc., and to place before them that feature of the service most likely to attract." Its instructions to the Booth spies are as follows:

"In speaking with commanding officers, subordinates, etc., always commence by expressing your approbation of that which has satisfied and pleased you and then go on and secretly note that which has appeared unsatisfactory."

In regard to establishing new stations of the Salvation Army it says: "Can we hope to raise on the spot the funds needed to meet the charges made for this building, gas, attendance, etc., in addition to the expense of an evangelist? If not, we cannot use it. Traveling expenses are paid, but must be returned to headquarters." Although these are the secret instructions to the confidential officers, the circulars asking assistance say that the money will be used for establishing new stations, though it is apparent that such cannot be the case.

The secret instructions to the district officers or spies, as they are known at headquarters in London, in regard to finance are as follows:

"You must see that in every corps there are regularly appointed Secretary and Treasurer. If the income is not equal to the expenditure, then you must report to headquarters. You must see whether all reasonable measures are taken to obtain money for the war chest." The war chest seems to be a humorous term used by the General to denote his own private exchequer, for he goes on to say in the secret instructions: "If there is any money in the Treasurer's hands, etc., see that it is invested in P.-O. S. Bank in the name of the Salvation Army (the entire body, not the local force), or otherwise according to instructions."

According to instructions, all funds, bequests, and deeds to property must be made out in the name of Gen. William Booth, and he now owns property in this way all over the world. If the Salvation forces here purchase a lot or build a house, as they propose to do in the next three months, the deeds to the property will be recorded in the county recorder's office in the name of the Rev. William Booth of London.

Among its secret instructions to the men who are sent out to spy on the actions of the Salvation Army officers are the following: "If officers are unmarried, find out if courting, and, if so, whether headquarters is aware of the fact." "In nearly all cases of immorality, proved or confessed, it is wisest and productive of the least injury to the corps to prevail if possible on the commanding officer to resign or to ask for a change of appointment."

"In all and every case, when you have occasion to speak or inquire into an offense, let it be in private." "Get information from other persons respecting the condition of the corps. Be sure in doing so not to say or countenance anything being said calculated to lower the prestige of the officers or lead to the idea that you are a spy upon them."

Among other secret commands issued from headquarters are the following:

"Specially encourage the people likely to give themselves to the work." "Always bear in mind that good women are shy and backward compared with men, and less likely to offer themselves. It is not always the best that most readily come to the front."

With an eye to business an order reads:

"You must specially concern yourself with the *War Cry*, acquainting yourselves with the best mode of disposing of it." In regard to immorality among members of the army a portion of the report says:

"Never take any affair of wrong-doing before the corps, unless it is already known to the people, then only for explanation and settlement." "If there has been immorality indulged, if possible, the offending party to confess and repent; and if it has become a public affair to make a public confession."

The official orders and regulations say: "It is to the interest of the service that you appear anything but well-to-do, but look to your own personal appearance." "Let everything about you show that you are peculiarly religious and that the forces you represent will introduce an entire novelty." "The information to be got only on the sly which you get by the use of your own eyes. An officer on this duty has no business with bashfulness or propriety." In regard to securing people who create sensationalism and attract crowds, the circular says: "The more drinking, swearing, and fighting amongst the people the more valuable they are likely to be."

Many fraudulent opportunities are presented for fraud and the arrangements are so perfected that Gen. Booth and his heirs are able, if they wish, to pocket every dollar that goes into the Salvation Army coffers.

A BUSINESS PREACHER.

Compelled by the Oleomargarine Tax Law to Give Up Large Profits.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* "I'll tell you a little story, but I can't give you any names," said a Pittsburg oleomargarine manufacturer yesterday. "In a little village a few miles from this city lives a pious Presbyterian preacher. His congregation is a poor one, and in order to make a decent living he started a dairy with three cows. He has a great many friends in Allegheny and Pittsburg, who were only too glad to patronize him, knowing that, coming from the old pastor, they would get the pure, genuine butter. All his contracts were for 45 cents a pound all the year round. His patrons were so delighted with the butter that they told their friends about it, and they told others. The result was that in less than six months the parson with his three little cows supplied ninety customers with about 500 pounds of butter a week.

"How did he get 500 pounds of butter from three cows in one week?"

"Well, he just bought 500 pounds of oleomargarine from us every Thursday. He paid us 14 cents a pound and sold it for 45 cents. His profit was about $150 a week. Pretty good for a preacher? Well, I should say so. But he's given up the business. Last week was his last week, and he notified all his patrons two weeks ago."

"Why does he quit—pangs of conscience?" suggested the reporter.

"No; oleomargarine law," was the brief answer.

"How will it affect him any more now than heretofore?"

"Because the law requires every package of oleomargarine to be branded in plain letters, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 in every instance where a retail dealer doesn't brand it, and sell it for just what it is. He's afraid of that penalty. I'm sorry, because he's been one of our best customers. O, yes, he's only one of 100. We've been selling butterine to farmers all over the State, who simply make it into rolls and sell it for pure country butter. There will be lots of people in Pittsburg who will notice a difference this week in the butter they've been buying from some innocent old farmer—and some of them won't show up at all next butter-day. Your paper will show them the reason."

SELLING A DEVIL.

A Remarkable Trial Which Occurred in the Seventeenth Century.

Letter in London *Globe:* In

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATION FINDS ITSELF IN HOT WATER.

Bourbon Politicians Hauling Cleveland Over the Coals Because of Their Recent Defeats—Cincinnati German Democrats Indignant—The Canadian Lumber Pool's Scheme—Vest and Vilas—Western Public Buildings—Capital Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—As the politicians begin to flock to the Capital the President's sore toe is being trodden on most unmercifully. The Democratic Congressmen who have been beaten and expect the Administration to find berths for them take great pains not to hold the President responsible. The members who have been reelected and have a lively sense of favors to come are also careful in what they say, but there is no hiding that a tremendous revolt against the Administration is gathering force. For instance, Pointdexter Dunn of Arkansas declares he found no dissatisfaction in his district with the Administration and no disposition to hold it responsible for the Democratic disaster. Instead, the people were strongly supporting the President. But Representative Peel of the same State found there was discontent. He said: "Yes, I have encountered among the Democrats a coolness towards the Administration. They are indifferent and feel that they haven't been treated just exactly right. They feel as if a wet blanket had been thrown on them."

Plumer than this was the talk of Congressman Barbour of Virginia, who got back from Europe last night and was given a reception. Barbour is Chairman of the Virginia Democratic Committee, and by his ability as an organizer overthrew Mahone a year ago. In his speech last night he said he knew the Democratic party had not received much encouragement of late, that the men who did the work in 1884 had not been specially recognized, and that there was cause to complain of the failure of the Executive to recognize the Democracy of Virginia. Nevertheless, he felt thankful that the Democratic party couldn't be killed by the mugwumps of today.

More significant than any of these outbursts is an interview with Joseph J. O'Donoghue, the Secretary of the Tammany Executive Committee. O'Donoghue has been here with Representative-elect Bourke Cockran. After speaking of the local contest in New York, he said: "But George is not going to last. He will not be an element in 1888."

"Can the Democrats carry the State in 1888?"

"It depends on the candidates."

"Who Cleveland?"

"If he had been running Nov. 1 he would have been beaten. The State would have gone Republican. I supported Cleveland heartily, and worked for him. I'd been for Flower, but he didn't have a better friend in the campaign than I. But if he had been in this last election the State would have gone Republican."

"How is Blaine in New York?"

"If he had been running this November he would have carried the State by 30,000. He could have carried it against anybody. No [correcting himself], not against Hill. No one can beat Hill. But at any time against Cleveland Blaine can get 30,000 more Democratic votes than he got before. Hill can carry the State. They can't beat him; he gets the Democratic vote. It's as I told Cleveland. What we want is to get back the Democratic vote. And to hold the others," he added. "But we don't want to hold the others. We don't want the mugwumps. We want the Democrats."

"Is not Mr. Cleveland tending towards renomination?"

"His reputation is to do as he says; we'll use his letter of acceptance against him; we'll use it against him. I tell you there are 30,000 Democrats who voted for him before who would go to Blaine. I say there is no use—he cannot throw over the workers and the money.

"I am not a free-trader," continued Mr. O'Donoghue, "but have spent five months abroad, and am convinced that American labor must be protected."

Vest and Vilas.

Senator Vest is bound to know just what Postmaster-General Vilas said in that Madison speech. Besides writing to Madison for reports of it, he has had an interview with Mr. Vilas himself. The interview is said to have been pleasant, though perhaps spirited. It is further said that the Postmaster-General, while warmly defending his own position, is not inclined to blame Senator Vest for making all the points he can against Benton's removal.

The Canadian Lumber-Pool Scheme.

The Indian-Office knows nothing about the reported scheme of a Canada lumber pool to buy up the pine lands on the Minnesota Indian reservations. The arrangement for the Government taking possession of the reservations is not yet completed. Bishop Whipple, of the commission which negotiated with the Indians on behalf of the Government, is here now laying the results of the work before the department. The lumber matter is to form the subject of a consultation tomorrow. It is not understood, however, how the pine lands can be robbed up. When the reservations pass out of the control of the Indians the lands will be under the eye of the Land-Office. Commissioner Sparks said this evening he had not heard of the reported gobbling up as the pine forests were not yet under his jurisdiction.

For Peoria and Oshkosh.

The Supervising Architect's office is getting to work on the public buildings in Western States. The titles to the property in Peoria, Ill., and Oshkosh, Wis., have been sent to the Department of Justice for examination. As soon as the report is made on the titles and the property accepted work will be begun, so that within a fortnight the people of Oshkosh and Peoria will be getting the benefit of the appropriations made by Congress.

Cincinnati German Democrats Indignant.

The President today appointed William B. Burnett of Cincinnati to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. A special from Cincinnati says:

The German Democrats of Cincinnati are boiling over with indignation tonight over the nomination of William B. Burnett to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. They have nothing against the appointee personally, who is a capable man, but their resentment is against President Cleveland, who has entirely ignored the German element in the selection of Ohio Federal officers. With the exception of Mueller of Cleveland, Consul to Frankfort, and Judge Stallo, Minister to Italy, who is not recognized as a Democrat, the Administration has not appointed a single German to any office in this State. Every effort has been made to secure the nomination of William J. Overbeck, a young German lawyer, to the vacant attorneyship. He was urged by delegations and individuals. It was represented to the President that one cause for the rout of the Germans in Hamilton County this fall was brought about by his failure to recognize that element. Mr. Henry Haecke, editor of the *Volksfreund*, staked his all on Overbeck. This was the last office to be filled here, and he made a personal appeal to Cleveland to prevent the rest of the Germans from deserting the Democratic party. Mr. Haacke is very sore over the selection of Burnett, whose nomination was a surprise.

Government Revenues.

The Government revenues so far this month aggregate $12,365,573. The expenditures during the same period, including $580,000 pension payments, were $7,056,063, being $5,309,507 less than the receipts.

Other Appointments.

Other appointments were made by the President as follows:

Timothy W. Jackson of New York, to be Indian Agent for the State of New York.

Amos A. Brown of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Clifton, Ont.

William H. Bowman of Rochester, N. Y., to be Commissioner to examine a section of the Oregon & California Railroad in the place of Gideon J. Tucker, declined.

Charles W. Irish of Iowa City, Ia., to be Surveyor-General of Nevada.

Samuel A. Walton of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Asuncion.

Hereditary Swimmers.

In the tideless, sun-warned Mediterranean, in the coral-bound lagoons of the Southern Ocean, or by the grove-clad banks of Burmese rivers, swimming becomes both a luxury and a second nature. Let those testify who remember the untrammeled urchins flinging themselves from the bows of boats in Malta Harbor to dive for and secure the coins flung from the deck of some newly arrived vessel, or disporting themselves day after day in the fetid, drain polluted waters of the dock-yard creek. Let travelers bear witness who, with possibly some humorous exaggeration, have told us how in Burmah toddling infants can swim at least as soon as they can walk, and how a mother, too busy for the time to look after her youngest born, will cheerfully and confidently place it in the river to amuse itself with its playmates, and when she has leisure will swim about among the gamboling children until he has found her own and brought it to land. In such a case as this there can be but little teaching; swimming must come almost naturally—shall we say from hereditary instinct, developed by the constant calls made upon it, and transmitted from generation to generation?

THE BIGGEST THINGS.

Interesting Facts Useful When You Get Into an Argument.

The largest theatre in the world is the new Opera-House in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground; its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet; it cost about 100,000,000 francs. The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York City and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet. The loftiest active volcano is Popocatapetl—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico; it is 17,748 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep. The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the River Kistnah. It is more than 6,000 feet in length and is 1,200 feet high. The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 60 feet deep, being 28,627 tons burden, 18,915 gross, and 13,344 net register.

The greatest fortress, from a strategical point of view, is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar. It occupies a rocky peninsula jutting out into the sea about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. One central rock rises to a hight of 1,435 feet above the sea level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south it terminates in what is called Europa Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is the narrow, almost level span on which the town of Gibraltar is built. The fortress is considered impregnable to military assault. The regular garrison in time of peace numbers about 1,000.

The biggest cavern is the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. It is near Green River, about six miles from Cave City and twenty-eight from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Blind fish are found in its waters.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of the St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 900 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,800 feet beneath the peak of Kastleborn of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26½ feet wide, and is 18 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9½ miles long, 1½ miles longer than the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare County, according to measurements made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet in hight, 108 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest library is the Bibliotheque National in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engravings exceeds 1,300,000, contained in some 10,000 volumes. The portraits number about 100,000.

The largest desert is that of Sahara, a vast region of Northern Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the Valley of the Nile on the east. The length from east to west is about 3,000 miles, its average breadth about 900 miles, its area about 2,000,000 square miles. Rain falls in torrents in the Sahara at intervals of five, ten, and twenty years. In summer the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are often cold. In winter the temperature is sometimes below freezing point. The greatest pyramid is that of Cheops, one of the three pyramids forming the Memphis group, situated on a plateau about 137 feet above the level of the highest rise in the Nile. Its dimensions have been reduced by the removal of the outer portions to furnish stone for the City of Cairo. Its masonry consisted originally of 89,028,000 cubic feet, and still amounts to 82,111,000 feet. The present vertical hight is 450 feet, 9 inches; 481 feet originally. The total weight of the stone is estimated at 6,316,000 tons. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly sixty-eight feet and its hight more than twenty-one feet. In its stoutest part it is twenty-three inches thick, and its weight has been computed to be 443,772 pounds. It has never been hung.

POLLY POPPED THE QUESTION.

A Bad Boy Who Assisted in His Sister's Love Affair.

Poor bashful John Long, he had loved Edie Snow ever since his boyhood. When they were children it was easy enough to take her on his sled and trudge off through the snow, and once he had given her a red apple, and called her "his little wife." But now, wasn't she a young lady, with the prettiest face and loveliest ways in the world? And wasn't there a handsome young cousin from Chicago, and with citified ways, always hanging around? While he was nothing but an awkward country lout, with nothing to offer her but two strong arms and a loving heart. Oh no. It never would do to ask her to be his wife. It was selfish to think of it, and she wouldn't have him, besides. And the faithful fellow said "Get up" to old White Face, and drove by Edie's house without looking toward it if he had, he would have seen Edie's face at the front window, ready with a smile and bow, and he might have seen, if he had only looked behind, the sorrowful expression that came into her eyes, and the little sigh (could he have heard it) would have told him she wasn't quite so cold towards him as the foolish fellow insisted on believing.

But here was Cousin Ben ready for a joke or flirtation. The little witch saw she could make him a serious Sunday-night boy at any time, so why not engage herself to him? In her family, besides brother Jack, a mischief-loving roving boy of 11, was a remarkable parrot. Polly was the pride of the neighborhood, and delivered her wise maxims to all the family, and Jack said she knew as well as any one everybody's business. Now, John Long was a great favorite of Jack, and Cousin Ben was called a gas bag. He put two and two together, and decided John was in love with Edie, and that Edie liked him well enough, but John was so plaguey bashful and actually afraid of that little chit that he never would summon spunk enough to pop the question, and if he didn't do it pretty soon that milk-sop Ben would carry her off as easy as winking.

So Jack concluded: "I shall have to pop myself next time John comes around, but Edie would be mad and father might interview me, so that won't do.

"Let me see! Polly shall do the business. Grand old bird! She will do this up brown!"

So telling Edie that he was going to study in his room and wanted Poll for company, he carried her off, cage and all, and spent his leisure time talking to her. They could just hear his voice in the sitting-room, and Ma Snow declared the boy must be teaching Poll his lessons.

Sunday night came around. Cousin Ben had gone off to the city, and Jack brought in John Long to tea. Poor John, he was both happy and wretched to see Edie again. He was convinced she was engaged to Cousin Ben, and this probably was the last time he should take tea with her before she married. After tea Jack astonished the family by declaring he wanted to go to church, and his father and mother must go with him. To encourage such unusual goodness the old people prepared to go. Jack ran up to his room just before it was time to start, and took down the cage.

"Now, Poll," said he, "remember your lesson, and speak up like a man."

Poll's cage was hung up in the sitting-room, and she surveyed the couple before her with all the gravity of a Judge. Edie sat on one side of the stove inwardly raging at her bashful lover, and John sat on the other. He was tongue-tied and red to the roots of his hair. Poll cocked her head on one side and commenced to chuckle. Then broke out:

"Pretty Edie Snow. Won't you have a feller? Ha! Ha! Ha!"

"You dreadful bird!" cried Edie. "I shall hang my shawl over your cage."

The dark shawl was tucked around, but a smothered voice croaked out:

"Edie Snow! Won't you have a feller?"

Then John Long burst out: "Edie, Polly has popped the question. I did not dare to. But will you say yes?"

The answer must have been favorable, for when Jack opened the door and saw the happy faces he said: "We've done it this time, old bird, sure as a gun."—*Denver Tribune.*

The Woman and the Letter.

She took the letter in her hand;
The envelope she keenly scanned;
The address several times she read,
"I wonder who it's from!" she said;
"I know the writing very well,
But whose it is I cannot tell."
With curiosity she burned
And straightway to the postmark turned.
"The postmark! that will end the doubt."
'Twas blurred; she could not make it out.
A dark cloud o'er her visage stole,
And keenest anguish wrung her soul.
The address she again perused;
"Who can have written it?" she mused.
She could not with the problem cope,
And so she broke the envelope—
Her last resource, she had no better—
And then she knew who wrote the letter.
—*Boston Courier.*

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF EAST-BOUND PASSENGER RATES.

General Passenger Agents Considering Means to Prevent It—Nothing Done as Yet — Maintaining Live-Stock and Dressed-Beef Rates—The Western Passenger Pool's Obstacles—A Rearbitration of Percentages Wanted—The Southern Kansas Arbitration.

The General Passenger Agents of the various roads running east from this city held a meeting yesterday at the office of Assistant Commissioner Daniels for the purpose of considering means for preventing further demoralization of east-bound passenger rates. General Passenger Agent Snow of the Chicago & Atlantic was present and stated that the withdrawal of his company from the agreement for the maintenance of rates and the redemption of cut-rate tickets was due to the fact that other lines had been violating the agreement since it was put into effect, and that his company had therefore decided to protect itself by making the same rates over its counters that were made by scalpers over other lines. It was claimed that the Chicago & Atlantic had no good cause for withdrawing from the agreement, and that the alleged violations of the same were rather imaginary. Tickets were produced, however, showing that continuous train tickets had been bought at St. Louis for New York via Chicago over one of the Vanderbilt routes, which was extended beyond its limit at this period by the train line agent. The only excuse the accused party had to offer was that the party holding the ticket mentioned was taken sick and could therefore not use it within the limited time. A resolution was offered that the Assistant Commissioner be authorized to allow the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Niagara Falls Short Line, and the Pan-Handle Roads to meet over their counters from day to day the rates quoted by the Chicago & Atlantic; the Assistant Commissioner to advise from time to time what these rates were. Only the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Grand Trunk voted for the proposition.

The Grand Trunk then claimed that under the agreement which provided that where parties to the contract were not able to agree the Assistant Commissioner had to permit the roads to meet the rates of competitors and called upon the Assistant Commissioner to give it such permission. Assistant Commissioner Daniels claimed to have no such authority and Commissioner Blanchard was called in to decide the knotty point. Commissioner Blanchard sustained Mr. Daniels. The representative of the Grand Trunk claimed that the agreement under such conditions did not protect any of the roads. Commissioner Blanchard inquired whether the Chicago & Grand Trunk meant to meet the rates made by the Chicago & Atlantic regardless of the agreement, whereupon the Grand Trunk representative called for the records of the meeting and the resolutions, and said he would lay the matter before the managers of his company and give answer in writing as soon as possible. In the meantime the east-bound passenger situation will remain in the same unsatisfactory condition as before.

The Western Passenger Pool Encounters Serious Obstacles.

The outlook for a gross money pool on passenger traffic between Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs and Omaha is getting rather dismal. The meeting of the general officers of the various roads interested in that business adjourned yesterday after a three days' session without having made the slightest progress towards the formation of the proposed pool. What causes the most apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the scheme is the fact that yesterday's meeting broke up over what was heretofore considered a rather unimportant question, and the matter of percentages and other important questions about which there is any serious misunderstanding between the roads were not reached at all. The question which caused the rupture was in regard to the disposition to be made of the local traffic from Milwaukee proper to Council Bluffs. The Milwaukee & St. Paul steadfastly declined to put this business in the pool, while all the other roads insisted that it must go in. The latter claimed that there would be no consistency in exempting the Milwaukee local business from the operation of the pool when it had been decided that the business originating at other points from which an outlet to Omaha could be secured must be included. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, was deaf to all entreaties and declined to agree to the proposition. It was thought rather peculiar that this company should refuse to put the Milwaukee business in the pool, it being claimed that the averages of the three years' previous business upon which the percentages were to be based would give a fair consideration for the business it carried from that point. The opinion was expressed that the Milwaukee & St. Paul had been doing a much larger business from Milwaukee than had been supposed, and that it did not care to throw away the advantages it had so long enjoyed.

Under the circumstances nothing could be done, and the meeting, not wishing to destroy all chances for the ultimate success of the new pooling scheme by adjourning sine die, agreed to appoint a committee of Managers to take all the questions at issue under consideration and see if it cannot agree upon some satisfactory plan for pooling the business, and report to a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Chairman. The committee consists of Marvin Hughitt, Chairman; T. J. Potter, R. Stubbs, Chas. Chappell, and Rossiter Miller. The committee expects to meet next Monday and try to bring about an adjustment of the existing complications.

Wants a Rearbitration of Percentages.

Under the tripartite agreement the business coming to the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Wabash from the Union Pacific at Omaha is to be divided equally between those roads. As the Wabash since the formation of the tripartite combination has dropped some of its Council Bluffs lines the other two roads are no longer willing to allow the Wabash one-third of the business. Consequently the Rock Island, under the terms of the contract, has given notice that it demands a rearbitration of percentages. This comes from Mr. Geo. H. Bogue as its representative on the board of arbitration, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul has selected Mr. J. C. Spencer of the Milwaukee & Northern. The Wabash has not yet nominated a representative, and it is not known what action it will take in the matter. As the Rock Island's notice is strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract the Wabash cannot well refuse to submit to a rearbitration of percentages.

The Southern Kansas Arbitration.

As was expected, Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has declined to serve as the representative of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé on the board of arbitration in the pending Southern Kansas (Wichita) case. In his letter of declination submitted to Commissioner Midgley yesterday Mr. Blanchard says that after reading carefully the papers regarding the question to be decided he concludes that this differs from an arbitration, in the usually accepted sense of the word. It would appear that there are four parties, each holding strong convictions upon an important issue and they disagree. It further appears to him that the nominee of each of those interests has mainly the duty to agree upon the fifth gentleman, who then really becomes the umpire, and that when the full board has been so constituted the first four in effect become the pleaders for the principals before him. He felt that he would be doing the Atchison Company an injustice if he found he could not abide by its views, yet would be equally unjust to himself if the discussion established convictions in his mind adverse to its own and he waived them. He also fears that he might be called upon to establish or dissent from rulings that might be decided otherwise by the Central Traffic Association, to which he owes not only his first duty but the further one that the Commissioner should not be an record in a case elsewhere involving an important principle which may come before them in some form of adjudication.

The Santa Fé Company, being advised of Mr. Blanchard's declination, appointed Mr. George M. Bogue as its representative on the Board of Arbitration, and it is understood that this gentleman has agreed to serve. The position was previously offered to Mr. Hugh Riddle of the Rock Island and Mr. F. J. Tucker of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, but both gentlemen declined the honor.

The New Commissioner of the Southwestern Passenger Association.

The Southwestern Passenger Association has found it so difficult to carry out its new pooling agreement without a Commissioner that it has been decided to wait no longer for the action of the Western and Northwestern roads, which have thus far failed to adopt their proposed pools, and elect a Commissioner on its own account at once, trusting that the other pools, if they are formed, will confirm the choice. A meeting of the managers of the Southwestern roads will therefore be held today for the special purpose of electing a Commissioner. Mr. Shattuc of the Ohio & Mississippi, who has heretofore been mentioned for the position, will not be a candidate, as he has accepted the position of permanent arbitrator for the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association. The indications are that Mr. W. H. Dixon, General Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul at St. Paul, will be appointed Commissioner of the association. Mr. Dixon is a highly competent passenger man and well qualified for the position. He was formerly Commissioner of the Western Trunk Line Passenger Association and gave general satisfaction.

Freight Discriminations Against New York Merchants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association met this afternoon. A large amount of routine business was disposed of during the session.

The Rate Committee during the day received a formal protest from New York dry-goods merchants setting forth that their attention had been called to a published paragraph "which purports to be an assertion of a fact and expression of opinion by your committee." The objectionable matter reads:

Rates for piece goods in other than original packages they say they will not grant, because this is used as a means to defraud railroads by merchants. Under cover of a cotton piece-goods label, they say, silk, lace, and other fine goods are now being shipped to the West by dishonest merchants, a proceeding which is the cause of much trouble.

The merchants in their protest said:

We wish to enter an indignant protest against this assumption. So far from being the truth the fact is exactly the reverse. The dry-goods merchants of New York are not shipping silk, lace, or anything else to the West under cover of cotton piece goods. We have the authority of Commissioners Fink and Guilford for saying that under a rigid system of inspection they have yet to find the first case of such dishonesty, and we submit that such charges as gentlemen, that such declarations are charges without a particle of foundation, are unworthy of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association, which has long occupied an honorable place in our esteem. We trust that your committee will promptly disavow any such sentiments which may have been expressed by some of your committee.

As the Rate Committee did not meet as a body today, no formal action was taken. The secretary of the Executive Committee, however, denied that any member of the Rate Committee had made the statements published or had given expression to words that warranted the publication of the paragraph. He said the Rate Committee had invited the dry-goods men to meet it at 11 a. m. tomorrow for a further discussion of the reclassification of cotton piece goods, and undoubtedly the "unpleasantness" would be settled without any bloodshed.

The following statement was made today by the dry-goods merchants represented by T. L. Greene as Secretary:

We have reason to believe that the charges of fraud made by the gentlemen of this (rate) committee to cover up their real reasons for hesitating to grant the reduction as proposed by Mr. Haas of the Richmond & Danville. As the classification now stands cotton piece goods are charged 4 cents from Southern points to New York, but must pay first and second class from New York south. No reason or excuse can be found for such a piece of unjust discrimination.

The B. & O. After Lake Traffic.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—For several weeks past negotiations have been in progress between leading Detroit capitalists and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad looking to the developments of a scheme to control a share of the Lake Superior business. A move of some sort had been anticipated in railroad circles, but it was expected that it would be worked from the Chicago terminus of the road northward. However, the line eastward from Chicago has been unduly burdened with traffic, and the scheme involved a plan by which some relief would be afforded. About two weeks ago Jesse H. Farwell and Thomas Adams visited Baltimore and had a conference with Vice-President Spencer, which resulted in the Detroit parties submitting a proposition to place a line of propellers between Duluth and Sandusky or Cleveland to run in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio. It was shown that by this plan the haul by rail from points in the Northwest would be shortened about 150 miles. Mr. Spencer was very favorably impressed with the scheme, and a conference among the managers resulted in their decision to establish such a line. Today Orland Smith, Third Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio, arrived in Detroit and had a lengthy conference with Messrs. Farwell and Adams. It has not been definitly settled that their proposition will be accepted, but it is believed that it will.

Will Enforce the Maintenance of Live-Stock and Dressed-Beef Rates.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee at a meeting held yesterday passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, taking effect Dec. 1, 1886, the trunk lines will refuse to receive or transport eastwardly any dressed beef, refrigerator, or any other freight or live-stock car unless the light weight of such car, as ascertained under the direction of the Central Traffic Association, is plainly stenciled thereon in the usual form.

Resolved, That in accordance with the trunk-line contract of Nov. 6, 1885, each trunk line will strictly enforce on the roads and its connecting roads the established tariff rates on all shipments of live stock and dressed beef, taking effect immediately.

This action is due to the recent complaints made by the Grand Trunk and other lines that certain roads are underbilling dressed beef, and that live-stock rates were also being cut. The matter threatened to cause serious trouble, and in order to prevent the demoralization of rates on these articles the trunk lines were compelled to take measures that will prevent their connections from cutting the rates.

A New Iowa Line.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The grading party of the Centralia & St. Genevieve Railroad reached Centralia yesterday, and the road is now graded from this point to Nashville. Several other sections along the route are also graded. It is expected tnat trains will be running over the line by December. The general offices of the road will be located at Centralia.

General Notes.

The arguments in the Wabash receiver case were continued all day yesterday before Judge Gresham, and will be resumed again today. Maj. Blodgett closed at noon on behalf of the receivers and Mr. Henry Crawford occupied the rest of the day.

The Ellsworth, Newton & Southeastern Division of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad has been opened to McPherson, Kas., 61½ miles from Eldorado. The Missouri Pacific is now prepared to handle business to McPherson on through way-bills and without transfer.

Rumors are current that the Canadian Pacific Railway is rapidly acquiring a controlling interest in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway, which is taken as an indication that the Canadian Pacific means to have its own line to New York and New England points from Buffalo, and that it does not mean to depend upon the Lehigh Valley as its New York outlet after the completion of its new line between Chicago and Buffalo.

The disagreement between J. Tibbitts and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company about switching charges has been amicably settled by the railroad agreeing to make the same rate to Millard Avenue Station as to Hawthorne. The Railroad Commission was in doubt as to its authority to settle the question under the law, as no such case has before come up. The parties were brought together by the commission and arranged the matter between themselves and by the advice of the commission.

Killed by a Playmate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Willis Willard, colored, a 12-year-old schoolboy, shot and fatally wounded John Brown, colored, a schoolmate aged 10 years, this morning near Pearl School. The boys had been dismissed from school to return home. Willard took from his pocket a seven-chambered pistol and offered to sell it to another boy. He then turned towards Brown and with an oath, said: "I will kill you," firing at the same time. Brown instantly fell, pierced through the head. Willard was arrested at his home, where he had concealed himself, and was lodged in prison. The deed was unprovoked.

President Roberts Made an LL.D.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—At Princeton College yesterday the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., a graduate of the college, for many years Chairman of the Committee on Curriculum in the Board of Trustees, and recently elected President of the Lake Forest University, near Chicago.

A STEAMER IN FLAMES.

BURNING OF THE NORTHERNER ON LAKE ERIE.

Water Got Into Her Cargo of Lime and She Burned to the Water's Edge, the Crew Escaping—Narrow Escape of the Bessemer—Wreck of the Nellie Winlack—The Ste. Marie Ashore—Capt. Stalker Killed—Wreckage at Ludington—General Marine News.

SANDUSKY O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The prop Northerner of Ward's Lake Superior Line, laden with lime and railroad iron, and bound for Duluth, sprung a leak off Kelly's Island today, and the slacking of the lime set fire to the boat, which was burned to the water's edge. She was valued at $50,000, and is a total loss. The steamer loaded at Cleveland and then proceeded to Kelly's Island, where she took on 2,900 barrels of lime. While leaving the island she ran aground, and it is supposed that her seams opened. Anyway the water came in contact with the lime and the steamer burst into flames. Tugs went to the rescue and saved the crew. The steamer, which was commanded by Capt. A. M. Shepard, burned to the water's edge and went down. She was owned by John M. Nicbol of Detroit. She is insured, but the amount is not known. The cargo was valued at $60,000. The steamer was built at Marine City in 1876, and measured 1,638 tons. When she first came out she was a tow barge, and machinery was put in her several years later.

General Marine News.

The schr L. B. Coates lost her centreboard while coming up Lake Michigan.

An attempt will be made to raise the stmr Myles tomorrow. She is sunk at Kingston.

The Goodrich Line stmr Chicago left for Manitowoc last night to go into winter quarters.

The schr Col. Ellsworth began stripping yesterday. Several others will go into winter quarters today.

Capt. William Stalker, wheelsman on the prop Nebraska, was crushed to death on that steamer at the Sault yesterday.

The stmr Ste Marie, loaded with camp supplies, is high and dry on the beach thirty-six miles above Whitefish Point, Lake Superior.

Capt. Robinson of the schr Midland Rover reports that his vessel made the run from the Sault to Chicago under sail in forty-eight hours. She is loaded with stone from Vert Island.

The schr George Steele, lumber laden, was discovered by the tug Protection, late last night, pounding against the waterworks crib. The Protection brought her in. She is leaking badly.

Thursday night while heading across the lake for Chicago the schr Mary E. Cook had her mainmast carried away. The topmast was fished and she made the harbor without further mishap.

Capt. John Prindiville Jr., who was sent to the wreck of the schr Lafrienier, telegraphs that the vessel has gone to pieces up to the mainmast. The anchors and chains and some of the canvas were saved.

Capt. Crane of the schr James Mowatt reports that he left Milwaukee light for Escanaba, loaded ore at the latter port, and arrived at Chicago in just three and a half days from the time he sailed out of Milwaukee.

Last night the barge Mabel Wilson reached Chicago in tow of the stmr Forbes. The boats went up the river to the Joliet Steel-Works. Tugmen say the Wilson was in good shape. She had her rudder, and none of her sails appeared to be missing.

The Anchor Line schr Schuylkill came in yesterday with coal from Erie. She was towed as far as Milwaukee by the Delaware, and came the rest of the way under sail. Heavy weather was encountered on Lake Michigan, during which the Schuylkill shifted her cargo. She came pretty near rolling her spars out, but escaped further mishap.

At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters yesterday trip rates of insurance on grain cargoes from Chicago were advanced as follows: To Lake Michigan ports, 75c; to Lake Superior ports, $1.75; to Lake Huron ports and Sarnia, $1.25; to Georgian Bay and Lake Erie ports, $1.50; to Lake Ontario ports, $2; to Ogdensburg, $2.15.

The demand for grain vessels was brisk. Rates were firm at 4½ cents on wheat and 4¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. The Muir loads at South Chicago and gets 5 cents on wheat. Engagements: To Buffalo—Prop R. A. Packer, schr Mary Lyon, flax-seed; prop Clyde, schr J. M. Hutchinson, corn; schr M. A. Hall, wheat. To Erie—Prop William Edwards, schr Golden Age, wheat.

The barge J. M. Ketchum, laden with 500,000 feet of lumber, and bound from Oconto to Tonawanda, went ashore last night about seven miles west of Port Colborne. Her steering-gear was disabled, and she was leaking badly. She was in tow of the steam-barge White and Friant, which became disabled and let go of her. The barge is lying on sand bottom. She is owned by C. H. Klumph of Bay City. The crew got ashore in the small boats.

A fierce northwest gale prevailed throughout yesterday, the wind attaining a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour. The sea was running very high. Many vessels that left Thursday put back for shelter. A black three-masted vessel lay at anchor north of the crib all day. She is loaded with grain. The vessel was anchored inside the breakwater. Last night the Farwell, Ruter, and Godfrey, bound for South Chicago, let go their anchors in the basin.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE telegraphed the keeper of the life-saving station at Ludington for a description of the wreckage washed ashore there. Capt. Tuffs replied that the wreckage came from some steamer, probably engaged in the ore trade. There are eight window-shutters, formerly painted green and repainted a dark brown, a hatch and gangway painted red, and a life-preserver with "——" on it, the maker's name—David Kahnweiller, New York.

Nathan Leopold arrived from the Sault yesterday. He says the stmr George T. Hope lies on a mud bottom and is out about two feet. Much difficulty will be encountered in releasing her. The sunken stmr City of Sheboygan lies in a bight near Drummond's Island, and will probably be saved. Her Captain was at Sault Ste. Marie waiting for a wrecking expedition. The buoys in the Sault are to be taken up Nov. 20, and will be replaced by evergreen branches. Mr. Leopold reports severe weather on Lake Superior.

Early yesterday morning the scow Nellie Winlack struck the breakwater north of Division street and went to pieces. She left Muskegon Thursday morning for Chicago with a cargo of slabs. During the night the northeast gale struck her and she began leaking. After working the vessel inside of the breakwater Capt. Nilson and Martin Anderson, the only men aboard, became frightened and abandoned her, reaching shore in the yawl. Had they reported to the life-saving station the crew could have rescued the vessel, which was driven against the breakwater with her foresail and jib set. Soon after she was reduced to kindling wood. The Winlack was built in 1869 and measured forty tons. She was owned by Capt. Nilson and Andrew Halverson.

Vessels arriving from the straits bring news of a disaster that occurred at Manitoulin Island, on the north shore of Lake Huron, last week. Just before the big gale set in a small fishing vessel left Gore Bay for Cape Roberts. On board were Capt. Edward F. Routley, Superintendent of the fishing-station at Cape Roberts, and William Welsh and Joseph Young. About an hour after leaving the bay the vessel was struck by the gale and she foundered in deep water, drowning the three men. Joseph Caron, the lighthouse-keeper, saw the vessel sink, but was unable to render assistance. Capt. Routley was an Englishman, about 38 years of age, and formerly resided at Windsor, Ont. Welsh and Young were from Bay City, Mich.

The schr Sunrise was nearly a month making the voyage from Buffalo to Chicago. Capt. O'Connor said yesterday that it was the worst trip he ever had, and at one time he nearly gave up hope of bringing his vessel home. Two days after leaving Buffalo a gale was encountered and the vessel headed for Long Point, 100 miles to the eastward. The gale developed into a hurricane and the seas filled the decks from rail to rail. Off Port Burwell the foreboom and foresail were carried away, and the decks were swept of everything movable. The provision-box went adrift and stove in the front of the cabin and the cabin filled with water. When the gale abated a little the crew succeeded in covering the cabin with tarpaulins and the bulwarks were chopped away to free the decks of water. This work was hardly performed when the vessel began to leak badly. The tacks of the squaresail were lashed to the rails on each side so as to aid in keeping the vessel out of the trough of the sea, and all hands were ordered to the pumps. Soon after the squaresail traveler was carried away, releasing the sail, and the crew had a hard fight to keep the vessel afloat. She was finally picked up by a tug and towed to Port Colborne, where repairs were made. During the rest of the voyage heavy weather was encountered, and the schooner was several times forced to seek shelter, but she reached Chicago without further mishap.

The stmr Bessemer, which reached Chicago Thursday night, had a narrow escape from serious disaster while coming down Lake Superior. She was ore-laden from Two Harbors, and while doubling Keweenaw Point encountered a terrific gale. She ran into Eagle Harbor for shelter, and when the gale abated again got under way. A few hours later the wind again freshened into a gale from the southeast, and while pitching into the big seas the rudder chains parted. Thus disabled the steamer fell off into the trough of the sea and was drifting helplesly toward midlake when the stmr B. W. Blanchard sighted her signal of distress and went to her assistance. The Blanchard made a line fast to the disabled steamer and held her up into the wind while temporary repairs were being made. It took about two hours and a half to splice the chains so that the steamer could handle herself, and she then ran under the lee of Grand Island and completed repairs. Capt. McArthur, in relating the incidents attending the mishap, gives an interesting account of his first experience in pouring oil on the troubled waters. When the Blanchard took hold of his steamer she was rolling heavily and seas were sweeping entirely over her. At times she was almost buried, and there is hardly a whole pane of glass left in her cabin or pilot-house.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Lew Wallace was in the city yesterday.

J. K. Toole, Delegate-elect from Montana, is at the Leland.

The Hon. Jeremiah Murphy of Iowa, the champion of the Hennepin Canal, called on some of his friends in the Government Building yesterday. He is here in the interest of his pet project, and is arranging for a meeting to be held next week to discuss further measures to advance the scheme for the canal.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Grinnell will in person conduct the prosecution of Asbs J. Burrus, whose trial begins Monday before Judge Collins, while Messrs. Mills and Ingham will appear for the defense.

Mr. A. S. Gage still continues in bad health, having ups and downs. The last heard from D. K. Tenney, who is still in New York, was that he is "fighting valiantly for the compromise, with good prospects."

After many broken agreements, Mr. Grinnell and the counsel for the defense have at last positively decided to submit the certificate of evidence in the Anarchist trial before Judge Gary in the Superior Court at 9:30 this morning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 37 deg.; 9 a. m. 37 deg.; 10 a. m., 37 deg.; 11 a. m., 38 deg.; 12 m., 38 deg.; 1 p. m., 38 deg.; 3 p. m., 39 deg.; 6 p. m., 38 deg.; barometer 8 a. m., 29.67; 6 p. m., 29.65.

The Mayor, City Controller, and Financial Committee met as a special commission yesterday to consider the bills presented by the physicians for attending the policemen wounded in the haymarket riot. The bills of Dr. Murphy and others not being in the list no action was taken.

Corporation-Counsel Hoffmann has prepared an ordinance granting the right to the North Division Passenger Railway to lay tracks and run cars on Division street, from Sedgwick street to Milwaukee avenue. The matter will probably come before the Council for adoption Monday evening.

The Chicago Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 15 Washington street. There was a fair attendance of coal dealers. It was expected that some action would be taken in regard to the advance of coal, but the question was not raised. The meeting adjourned subject to special call, as is usual with the body.

Daniel Shepard, Secretary of the State Republican Central Committee, has gone to Washington to spend the winter. He thinks the climate there is about as good for him as that of California, and Washington has the additional qualification of abounding in people with whom he is acquainted. Mr. Shepard thinks that the loneliness he had to undergo in California last winter counteracted the effects of the good climate.

Sunday evening, Nov. 14, the Swiss-Americans of the city will assemble at North Side Turner Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the Swiss Declaration of Independence. The solemn compact was entered into on the night previous to Nov. 11, 1307, by the "thirty-three" at the "Rnetli," and in expression and sentiment bears a striking resemblance to the American Declaration of Independence. Speeches will be made by several prominent Swiss residents, and the remainder of the evening devoted to sociability.

The Grace English Lutheran Church has found its location too much changed into a business one and too noisy for holding its services, and so has sold its property and bought the beautiful corner on Belden avenue and Larrabee street, toward which a number of the people have removed, and it expects soon to erect a church. Services are now held at Garfield Hall, corner Garfield and Lincoln avenues. The pastor, the Rev. L. M. Heilman, has removed to No. 802 Larrabee street.

N. J. Norton, charged with brutally assaulting Mrs. Kelly at her cigar store, No. 231 West Harrison street, was bailed at the Harrison Street Station, Lieut. Bowler receiving the bond. When the case came before Justice Scully, Norton not having put in an appearance, the Justice dismissed it, saying he had no jurisdiction to try a person unless he had been before him, and that he would not fine a man who had been released on bond by a police Captain or Lieutenant. The Council some time ago authorized police Captains and Lieutenants to take bail bonds.

A meeting of the flour dealers and jobbers of this city was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade Building to receive the report of a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, on the initiatory steps to be taken for the formation of an association the object of which is to extend the flour trade of Chicago. The report was discussed and referred back to the committee, which was increased to six members, as follows: G. Montague, C. Reifsman, F. H. Madden, W. G. Smith, P. McGurn, and W. J. Hamilton. They were instructed to prepare a plan of operation to be submitted at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

Controller Schwab yesterday received a peculiar letter from one of the old country customers of the firm of Seiz, Schwab & Co., of which he is a member. The writer addresses the firm, and after giving a trifling order for goods asks: "If Mr. Schwab is hung along with the other Anarchists, will it make any difference with your business as now carried on?" The anxious inquirer was informed that if Mr. Schwab was hung as indicated the store would only be closed for one day, but the suggestion was made that a mistake had evidently occurred in mixing up the City Controller of Chicago with the condemned editor now under a sentence of death.

Detective James O'Donnell yesterday arrested Thomas Parker, alias "Whisky Tom," alias "Sheeny Tom." Sunday a burglar broke into the premises of W. H. Farrell, Dearborn avenue and Oak street, and secured a $40 overcoat and a $30 plush robe. The coat was found on Parker and the robe in the possession of Byron West, a hostler at No. 148 La Salle avenue, who was also arrested. Parker also broke into the store of Holson & Walters, No. 622 North Clark street, and stole seven robes and four whips of costly make, three of which were recovered from George Iveson at No. 55 Sigel street. Another overcoat, stolen from George Kerr at Clark and Oak streets was found on Parker.

Mr. S. W. Rawson began his reply to Mrs. Rawson's separate-maintenance bill Thursday by producing some new evidence before Master in Chancery P. L. Sherman. Mrs. Rawson and her little daughter were present. Troy Brown, a negro Pullman car porter on the St. Louis "run" of the Chicago & Alton Road, testified to familiarities which had taken place between Mrs. Rawson and a strange man who occupied an adjoining berth in the sleeper. Brown's testimony was not materially shaken on cross-examination. He denied that he was in the hire of Mr. Rawson, having been sent to the latter by Mr. Whitney, his superior officer. How Mr. Rawson learned of what he knew about Mrs. Rawson he could not tell. Brown's testimony was corroborated by Ed Levy, his assistant.

A young man giving the name of Martindale, and claiming to have been, at one time, connected with THE TRIBUNE, is going about the city imposing upon clergymen. He tells a pathetic tale about failing eyesight, and is so plausible that he frequently induces his victim to make him a "loan" of a small sum, $2 or $5, and fails to return it. The man is a fraud. THE TRIBUNE never had an employé of that name, and if the next person approached by any alleged ex-employé of this paper with a request for pecuniary aid will kindly kick the fellow into the street or hand him over to a policeman he will be doing a public service. The Rev. J. Coleman Adams, J. W. Stryker, and the Rev. Dr. Locke are among those who have been visited by this confidence operator.

A daring burglary and highway robbery occurred Tuesday night in front of No. 3511 Dearborn street. Jacob Ossig, a barber, whose shop is at No. 143 Sixteenth street, while entering the gate to his home was suddenly struck in the head and knocked down by one of three men who evidently were in wait for him. While one held his mouth and another his arms the third went through his clothes, taking all he had about him, which was $35, a watch, several checks of the value of $50, and a revolver. His cries for help were of no avail, as when he arose to his feet the highwaymen were gone. Residents in the vicinity have of late frequently complained of the presence of thieves and housebreakers. In one or two instances in the last two weeks residences thereabouts have been almost gutted by these night-hawks.

The prospect of a new double roadway steam bridge at Jackson street appears to be as far from realization as ever. To swing the bridge it will be necessary to obtain a strip of land along the west shore of the river now belonging to the Pennsylvania Company. Mayor Harrison received a letter from the company which, it is said, stated that the company will allow the city the use of the land and bear the expense of erecting a viaduct over its tracks if the city will allow the company to occupy Stewart avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-ninth street, with its tracks. This proposition has been pending before the Council Committee on Railroads for some months and has been met with violent opposition. The railroad company, it is alleged, makes the further offer to acquire the property along the east side of Stewart avenue, set the houses back, and open up, pave, and keep in repair a thirty-three-foot street between the streets above mentioned; also build a stone wall along this new street from Twenty-third to Thirty-ninth street, erect protection gates automatically worked at each street crossing, and in every way construct an improved thoroughfare. The company will not open Stewart avenue to Twenty-second street and Archer avenue because Gottfried, the brewer, who owns a large brewery at Twenty-third street, demands about $180,000 for his property. The Mayor will endeavor to reconcile these conflicting interests next Monday evening.

A sad case of police injustice and personal suffering was called to the attention of Mayor Harrison yesterday. From the statements made it appeared that about 6 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 5 John Jones, an honest, hardworking colored man, who owns a small coal yard on State street, and who resides with his wife in the rear of the Chicago Bicycle Club house on Michigan avenue, of which they act as janitors, was summarily arrested near the depot of the Chicago, Louisville & New Albany Railroad. The officers claimed that the man was engaged in stealing hay from a freight car of the company, which had been found broken open. The man was hustled before Justice Meech, and in a short time found himself at the bridewell under a $75 fine. It was afterwards discovered that the prisoner was simply engaged in harnessing his horse, which was stabled near by, and knew nothing of the robbery whatever. Mayor Harrison at once ordered the release of the prisoner, and will endeavor to prevent such railroading of innocent men to the bridewell in the future.

Thayer—English.

In this city Thursday evening, at No. 538 Austin avenue, the residence of the bride's uncle, Henry D. Kelly, Miss Frances C. English was married to Mr. Frank C. Thayer of Aurora, the Rev. Henry G. Perry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church officiating. The bride's cousins, H. D. Kelly Jr. and sister, Miss Frances Kelly, stood as groomsman and bridemaid. The company of immediate friends and relatives after the ceremony partook of a fine wedding supper. The young couple at a late hour left the city by train for the West, and upon their return will be at home in Aurora, the groom's residence, to receive friends after the 17th inst.

The Dore Gallery

Is especially interesting to the Bible student and all lovers of true art. One of the grandest paintings of the collection of reproductions is "Christ Leaving the Praetorium." Don't miss it.

Latest Returns.

You can now go to St. Paul and Minneapolis by the C., B. & Q. R. R., new line. Elegant Pullmans, dining-cars, and strongly-built modern coaches on all trains.

Fourteen photographs, three styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is a swift and sure destroyer of roaches, bedbugs, and flies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John McArdle, Cicero, Minnie Wall, Cicero	35-34
Walenty Lijewski, Helena Jawirowicz	24-20
Franz J. Shirley, Louise Glaus	26-20
Michael Mansfield, Katie Clifford	26-26
Charles F. W. Skibby, Elizabeth Grohn	23-16
H. Buckert, Jefferson, Anna Poggensee, same	21-21
Edmun Duesing, Lizzie Jurke	26-16
Ferdinand Zusow, Theresia Hahn	20-21
Karl Andreasson, Karea Johnson	30-33
J. Dahlike, Grand Crossing, H. Schwinke, same	25-32
Jas. Haugh, Englewood, Margaret Grace, same	30-31
Emanuel Langren, Lena L. Starz	38-37
John T. Fitz-Simon, Theodora O. L. Ochelmann	24-22
James Corcoran, Ellen Weer	23-24
Piotr Mastiek, Ewa Lis	39-35
Cornelius Nelson, Anna Hanson	36-34
Patrick McCabe, Mary Plunkett	26-25
Joseph M. Martin, Addie L. Thompson	27-24
Henry McDonald, Mary Venknight	23-18
L. Delmarmo, Milk Grove, S. Hogenow, same	30-34
Barney Welty, Mary H. Wheatley	30-34
Franz Grimps, Theresa Ahrendorf	30-19
Thomas Finnigan, Pullman, Lillie McMahon	25-25
Robert Friedrich, Martha Donner	24-23
H. Henry Paulsen, Christina Bangs	25-22

MARRIED.

THORNE—HOXIE—In New York, Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Dr. Cook of St. Bartholomew's Church, Chester Thorne and Anna Hoxie, niece of H. M. Hoxie.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:05 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 54, 152 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

AYRES—Friday evening at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Ann Ayres, wife of Enos Ayres and mother of C. T. Scal. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELKINS—At 753 Carroll-av., Nov. 1, of typhoid-fever, Ella Kendall, wife of Charles W. Elkins and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Russell, aged 28 years and 5 months.

ELKINS—At 753 Carroll-av., Nov. 12, of typhoid-fever, Charles W., son of Lucinda and the late John G. Elkins, aged 34 years 11 months.

Funeral private, from late residence, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10:30 a. m.

HOWE—Wednesday, Nov. 10, at her residence, No. 125 Ewing-st., Alice Howe.

Funeral from her late residence Saturday at 10:30 a. m., to St. Stephen's Church, Johnson-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

JORNDT—Thursday, Nov. 11, at 12:10 a. m., Myra Sillins, beloved wife of Officer John T. Jorndt, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 24 Grant-place, Sunday, Nov. 14, at 2 p. m.

LOMAX—The funeral of William J. Lomax will take place at his late residence, 19 Charles-place, Sunday, Nov. 14, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

LEVIN—Nov. 12, Eva, beloved wife of Jacob Levin, aged 61 years.

Funeral from 164 North Carpenter-st. Sunday at 10 a. m. to Waldheim Cemetery. No flowers.

☞ New York and Detroit papers please copy.

MESLEIN—Nov. 11, Gertrude Meslein, daughter of Peter and Gertrude Meslein.

Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, Nov. 14, from residence, No. 360 Wentworth-av., to St. Bonifacius.

McARTHUR—Nov. 12, at No. 275 Ashland-av., Jennibel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McArthur. Funeral private. Remains will be taken East for interment.

OESTERREICHER—With sorrowing hearts we announce to all friends that our beloved husband, father, and brother, Moritz Oesterreicher, in his 46th year, has suddenly been taken from our midst.

The funeral will take place Sunday, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock sharp from his late residence, 786 South Halsted-st., to Waldheim. Funeral services will be held at the synagogue, corner Wright and Johnson-sts.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

Members of the Order of B'nai B'rith of this city are requested to attend the funeral of Moritz Oesterreicher, and meet with Abraham Ash Lodge, No. 782 South Halsted-st., at 9:30 a. m. By request of Gen. Com. of D. G. L. & I. O. B. B.

E. C. HAMBURGHER, Sec.

SANTOIS—At the residence of the Sacred Heart Church, the Rev. Florian J. Santois, S. J., aged 77 years and 11 days.

Funeral tomorrow (Saturday), the 13th, at 9 a. m.; office of the dead before mass; by carriages to Calvary.

With sorrowful hearts we, the children of the Holy Maternity, are called upon to submit to God's holy will, who has deprived us of our loved father, director, and truest friend on earth. Let us be consoled by the assurance that he already enjoys the beatific vision of his Creator and spouse, whom he has so faithfully served on earth. S. A. D.

SHUMAKER—At her residence, No. 2018 State-st., this city, Nov. 12, Caroline Shumaker, aged 54 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

WRIGHT—At Woodstock, Ill., Nov. 10, Robert C. Wright Jr., aged 45.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, 89 Park-av., Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

WEEKS—At St. Charles, Ill., Nov. 12, Dr. Jerome F. Weeks.

Funeral at St. Charles Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. B. F. JACOBS WILL BE AT HIS PLACE again this noon conducting the Sunday-school teachers' meeting. Saturday night Mr. Risser will lead the young men's meeting in the reading-room at 7:45.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club has secured a hall for permanent quarters at No. 202 North Clark-st., and it will be formally opened this evening. All Republicans of the ward are invited to attend.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY WILL MEET this evening in Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall building, at 8 p. m. A paper will be read by Dr. James G. Kiernan; subject, "Insanity in Cook County."

THE HIGH COURT OF THE ILLINOIS CATHOlic Order of Foresters invite the sister societies of Chicago to attend the Annual Thanksgiving High Mass in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner Superior and State-sts., Thanksgiving-Day, Nov. 25, at 10:30 a. m.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

"THE FAIR"

OFFERS BIG BARGAINS

IN GOOD, RELIABLE

Housefurnishing Goods.

THE ABOVE REPRESENTS THE

Schofield Patent Cake Griddle.

Every one approves of its being the best practical article of the kind made; size as per cut shows 6 cakes per minute.

Price, 45 Cents.

The Patent "Barber" Flour-Sifter

Is the only one in the market that can be operated with one hand. This is the best article of the kind made. Call and try it yourself.

Price, 19 Cents.

DOME SAD-IRON HEATER.

Will hold three sad-irons at one time, and will heat quicker than the ordinary way. Everyone should have one.

Price, 45 Cents.

COAL HODS

COAL HODS

By the one, by the hundred, by the thousand, or by the million, all made of heavy sheet-iron, strong and well made, and hard japanned,

At 19 Cents.

WEATHER STRIPS,

The very best made at the following prices:

No. 1 in lengths of 12 feet each				10c length
No. 2	"	"	"	12c "
No. 3	"	"	"	15c "
No. 4	"	"	"	20c "
No. 5	"	"	"	25c "

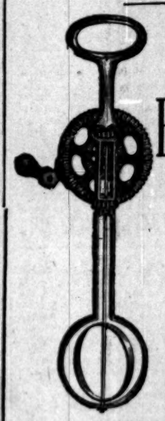
By the 1,000 feet:

$6.50	$7.50	$9.50	$12.50	15.00
1	2	3	4	5

CORN-POPPER.

Square or Round, made of best wire, with long handle,

At 10 Cents.

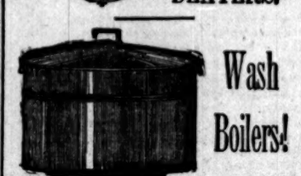


Egg-Beaters,

As per cut,

5c!

EGG-BEATERS.



Wash Boilers!

Extra well made of good heavy tin and heavy copper bottom, each one warranted, at 45c. Tea-Kettles, copper bottoms, at 25c. Vegetable Boilers, copper bottom, 25c. Coffee Boilers, copper bottom, 25c.

HOTEL SLOP JARS,

Large size, strong and well made, nicely painted in bright colors, with gold band, at

29 cts.

STOVE BOARDS in the largest and most complete variety, styles, and sizes, from 40c upward.

SPECIAL PRICES IN HORSE BLANKETS.

Extraordinary Inducements in Our Grocery Department.

"THE FAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

BULLOCK BROS. RETAILERS OF FINE SHOES 149 & 151 STATE ST.

A LADY'S EASY-STYLISH WALKING-SHOE HAND-MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL WITH OUR CELEBRATED BACK-STAY AND FOR THE LOW PRICE OF $5.00

A NEW YORK

STOCK BROKER,

Doing a good and growing Chicago grain business, desires to place himself in communication with an unexceptionable party who can command from $50,000 to $100,000, and is willing to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange, to form a concern in Chicago for the purpose of doing a stock business in connection with grain. Only communications containing unquestioned references (which will also be furnished by advertiser) will receive attention. Address BANKER,

Care W. A. H., New York Yacht Club, 67 Madison-av., New York.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate, Indestructible Coal Fires.

GOODWIN GAS STOVE & MFG'G CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

THE FIRE

IN THE PREMISES OF

W. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

82, 84, 86, & 88 S. Water-st.,

WILL NOT DELAY

Their business. Orders are being filled from their temporary location, 31 River-st., with new goods from their warehouses, the old stock having been turned over to the insurance companies.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give perfect Sight and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the name of C. H. Strong & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank Andrews will collect all debts due the firm and pay all liabilities thereof.

FRANK ANDREWS,
CHARLES T. PEARSON.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1886.

The undersigned having bought the interest of his late partner will continue the business under the old name of C. H. STRONG & CO., at 87 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FRANK ANDREWS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between William D. Kerfoot, William A. Merigold, and George Birkhoff Jr., under the firm name and style of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1886.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD,
GEORGE BIRKHOFF JR.

The undersigned will continue the business in all its branches under the firm name of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., at the present office, No. 85 Washington-st.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
GEORGE BIRKHOFF JR.

TRELEAVEN AND COE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 65 State St. Central Music Hall

$1.50 TO $2.50

Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10.

Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, 9:30 a. m.,
Thursday, Nov. 18, 9:30 a. m.,
Friday, Nov. 19, 9:30 a. m.

TUESDAY,

Underwear, Cardigans, Hosiery, Jerseys, Quilts, Linens, Carpets, Bed Blankets, Rugs.

N. B.—Ladies' WINTER SKIRTS a specialty.

THURSDAY,

A LARGE SPECIAL SALE

CLOTHING.

One Thousand Overcoats a Specialty. Peremptory.

FRIDAY,

FOURTEEN HUNDRED LOTS

Dry Goods Merchandise.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION!

WE WILL SELL

BOOTS! SHOES! AND **SLIPPERS!**

Full line of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes; fine goods. Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots; large assortment. All prime, perfect, and regular, made for general Western trade. Also Wom.'s, Misses', and Children's fine goods in Kid, Goat, Glove Grain, and Grain, Button and Polish, nice seasonable goods and well adapted to any dealer's trade. Boots and Shoes bought at the prices these will be sold for will push any dealer's business. Call and see. Same day, consignment of RUBBERS. Boots and Shoes in private sale department any day.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Thursday, Nov. 18, 9:30 a. m.

Large line White Granite and Decorated English Ware, Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,

FANCY GOODS,

Cut and Engraved Glassware, China Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Vases, Figures, &c.

LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK.

Usual line C. C, Rockingham, and Yellow Ware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

At 9:30 This Morning

OUR REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Stoves, and General Household Goods.

The entire contents of restaurant, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Table Linen, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Lipman's First Great Sale

Pawnbroker's Goods!

AT OUR STORES,

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 15 and 16,

AT 10 A. M.

Fine Gold Watches, Diamonds, 2 Fine Seal Sacques, Fine Parker Gun, Opera-Glasses, Pistols,

Miscellaneous lot Fine Goods, suited for the holidays. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

"Capable of tones of extraordinary purity and beauty." *Scientific American.*

All the Latest and Most Important Improvements.

New method of stringing, greatly increasing durability and capacity to stand in tune; with other valuable improvements.

These Pianos will not require one quarter as much tuning as any other; they can be tuned by any practical tuner, and with greater ease and accuracy than pianos strung by the old method.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 WABASH AVENUE.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

E. V. CHURCH MANAGER — WABASH & ADAMS

SOLE AGENT FOR

HAZELTON HARDMAN EVERETT **PIANOS**

Lowest Prices for Cash or Easy Payments.

WAREROOMS: Cor. Wabash and Adams-sts.

California Excursions.

Our first Pullman Palace Car Excursion for San Francisco will leave Chicago Dec. 7, Kansas City and St. Louis Dec. 8, and monthly thereafter. The Southern Route. No storm region or snow blockades. No high altitudes. The tourists' favorite. Tickets good for six months. No charge to return different route. Very lowest rates. Send for circular.

JOHN E. ENNIS, Pass. Ag't Mo. Pac. R.R., 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DYE HOUSE. Estab. 1836. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, curtains, shawls, cloaks, plumes, etc., cleaned, dyed, and finished in the best manner. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, mixed goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired.

Direct all letters and packages to AUG. SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE, 126 and 128 Illinois-st.

Branch offices: 120 South Clark and 505 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TODAY.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.

350

Seal Plush Wraps,

Satin Lining, Ball Fringe,

At $18.75.

Good value heretofore at $28.50.

100

Seal Plush Sacques,

Excellent Quality of Plush, Quilted Satin Lining, Sealskin Loops, Chamois Pockets,

$28.00.

Good value at $40.00.

350

Imported

Newmarkets,

In Plain Cloth, Boucle, and Bouda Jersey,

33 1-3 Per Cent

Less Than Importers' Cost.

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

WE WILL SHOW

Several Special Bargains

In Children's Cloaks,

Together with our Unrivaled Assortment of Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Newmarkets, and Suits at Lowest Prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Misses' Jackets

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

We have reduced prices on Misses' Jackets (12, 14, and 16 years) and offer Garments today at

$5.00; Reduced from	$7.50.
6.00; Reduced from	9.00
7.50; Reduced from	11.50

Astrachans, Diagonals, Cheviots, &c., have been used in their manufacture—the colors are very desirable and the workmanship is excellent in every particular.

We confidently recommend the above goods as being the *Greatest Bargains Offered This Fall.*

Fine Shoes

For Cash Only.

B. F. DeMUTH, 150 State-st.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

FOR SOME ONE.

Pony, Saddle, and Bridle,

Value $175.00,

Now on exhibition in my show window, will be presented to some one of my customers on Saturday Morning, January 1st, 1887. A ticket with every purchase, no matter how small, no charge being made, directly or indirectly, for the ticket, and I guarantee every pair of Shoes sold by me to be as low if not lower in price than same quality and make can be bought for elsewhere. A satisfactory and impartial system of presentation will be adopted.

B. F. DeMUTH, 150 State-st., Between Madison and Monroe.

"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People. Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths;* the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "Hours of Exercise for Physical Culture," 16 East 14th St. and 112 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. Down. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."

TRELEAVEN'S GOLD-PEN MANUFACTORY

120 Washington-st., opp. Court House.

Single pens, with or without holders, sold at manufacturer's prices. Pens repointed. Pens for repointing can be sent and returned by mail. Inclose 10 cents for each pen. We employ no peddlers.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Furs.

Seal Garments to order.

Repairing at low prices.

148 STATE-ST.

James H. Walker & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WE OFFER TODAY IN

GLOVES

The following Specials, which are all Genuine Bargains, being much below the prices usually asked for good goods:

50 doz. Ladies' First Quality Undressed Kid Mousquetaire, 6 and 8 button lengths, plain, and 8 button length embroidered in fashionable shades, selling ordinarily at $2.00 and $2.25, for $1.25.	$1.25
30 doz. Ladies' 7-Hook Foster Lacing and Gents' Lacing, both at $1.00.	$1.00
Gents' Out-Seam Buck Driving Gloves, silk-fleeced, at $1.00.	$1.00
Gents' Genuine Scotch Wool Glove, fancy and plain patterns, at 50c.	50c
50 doz. Ladies' Saxony Wool Mittens, stocking wrists, at 35c.	35c
50 doz. Misses' Saxony Wool Mittens, stocking wrists, at 25c.	25c

GENTS' UNDERWEAR

Full Regular Made Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, at $1.00.	$1.00
Best Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, $1.50.	$1.50
Scotch All-Wool Regular Make Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, $1.60.	$1.60
Fine, Heavy Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, $1.75.	$1.75

LESSONS OF A STRIKE.

CUMMINGS AS IT WAS A YEAR AGO AND AS IT IS NOW.

Then, Owing to the Unjustifiable Strike of the Nailers, It Was a Deserted Village with Grass-Grown Streets and Idle Mills —Now, with the Resumption of Work, It Is a Prosperous, Happy Community—Workingmen Who Own Their Homes.

About a year ago the manufacturing Village of Cummings, or, as it is called, Irondale, on the left bank of the Calumet River about a mile from its mouth, was as dreary, desolate, and deserted-looking a hamlet as could be found in any portion of the North American Continent. There was not an open store in the village, there was not a workshop. The few inhabitants who ventured abroad were badly clad, gaunt, and hungry looking. They were more like ghosts than human beings. The rails of the road were rusted, there was no traffic over them. The great mills of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company on the banks of the Calumet were idle, the machinery was brown with rust. Weeds and rank grass were growing through the crevices in the floors and the cinder-covered yard. There was no sign of life or motion around save the croaking of bullfrogs. The single watchman, who had sheltered himself behind the door of the office building, was startled at having his solitude intruded on.

In the village proper there were long rows of deserted stores. Every other house had a broken window. The panes were patched up with pieces of old hats and soap and dry-goods boxes. Slatternly women peered from behind the few pieces of glass remaining. The attendance at the village school was not half the average. The children had to be kept at home because of the poverty of the parents, who could not provide them with sufficient clothing. The cause of all the misery and poverty was a strike which occurred June 1, 1885, on account of the refusal of the employers to adopt a certain scale of prices and a set of rules drawn up by a nail-workers' association.

Half of the employés had left the place. Those who remained, with a few exceptions, were on the verge of starvation, without money and without credit, idle and having no prospect of work.

Two weeks after, however, the Iron & Steel Company determined to operate its mills with non-union men. There was a strong demand for nails all over the country, the steel-bar trade had improved, and the owners of the mills determined to utilize their machinery. They could not afford to allow property of such value to lie idle. Men were advertised for. There came union men and non-union men. They were put to work at good wages. Old employés willing to go to work were taken back. The union nailers continued to give trouble. There were boycotts and shut-downs at intervals of every two months. Finally the company made a concession to the union nailers before the 1st of May of this year. They resumed work, only to go out again the following month on account of some real or fancied grievance. The company refused to yield this time. Riots and boycotts failed to move it. Work was resumed and such workmen as applied, whether union or non-union, were employed as their services were required. They were protected by the officers of the law, and they have worked steadily since. All the union nailers have left. Most of the union workers who own their little homes in the village have remained. There has been steady work at good wages, and the whole aspect of affairs at Cummings is decidedly changed since a year ago.

As the little hamlet is approached the smoke of a dozen factory chimneys curls up towards the sky, switch engines are in constant motion in the vicinity, sidetracking long trains of coal, coke, and iron-ore, or moving out cars loaded with nails, steel, and iron bars, and pig-iron. There are the bustle and excitement of work. There are signs of activity and energy everywhere. The pieces of old hats, soap-boxes, etc., have been removed from the windows; shining panes of glass have taken their places. There are a dozen stores from the windows of which are displayed in goodly quantity groceries, dry goods, notions, etc. Some of the unoccupied stores are being repaired in preparation for occupation. The real-estate office is being put in order. In the residence section of the town there are newly-painted houses, "glittering green" window blinds, and a general indication of an effort to keep up appearances. The long period of idleness and the consequent poverty have left many unmistakable traces. Half of the old residents, said a workingman, have not yet fully paid up the old debts for coal, clothing, and food contracted last winter, and they must economize until those debts are cleared off. The village school is well attended. The pupils are all decently, some of them very neatly, clad and all look strong and healthy. It may be mentioned that the solitary drug store of the village has not been reoccupied since the strike. A year ago houses could be had to pay tenants for remaining in their houses. "Now," said Superintendent McCloud of the mills, "rents are stiffening." There were only two idle men seen around the village Thursday morning, where every man was idle last November. They were sufferers from overindulgence. It should have been mentioned that there are now half a dozen saloons apparently in a flourishing condition in the village, where a year ago there was only one that could afford so pay the quarterly license of $125 to the Village of Hyde Park.

Father T. O'Sullivan, the only resident clergyman, said: "There is no excuse for any man to be idle at Irondale now. There is work enough and good pay for all. Superintendent McCloud has treated most generously toward the old employés. He has taken back every one of them who has applied for work. They have been subjected to no annoyance on account of their former acts. The Superintendent recognizes the advantages of a population of resident workingmen who own their own little homes. He encourages them to acquire homes, and has in contemplation several important improvements for their benefit. He proposes to build a hall where they may have their amusements evenings, and in which will be fitted up a reading room and library where the workmen may spend a few spare hours rather than in the saloons. I intend building a little church here myself sometime in the future, but for the present my people are too poor to stand the expense. I will content myself with services in the school-house here for some time."

Supt. Sidney McCloud of the mills is a healthy, handsome looking Scotch-American of about forty summers. He was up to his eyes in business, surrounded by half a dozen clerks, when visited. He explained "the wonderful change" since twelve months ago by pointing to the smoke stacks and to the trains of moving cars loaded with coke, ore, coal, nails, and iron. There are about 800 men all told employed at the mills. Of those 150 are in the blast furnace, which turns out on an average 100 tons of pig-iron per week. At the present time the furnace is not worked to its fullest capacity, because of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of coke, owing to scarcity of cars. There are over 200 men employed in the nail-mill, which turns out 1,000 kegs a week. Iron and steel bars, and plate, and bloomers are also manufactured, the output being about 3,000 tons a month. The total output of all kinds averages 500 tons a day. The lowest wages paid to any man employed around the mills is $1.40 per day. The average earnings of the men are from $16 to $18 per week. The nailers earn $6 and $7 and even as high as $8 per day. Helpers are paid $1.25 per day. The puddlers, bar men, rollers, and guide men make on an average $5 per day. They are paid by the piece. The competition, therefore, depends entirely on the industry, steadiness, and skill of the men. Union and non-union men are employed indiscriminately, and there is no quarreling. There is free trade in labor at Cummings now. That accounts for the improved appearance of things. Superintendent McCloud said the company had quite a number of orders ahead and that he anticipated a busy winter and spring.

Of the 800 men who are employed at the mills all live at Cummings proper there would not be an unoccupied house or store there. Many of them, however, live across the Calumet at Colehour, where they own their own homes in the Swedish and German settlements there, and most of the young men live at South Chicago, which is beginning to assume quite metropolitan airs, having several churches, a theatre, a roller-skating rink, and a daily newspaper. Since the close of the summer strike a line of street-cars is operated between Cummings and South Chicago and Cummings and Colehour. It pays a handsome profit. There are also other evidences of prosperity. There is an improved trade at the lumber-mills, and the saw and planing mills are in full blast. In fact, the whole region around the mouth of the Calumet is a hive of human industry, a region of smoke-stacks. Its progress must delight the spirit of the indomitable projector of its improvement, the late Col. Bowen.

The prosperity and appearance of comfort of the present time at Cummings are sufficient evidence of the blessings of work and industry, the absence of walking delegates and political Master Workmen, as the cessation of the fall and winter of 1885, was of the disastrous effect of a strike forced, as it is now admitted, because of the discharge of an incompetent workman who was high in the councils of the trade organizations.

It may afford some food for reflection to the Georgeites to know that at recent auction sales of building lots across the Calumet River at Colehour a large number of the purchasers were mechanics employed at the company's works. They evidently believe in private property in land. That Cummings and the adjoining settlements will continue to prosper as long as the mills are in operation is without doubt. The place is favorably located for manufactures, with its fine wide river, its excellent dockage, and its numerous railroad facilities. The labor troubles, it is to be hoped, are a thing of the past in that region.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Twenty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state the number of electric lights in the circle around the tower of the Board of Trade Building? XX.

The Pay of the President of France.

MINONK, Ill., Nov. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state the amount received by the President of France per year.

A CONSTANT READER.

[He gets $120,000 a year, and an annual allowance of $32,480 for household expenses.]

Stolen Money Returned After Many Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—MR. C. B. FARWELL—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed find $500. This belongs to the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., as constituted seventeen years ago. This includes the principal and interest since that time. It was dishonestly taken. This is simply restitution. It was brought about by Christian science. My name is not L. B. PETERSON.

The Whole Story Is Mythical.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a paragraph going the rounds of the press in regard to the history of Mother Goose and her melodies. It seems that she was born in 1685, married in 1693, and bore six children after the advanced age which these dates would make her. Had we, then, a second Sarah among us, or, which is better, a woman who produced six children instead of one? Please answer, and oblige. H. S. B.

Absurd on the Face of It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"The Emperor of China's new throne at Shanghai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and the Sub-Prefect of Foo-Chow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks of the ordinary shape of clay bricks for this purpose."

The above item has been published in a great number of papers, and the absurdity of it not noticed. Even the great CHICAGO TRIBUNE published it in good faith. If you will compute the number of square feet in 3,000 bricks of the regular size you will readily see that all Asia does not contain so much gold above ground, let alone the one city of Foo-Chow in China. JOHN FERGUSON.

Land Limitation.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Nov. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to suggest the first step to take towards a permanent settlement of our social troubles—to-wit: A constitutional amendment limiting all individual ownership in land to 320 acres, and obliging corporations of every kind to forfeit all right and title to land except that of occupancy. Would like THE TRIBUNE'S views on this proposition.

H. W. HAZEN.

[All land is not equally valuable for any purpose. Some tracts of land in the United States are not worth a dime an acre for farming or grazing, while 300 acres of land adjoining Chicago would be worth from a half to a million of dollars. Three hundred acres of good garden land within a few miles of this city would give plenty of employment to a dozen families to work it. No arbitrary limitation of quantity is practicable, for quality and value must be considered as well as area. Corporations in Illinois manifest but little desire to purchase or own and pay taxes on any more real estate than they need for their business.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Responsibilities of Militiamen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Is a member of the militia ever liable to arrest for manslaughter if he fire by the distinct order of his commanding officer? (2) Could he be convicted on such a charge under such circumstances? (3) To what charges, if any, have members of the militia been held for firing when out in time of riots, or to keep the peace? X.

(1) A member of the militia may be arrested like any other citizen upon any charge for which a warrant is sworn out, but not while he is on duty. The militia are the Governor's policemen, and as he is the high Sheriff of the State they cannot be taken into custody by any inferior officers of the law while they are out under his orders. When they have completed their duty and are ordered back, the law covering them can be put in operation. (2) No one in this country has ever yet been convicted of any charge under such circumstances. (3) There has never been an instance in this State where militiamen were held to any civil court for trial on charges arising out of their conduct while on duty. In some of the other States they have been bound over to grand juries upon complaints of both assault and manslaughter.

No Elevated Railway for Her.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me why owners of property abutting on streets or alleys are assessed for the improvement of the same if they have no rights thereon? Why not make the street-car companies curb and pave the streets on which their cars run and apply the money derived as a license fees from the owners of horses and vehicles of all kinds to the general improvement of streets? It appears very unfair to me that the owners of single lots—bought at a prospective value and an imaginary size (as both of mine were)—after paying for seventeen years for taxes and improvement, when one would expect to derive some benefit therefrom, are threatened with an "elevated railroad." We already have every facility for getting up and down town that any reasonable person could want. The freight-trains on the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads already cause the ground and houses to vibrate very disagreeably on Dearborn street—but of this we cannot complain, for the railroads *were first* on the ground; but we certainly do not want them on the alleys, with their noise, smoke, and danger from sparks and the carelessness of smokers. Then who is to be benefited? The owners of suburban acres, who have held them as farm lands, paying a nominal tax therefor. I also have another lot on State street, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth. Seventeen feet was taken off the length to widen the street. Every year I have owned it I have had assessments to pay. This year the South Side car company changes its system, and as a consequence four notices of assessments have reached me, and last year the "powers that be" in the Town of Lake vacated the alley at the rear end of the lot. Now if the working people have no security for their property, no rights that any one richer than themselves is bound to respect, what is the use of "rising up early and eating the bread of carefulness," only to see those who have grown rich out of the labor of your head and hands, perhaps, adding to their wealth by your self-denial. For twenty-seven years I have gone out in all weather, with but four weeks' intermission. D. D. Spencer luxuriates with some of my savings, and now the remainder is threatened with depreciation.

A WORKINGWOMAN.

"Bald Knobbers" in Trouble.

CHADWICK, Mo., Nov. 12.—About 100 "Bald Knobbers" entered the town at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and began a raid on the saloons, their object being to burst open the barrels and pour the whisky out, but while they were at this work citizens of the town opened fire on them, when the shooting became general, more than 100 shots being exchanged, which resulted in a stampede of the "Bald Knobbers." It was ascertained that only one man was seriously wounded, and he was a member of the "Bald Knobbers" gang, whose companions carried him away with them in the darkness. The affair has caused much excitement among the people in this locality.

Electricity for Dissipating Smoke.

In a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, Prof. Oliver Lodge has endeavored to show that electricity might be employed to clear the upper atmosphere of great cities of the overhanging clouds of dust and smoke. He exhibited bell jars filled with dense smoke, and rendered them clear in an instant by an electrical discharge from a friction machine. A similar discharge of electricity on a large scale into the dust and smoke-laden air over London would, he thinks, produce a like effect, and he is desirous of making experiments of sufficient magnitude to test the correctness of his view. —*Electrical Review.*

A REIGN OF TERROR.

THE HISTORY OF A VENDETTA IN A SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COUNTY.

A Place Where in Days Gone by Life Was Cheap and Midnight Assassination Not Infrequent—The Troubles of the Belts—Farmer Hambrink's Murder and the Recent Sensational Arrests Growing Out of It—Light on a Dark Mystery.

CAVE IN ROCK, Hardin Co., Ill., Nov. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Hardin County, the smallest in the State, lies in Southeastern Illinois on the Ohio River, and has a shore line of nearly thirty miles. The surface of the county is a succession of hills approaching in grandeur and magnitude to mountains, with rich and beautiful valleys and abundant streams of pure and healthful water.

Below the Saline River, which divides Hardin from Gallatin, bold and precipitous bluffs of shell limestone rise sheer from the water's edge to a hight in some places of more than 200 feet. This wall is broken down at intervals of a few miles seemingly for the double purpose of letting into the river from the interior the surplus waters accumulating from the steep sides of the hills, and affording the denizens of this region a cozy and comfortable site for villages, dwellings, warehouses, and barns. This pleasant little village is situated at the mouth of a small stream, on a delightful eminence where this wall of rock is broken down, affording by a gentle slope easy access to the river's edge.

The greater portion of Hardin County lies upon a calcareous rock, the edge of which crops out on the river in a bold face and is composed of hard and soft limestone. The soft limestone disintegrates rapidly by the action of the air and water, and is carried away in solution, so that by the lapse of the ages disintegration of the soft limestone has honeycombed the rock, the soft parts disappearing and leaving the hard portions standing as pillars bearing up the superincumbent mass. Thus in this neighborhood there is a territory in the shape of a horseshoe, with the heel resting on the Ohio River, where the under stratum of this limestone ledge was soft, and in the ages past has disintegrated by the action of air and water, until the weight above became too heavy for the frail supports beneath, and the surface has dropped perhaps 100 feet, forming a pleasing and delightful valley, receiving constantly rich accretions from the erosion of the surrounding hills. This monster amphitheatre of majestic hills towering over this fertile arena, once the battle-ground of savages and beasts, is dotted with the happy homes of advanced farmers, under whose skillful touch the soil blushes with abundant fruitage.

From where I write, looking diagonally across the bosom of the calm and peaceful Ohio, the eye sweeps past the historical Cave in the Rock, 300 yards distant, to the little Village of Ford's Ferry, three miles away. Ford's Ferry was the ancient gateway from the great Southeast to the Northwest. In the early part of this century two-thirds of the emigration from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and also Virginia crossed the Ohio at Ford's Ferry. Many of the master spirits of the history of Illinois entered the State by this doorway, only two of whom I will mention—Gov. John Lyman Tumbull. The founder of this ferry was Col. Ford, a man of powerful physique, commanding presence, fearless courage, and rare intelligence—a "bold, brave, bad man." He kept a hotel and the ferry, and it is said that many persons on their way West with horse and saddlebags (a favorit mode of traveling in early days) could be traced to Ford's Hotel and across the ferry, but not one step beyond. It was believed by many that he was a member of the John A. Murrell gang and that he was connected with a band of counterfeiters who made their headquarters three miles away on the Illinois side in the great Cave in the Rock, where I am now writing. His general reputation was that of a highway robber, murderer, horsethief, and counterfeiter, though none of these charges were ever developed in the court against him. In 1832 he was cowardly and brutally assassinated in his own hotel, the stealthy assasin, under the cover of darkness, creeping to his window and filling his body with buckshot. The house is still standing and is an object of interest to the passing traveler. His assasin escaped punishment and a few years later died in Texas, confessing the deed on his deathbed.

The Cave in the Rock is a half-circle opening in the limestone bluff fronting the Ohio, with a level dirt floor slightly ascending and running at right angles with the river about 400 feet, when the roof and the floor touch. The roof is horizontal, about fifteen feet high at the mouth, the floor ascending until it touches the roof. The width at the mouth is probably forty feet. There is no doubt this cave was formed by the disintegration of the soft limestone in the same way as heretofore described. A little beyond the centre of this cave is an irregular opening in the roof, which can be reached by a twelve-foot ladder, and large enough to admit the body of a man. It opens into an upper chamber—large, capacious, and roomy. From this chamber there are said to be many avenues or passages leading far away among the neighboring mountains—one, it is claimed, connecting with the celebrated cave near Equality, in Gallatin County, over twenty-five miles distant.

Considerable commerce was carried on this river during the first decade of the present century, the chief method of transportation being flat-boats, and keel-boats. During this period a band of robbers, whose names and numbers have perhaps gone into oblivion, had possession of this cave. They lived securely in the upper chamber, decoyed boats to land, took possession, murdered the crew, secured the cargoes, and sunk the boats. Thus many a crew, departing from the up-country on a perilous voyage, was never heard from, the friends at home never knowing the fate of loved ones a victims to the ravacity of the unreienting savages who in that day swarmed the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi. These robbers had a rude ladder upon which to climb into their upper chamber. When the last one had gone up the ladder was drawn after them, leaving them secure from all interruption.

In the early part of the century the adventurous white man began to settle the Ohio and settle among the Indians. Steamboats began to ply, the United States Government began to manufacture salt not far away, and the brave and hardy hunter was running the country over, looking into all the wonders of the strange land. With the steady stream of emigration the robbers began to realize that civilization was gliding them in and that they could no longer maintain their secret against the prying eye of the honest pioneer. Armed bands having at last been organized and sent out against them, the gang at last disbanded and sought more genial quarters. A short time later counterfeiters took possession of the cave and plied their nefarious vocation for years, varying their main vocation with horse-stealing, kidnaping, robbery, and murder. For many years this cave was the headquarters of the most notorious gang of thugs and scoundrels that perhaps ever assembled on the continent. Their organization extended into every State and Territory. Great criminals from all parts made their way to this cave, where they were securely hidden away from the pursuers until the excitement had died away and pursuit was abandoned, when they were brought out and assigned to some special duty. This horde of banditti flourished for many years and was only broken up by the exposure of Stewart, the conviction of Murrell, and the assasination of Ford.

Hardin County has been the home of many men who have become distinguished in different pursuits of life. Among them were the McCook family, since so celebrated in the annals of war. The Hon. Robert Wingate, late Attorney-General of Missouri, was born and raised here, as were also the Guards, Campbells, and Clouds, men of eminent ability and successful in the walks of life. This was also the home for a number of years of George Escholl Sellers, who built a paper-mill and a wild rural residence on the Ohio in the midst of a beautiful park of wooded glens, dark ravines, and monster monumental rocks covered with wild flowers and a tangled glory of flowering vines. Here in this wild, weird retreat, where the sweet, murmuring music of running brooks and silvery cascades soothed the tired ear of toil, Mark Twain sought for and found the leading character of his "Gilded Age." In his first edition of that celebrated work Twain used the name of this gentleman of refined culture under the name of Escoll Sellers. To avoid a suit for libel, however, he compromised by paying Mr. Sellers a handsome sum of money, suppressing his entire edition and issuing a new edition with the name of his principal character changed to "Mulberry Sellers," since so famous on the boards. This gentleman now lives in Gallatin County in elegant, refined, and cultured retirement.

One and one-half miles from here on a beautiful farm resides Capt. Hiram J. Belt, late a brave and zealous soldier in the Union army, an invalid from injuries received in active service—a brave, kind, and generous man who has ever had the esteem of his neighbors and friends. Law-abiding, faithful, and true, he is passing the evening of his days under his own vine and fig-tree in sunshine and in peace.

This gentleman and his two brothers, Capt. Jonathan Belt and Lieut. Logan Belt, at the breaking out of the War lived in Crittenden County, Kentucky, and were men of culture and refinement. They espoused the Union cause and entered the army, Jonathan and Hiram J. reaching positions as Captain and Logan that of Lieutenant. Having incurred the enmity and hatred of their Rebel neighbors, at the close of the War they thought it best to come to Illinois, and sold out and brought their families to Hardin County, where Hiram and Logan became prominent in politics. Jonathan, donning clerical robes, began preaching. With their splendid army record these gentlemen pursued the even tenor of their way and exerted a powerful influence in society, politically and otherwise. Thus things went smoothly until Houston Belt, a brother, was killed in the streets of Elizabethtown in a personal encounter with Capt. Gibson, also a late Captain in the Union army. For this Gibson was tried and acquitted on the plea of self-defense. Some time after this Gibson was shot from ambush on the highway and killed by some person unknown, and, while a few persons suspected that Capt. Jonathan Belt was the avenger of his brother's death, no arrests were made. Capt. Belt continued to preach and the mystery has remained unsolved.

About the last of December, 1877, Logan Belt, while at a country dance, became involved in a difficulty with "Doc" Oldham. A fight ensued and the combatants separated, but Oldham, upon recovering his erect position, started for Belt with a pair of brass knuckles, and when just within reach, Belt, retreating, shot him mortally. For this he was indicted, released on bail, tried in Gallatin County in 1879, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years by the verdict of the jury. He was pardoned out a year or two ago for good behavior, gaining quite an allowance of time and receiving very complimentary mention by the authorities. He has always had many friends, who stoutly maintained that he was innocent. Since his return he has been an active and constant church-worker, preaching with great zeal and building up his society in a creditable manner.

In this immediate neighborhood just before the trial of Logan Belt a German farmer by the name of Luke Hambrink, a man of some wealth, was foully assasinated at his own door on his return from a visit to a sick neighbor. Shortly after this a secret organization was formed of certain of the neighbors of the murdered man, as they avowed, of perfecting a detective association with the view of ferreting out the assasin of Hambrink. As good men as live in the county were members of this organization, but others of the neighbors, who were not members of the association, denounced them as being nothing more or less than Ku-Klux, and endeavored to invoke the law in its suppression. A number were indicted under the Ku-Klux law. This intensified the feuds, and while this excitement was at its highest Logan Belt was tried for the murder of Oldhand, with the result above detailed. The Ku-Klux indictments were afterwards quashed, and the community was quiet for a year or two.

The next excitement that arose in the county was over the attempt of a negro to commit an outrage upon the daughter of Cap. Jonathan Belt, then residing at the county seat, Elizabethtown, ten miles from this village. The negro was caught, tried, found guilty, bound over, and jailed. A mob numbering some 200 took the prisoner from the Sheriff and, just outside of the corporation, hung him to a tree. Capt. Jonathan and his son, Theodore Belt, were indicted for this, but just before court Jonathan died and on trial Theodore established an alibi and was triumphantly acquitted. Since that time social order in Hardin averaged fully up to that of other counties, until the 19th of May, 1884, when the court-house and all of the records were destroyed by fire by the hands of an incendiary. A large reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the culprit has failed to throw any light whatever on the midnight deed.

The morning of Oct. 29 last the community was thrown into a flutter by the news that Earl Sherwood of Elizabethtown, the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Forty-ninth Senatorial District, had been indicted and arrested for alleged complicity in the murder of Hambrink back in 1878. Sherwood at once withdrew from the Senatorial race, and the sensation following these two events has not yet died out in the district. It is said that some one has made a confession to the effect that six men went to the residence of Hambrink in the night and that two went into the house and committed the murder while four remained outside. Included in these six men, it is claimed, was Mr. Sherwood. The others, it is alleged, are Logan Belt, who is a brother-in-law of Sherwood, Henry and Tobe Ledbetter, James Belt, and George W. Ratcliffe. Sherwood, Ratcliffe, James Belt, and Logan Belt applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the case came up before Judge McCartney at Elizabethtown Nov. 4. After a three-days' trial Sherwood and Ratcliffe were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each and James Belt in the sum of $3,000. Logan Belt was refused bail and is now in jail with James Belt, but the latter will give bonds in a few days. Henry and Tobe Ledbetter did not apply for a writ, but after the evidence they were admitted to bail, and later the case against Henry was nolled. The mystery surrounding the murder, which seems to have been only one of the many red incidents in Hendin County's bloody vendetta, is still as great as ever, and it is doubtful if any real light is shed on it until the cases come to trial. The defendants claim that there is no evidence against them when all the facts are known and understood, and that it is a conspiracy, while the prosecution, so far at least, refuses to show its hand or in the faintest degree give the case away.

Hardin is a fine agricultural county, and probably the finest stock-raising county in the State. Wheat, oats, and corn flourish in great luxuriance, and the area of farming land is constantly being extended. The principal staple, however, is Irish potatoes, the county shipping annually from 800,000 to 400,000 bushels. Iron has been mined here from an early date, and it is remarkably pure, running over 60 per cent pure metal; but the distance to be hauled by ox wagons over rough and mountainous roads no exists that the profits that the industry has for the time been abandoned. Railroads in the near future, however, will revive it. Prof. Woodward, a geologist of culture and scientific attainments, says that as soon as railroads are built through the iron districts pocket mining will be abandoned, and that enough iron can be taken from the fissures between the wall rock on one eighty acres of land to pay the National debt. The lead industry has flourished in this county off and on for sixty years. There is an unlimited quantity of lead ore, very rich, but so hard with silver and other amalgams that the cost of reducing it to pure lead overruns the profit realized from its sale. Rich copper mines have been discovered, but no organized attempt made to make them productive. The digging and grinding into flour of fluor spar is an industry from which large sums are realized. The immense stone quarries are realizing large profits from the shipment of material to Memphis, St. Louis, and to the jetties on the Lower Mississippi, where large quantities are consumed. Fine timber is abundant in all parts of the county, and with energy, push, and money Hardin could be made one of the most productive counties in Egypt, if not in the State. Hitherto it has been Illinois' dark and bloody ground, but civilization has, in a great measure at least, taken the place of the barbarism of the past, and the future is not without its promise. SALINE.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., on His Way East.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he would leave today on a trip to Kentucky and Ohio on business connected with the army organization. "We number about 350,000 men in all," said the General, "and it keeps the Chief pretty busy. If he performed a part of all the duties personally the office called for he would be doing pretty well." Gen. Fairchild said that he was out of political life. Were he to be a candidate for any office, he said, he would resign his place in the order. There were politicians in the Grand Army, men actively engaged in political warfare. He had never heard of one such using the order to advance his political preferments, and did not believe such an action would be tolerated. Men who belonged to it, however, could run for office, State and National, the same as members of Masonic and other orders, but the machinery of the organization must not be brought to bear to secure votes.

The Genealogy of the Kimball Family.

Leonard A. Morrison of Windham, N. H., is now preparing a history of the wide-spread Kimball family. Mr. Morrison, who was elected to the State Senate at the last election, was Chairman of the Committee on Education in the last House, and is author of several works. His "Rambles in Europe, with Historical and Genealogical Gleanings of Scotch-American Families in Scotland and the North of Ireland," is nearly through the press.

A CENTRE AND CITADEL.

THE TOWN OF DERRY, WHICH THE ORANGEMEN HAVE HELD 200 YEARS.

An Ancient Anti-Catholic Stronghold Which Has Surprised All Ireland by Electing Justin McCarthy a Nationalist Member of Parliament—The Result a Happy Omen of Irish Union—Gladstone Good for Ten Years' Work Yet—Ireland's Prospects Growing More Favorable.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Two hundred years have passed away since the ships of Kirke, with aid for the besieged garrison of Derry, appeared on the waters of Lough Foyle and ended what Macaulay has called the most memorable siege in the annals of England or of Ireland. The 'prentice boys had saved the town from "Popery, brass money, and wooden shoes," and from that day to this Derry has been the centre and the citadel of the power of the Orange faction in Ireland. They have held the town for the last 200 years with the same obstinacy which characterized their forefathers, when for 105 days they repulsed the soldiery of James and were undismayed by the ravages of famine. The besieging army, all during these later generations, has not been armed with musket or sabre, but with the ballot and the franchise, and it desired to assert, not the ascendency of a Stuart, but the liberty of all classes and creeds in Ireland and the distinct nationality of their country. The defenders of Derry were the little faction of anti-Irish Irishmen who once wielded an unholy ascendency over the land, and who have not yet quite awakened to the fact that their day is past and gone. Derry is a strange, quaint Old-World city of crooked, winding, narrow streets, with high-gabled houses, and completely circled by the identical old walls which bade defiance to James. With a pardonable pride the descendants of the garrison of that day have kept the old fortifications standing and the old guns still mounted in position. Indeed, until very recently these old pieces of artillery used to be fired once a year on the anniversary of the shutting of the gates, to the deadly danger of every one concerned. This part of the annual celebration was put an end to some years ago by a Nationalist tailor, who scaled the wall one night and rammed his goose down the throat of "Roaring Mez," as the largest of the old guns is called, where to this day it remains, effectually silencing its voice. The walls of Derry were considered a magic circle, inside of which no Nationalist or Catholic was allowed to hold any position of dignity or importance. The city has spread in all directions outside the walls, and it is a significant fact that within them there is not even at this day one single Catholic place of worship. The Catholics now number almost half the total population, but their quarter is outside the walls, contemptuously styled "Across the Bogside" by the Orangremen, and it is here that the Catholic churches have been erected. In the municipal life of the city the spirit which has for 200 years kept the Catholics outside the walls has been equally strong. There is no such thing as a Catholic member of the corporation. This body does not employ one solitary Catholic official in any department. In the workhouse, where four out of the inmates are Catholic, not a doctor, not an officer, not a nurse is Catholic.

The very idea of a Nationalist being elected as member of Parliament for Derry seemed to the 'prentice boys of yesterday too preposterous to be entertained, and for a Catholic ever to aspire to such a position seemed conclusive proof of insanity. These are some of the reasons why the triumph of Justin McCarthy has filled the south and west of Ireland with rejoicings and given a knock-down blow to our enemies in England. We Nationalists have now in our possession a majority of the seats in Ulster, and have established our position in both Belfast and Derry, the two strongholds of the Orangemen. The feature in our triumph which is of most significance is that it is carried by the votes of Protestants. In neither Belfast nor Derry have the Catholics a majority of votes. Home-Rulers have been elected over the heads of Orangemen by the votes of Protestant Irishmen. This fact shows how swiftly we are marching to victory, and is a crushing answer to those like Mr. Chamberlain, who contend that there are two nations in Ireland today.

When a charge of religious intolerance is preferred against the mass of the Irish people one is tempted for an instant to look back on the history of this question. There are four periods in the history of Ireland when the Catholics had the upper hand, and it is easy to show that upon each of these occasions they evinced a spirit of religious toleration. On the accession of Mary to the English throne Irish Catholics were lifted from persecution into power. In England Mary burned and executed her Protestant subjects. In Ireland (we have it on the authority of the Protestant historian Leland and on the authority of Lecky) not a single Protestant was put to death or persecuted. In fact, Protestants who fled from the persecutions of Mary in England found a safe refuge among the Catholics of Ireland. In 1641, when again Catholics attained the ascendency, the same experience was repeated, and Mr. Lecky has satisfactorily disposed of the stale calumny put forward by Froude that a massacre of Protestants took place in that year. In 1689, when James II. summoned his Parliament in Dublin, it was almost exclusively Catholic. In fact it was a law establishing perfect religious freedom and guaranteeing to Protestants full liberty to profess, practice, and teach their religion. In the present day it is true that Catholics have not the power of persecution by fire and sword, but they have in Ireland a supremacy in the social, commercial, and municipal life of the country which, if guided by a spirit of intolerance, could easily be used to inflict a disability to him. How is that supremacy used? As all the world knows, the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland elect Protestant members to Parliament; the most Catholic cities elect Protestants to the highest municipal honors; the most Catholic corporations choose Protestant officials; and finally the Catholics of the country generally have chosen a Protestant as the leader of their National movement today. The charge of religious intolerance does not, then, rest upon the Catholics of Ireland. The idea that the Protestants of Ireland form a distinct nation from the Catholics is equally absurd. At one time the English Protestant colony stood apart and distinct from the native Irish nation, but long years ago the two sections fused into one, just as the Normans had previously become incorporated with the Kelts. Grattan continually said he desired to establish "not a Protestant settlement, but an Irish nation." Catholics and Protestants bore arms together in the volunteers of 1782, and from that day to this there has been no movement in favor of either religious freedom or National independence which Irish Protestants have not shared in or led. Catholics and Protestants in Ireland are bound into one nation not only by common interests, but by common memories, and traditions, and history. The capture of Derry shows to what narrow limits the power of the anti-Irish faction in Ireland has shrunk, and is a happy omen of that complete union of Irishmen of all creeds which will follow the restoration of Irish legislative independence.

Mr. Gladstone has made an announcement which many people construe into a declaration of his practical retirement from political life. He has stated that he only holds on to politics for the sake of helping on the Irish question to a settlement, and that he intends to leave the conduct of other political questions to other hands. This has been received with rapturous delight by the Tories and the Unionist Liberals, but those who know Mr. Gladstone best attach least importance to it. It will be remembered that in 1874 Mr. Gladstone announced his intention of retiring from public life and Lord Hartington was chosen as leader of the Liberal party. It was soon found, however, that Mr. Gladstone's ideas of retirement were somewhat peculiar, for he continued to attend the House of Commons, and, as a matter of course, plunged into every discussion and was as active as ever. The same is likely to occur now. The fact is, while Mr. Gladstone lives he will keep in the harness, and his physician, Sir Andrew Clarke, confidently asserts that he has ten years of work left in him yet. If he be spared for even half that time he will probably live long enough to crown his career and his fame by settling the Irish question. The next in command in the Liberal party under him is Sir William Harcourt—the best natred man in England. A story is told at his expense which shows his unique unpopularity. A dozen wags at the Reform Club decided to give a dinner party, and each one promised to invite as his guest the most disagreeable man of his acquaintance. When they assembled it was found that every one of the twelve had invited Sir William Harcourt. This unpopularity is not by any means easy to explain, for Sir William is possessed of a bluff good humor which is not without its charm. He is a master of biting sarcasm and invective. In office he is dull, apparently oppressed by a sense of his responsibilities, but in opposition he is the best debater and the liveliest speaker in the House of Commons. In Mr. Gladstone's absence he will lead the Liberal party, and they are fortunate in possessing in him a man who can answer Lord Randolph according to his folly.

The state of things here in Ireland is truly marvelous. The Government and the landlords, who denounced Mr. Parnell's bill as robbery, are diligently engaged in enforcing its provisions all over the country. All the influence of the Castle is being exercised to compel landlords to grant reductions. All the large land-owners, like the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Lansdowne, have set the example, and the one overpowering anxiety of the Government seems to be to keep on good terms with the National League, to secure at all costs a peaceful winter and to avoid the necessity for coercion. A startling change indeed from their plans of two months ago and a striking proof of the strength and determination of the popular organization. Coercion has ceased to be a terror for the people, and has become the one great danger that every Government which hopes to live must avoid. Eviction no longer means destitution for the tenants, but "no rent" for the landlords. Under these circumstances the dangers which threatened the public peace in Ireland are rapidly disappearing. Lord Randolph Churchill has just made a most notable speech on the Irish question. He made three important statements, the sequence of which is significant. Rents, he said, are being paid fairly all over Ireland. Landlords are everywhere giving large reductions of rent, and the returns of crime for the last month are lower than they have been for five years. The dependence of each of these facts upon the other he admitted. Meantime, the leaders of the people are not allowing this favorable change in the prospect to induce them to relax their preparations for a struggle. A plan of campaign has been prepared, and wherever any landlord is fool enough to refuse terms to his tenants a bitter fight will be made. Lord Randolph's recent allusions to home rule are vastly amusing. He protests that he has no intention of granting an Irish Parliament, but in the same breath he tells us that the statesman who would maintain an unchanged mind under altered circumstances must be a fool. Just so; and Lord

LIVE STOCK AND FARM.

VALUABLE FACTS RELATING TO THE ORIGIN OF DOMESTIC CATTLE.

The Importance of Making Known What You Have to Sell—For and Against Docking Tails—Dairymen's Association of Wisconsin—A Valuable Metal for Roads—The Hot-Bed in Winter—Why Weeds Spread—Stock and Farm Notes.

Prof. Boyd Dawkins, as the result of his investigations as to the origin of British breeds of cattle, believes the two principal stocks from which all the breeds are descended are undoubtedly (1) the Urus, an animal wild in the forests of Europe later than the days of Charles the Great, and which is believed to have been extinct in the British Isles; (2) the Bos longifrons, or "small Celtic Short-Horn," an animal which never was aboriginally wild in Europe. Both were probably domesticated in Asia, and both made their appearance together in the Neolithic Age, in the possession of those who lived on the wooden platforms and artificial islands in the Swiss lakes. The remains of the latter are, he says, to be found all over Europe in refuse heaps belonging to various periods, from the Neolithic Age down to well within the historical period. It is the only domestic ox which he has met with in the large number of refuse heaps in the British Isles, ranging from the Neolithic Age down to the time of the English invasion, and is represented by the present Highland cattle, small Welsh, and small Irish cattle.

The first, or the Urus stock, preserved to Great Britain almost in its aboriginal purity in the so-called wild cattle of Chillingham, he has been unable to trace further back than the invasion of Britain by the English and of Ireland by the Scandinavians. As the evidence stands, it was unknown in these islands as a domesticated animal before this time.

The present breeds are, in the opinion of Prof. Hawkins, descended from the two stocks, and are the result of crossing and selection. The polled cattle are considered to be the result of selection; in which advantage has been taken of a tendency to revert to an ancestral hornless type, probably as far back as the Miocene age. He would expect to meet with them from time to time in every breed, just as from time to time a horse is born with three toes, which have been derived from his remote Miocene ancestor, the Anchitherium. On this point it is interesting to note the polled skull of Bos etruscus in the Florence Museum, belonging to a fossil species, usually horned, living along with extinct elephants and rhinoceroses and other animals in the Pains of Lombardy, in the Nal d'Arno. Lord Selkirk's letter to Prof. Dawkins shows how the horns were bred out of the Galloways, and his version is confirmed by the independent evidence collected by Youatt. The Galloways, however, he says, were not the only polled cattle in Britain, although they were the ancestors of those of the Norfolk and Suffolk breeds. The Gisburne cattle, now extinct, but of which there is a specimen in the museum at Owens College, were polled, being long with a characteristic bar with the Chillingham. It is, however, smaller. The Gisburne polled cattle became extinct in 1859, and the skull of the last bull is in the museum, as stated.

Wool in New South Wales.

The sheep-breeders of the United States, especially breeders of American merinos, seem to pay little attention to the modern idea of making known what they have to sell through the public press, the only successful medium through which they can reach prospective buyers. Some years ago a feeble attempt was made to introduce the American merino into Australia through a special agent sent there for the purpose. It was not successful, for interested parties raised the cry of scab in American sheep. This was a libel, of course.

American sheep are well known to be measurably free from this parasitic disease, and when not it is most easily cured. It has been rather prevalent in Australia, and once a wild range is fairly inoculated with scab it is difficult to eradicate, since the germs may remain in the pastures for a long time. There seems to have been little or no effort made to set the matter right as to the freedom of American sheep from disease.

The sheep of Australia are the descendants of English breeds, crossed on Saxony and Silesian merinos, and also the same breeds measurably pure. The pure Saxony and Silesians bear wool of exceeding fineness, but it lacks the staple of the descendants of the pure Spanish merinos that constitute the American breed, and they also lack the constitutional vigor and flocking qualities of our sheep. South America is also looking for improved sheep to put quality into the degenerate flocks there. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that our breeders will seek that country as a market for surplus breeding stock, where breeders fail even to keep the home demand posted on what they have to sell, though the breeders of Vermont have lately made some attempts to introduce Merinos into South America. THE TRIBUNE has heretofore given figures showing the magnitude of the wool interests of Australia and South America, and here are some figures from an English journal showing how the wool industry is growing in New South Wales, another important British colony in the Australasian Ocean:

In 1885 the number of lambs shorn in the grease was 4,113,883, the number washed 42,584—making a total of 4,155,967 lambs shorn. The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 28,324,595; hot water and spout washed, 36,000; creek-washed, 642,424; and scoured, 267,250. In thirty-six districts the clip was reported as good and sound; in four districts, poor and unsound; in three districts, light but unsound; and in the remaining districts not answering in public. The total clip in the colony for the year 1885—according to the number of sheep—would be 28,324,595 sheep shorn in the grease, average clip 5 pounds 7½ ounces per sheep, equals 154,900,128 pounds; 36,000 sheep, hot water and spout washed, average clip 3 pounds 4 ounces per sheep, equals 123,840 pounds; 642,424 sheep, creek-washed, average clip 3 pounds 2 ounces per sheep, equals 2,007,575 pounds; 267,250 sheep, scoured, average clip 3 pounds, equals 801,840 lambs. Lambs—4,113,883 lambs, shorn in the grease, average clip 1 pound 12 ounces per lamb, equals 7,198,430 pounds; 42,584 lambs, washed, average clip per lamb 1 pound 9 ounces, equals 63,876 pounds. Total clip, 165,-266,260 pounds.

The Question of Docking Tails.

The English public are just now exercised over the question of docking horses' tails. Docking is as senseless as it is a brutal practice, and in no way does it improve the appearance of the horse, except in the eye of fashion, and fashion is quite apt to follow the dictates of some crank. There is no objection to shortening the switch of the tail when too long, if a horse is covered with a net in summer. Neither does shortening seriously interfere with the movements of the horse even under the saddle—not at all when going straight ahead. A summary of the reasons for and against docking, as given by an English veterinary surgeon, is appended, and readers can from this satisfy themselves of the utility or non-utility of the practice:

(1) The tail is too long, especially of some horses. (2) It prevents its getting over the reins when driving. (3) It prevents it coming in contact with the dashboard. (4) It improves his appearance. (5) It increases his value. (6) It is customary. (7) It conduces to cleanliness and adds to the comfort of the rider.

The reasons why it should not be are: (1) Because the tail is the proper length hairs suited to its requirements, all horses' tails are the same length, the same number of bones being in each, and are in proportion to the length of its body, with some rare exceptions. (2) It does not prevent it getting over the reins, the proper remedy being to raise the rest for them, and the higher the better. (3) It does not prevent it coming into contact with the dashboard; to do this lengthens the traces and shafts. (4) It does not add to his beauty, only gratifies a morbid taste. (5) It does not increase his actual value, only imaginary. (6) It is unnecessary, and custom is no justification. (7) Removal of the long hair is all that is necessary for domestic purposes and comfort. (8) It does not benefit the animal itself. (9) It is dangerous to the life of the animal. (10) It is cruel, giving rise to pain and suffering. (11) It deprives him from natural protection against flies and insects. (12) It destroys the flexibility of the tail, and increases the difficulty of extracting the reins. (13) It lessens his power of turning and balancing the body. (14) It affords protection and covering to delicate and tender parts. (15) It limits his sale, docked horses not being allowed for army purposes. (16) Race horses and horses in America, Germany, and other countries are not docked. (17) It is not a surgical nor scientific operation. (18) Other like practices have been abandoned, such as nicking and ear-cropping. (19) It is not so common now as formerly, and ought to be entirely abolished. (20) It is unnatural and unreasonable. (21) It is a barbarous practice, and repugnant to the best feeling of humanity.

Dairymen's Association of Wisconsin.

The Executive Board of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association at its meeting at Milwaukee decided to hold the next annual meeting of the society at Sparta Feb. 2 to 4 next, inclusive. The program embraces papers by leading Wisconsin experts and from gentlemen outside the State. Among the attractions the Spartans hold out for the meeting at their city was the free use of the opera-house for the session and the promise of 100 new members—a most important consideration to the society. W. H. Morrison, Madison, is President and D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson, Secretary of the association.

Live-Stock Notes.

Make a harness fit properly, and a horse can wear it without distress, provided that it is also kept decently clean and comfortably soft.

Plenty of rubbing will produce a coat on your horse. "Elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the general health. Farmers' horses are too often neglected in the cleaning of the skin and hair.

A correspondent of the *Beekeepers' Magazine* holds that it is generally a poor location for beekeeping where the bees have to go eastward to pasturage, as nine out of ten of our thunder storms are from the west, and where the bees are out a mile and the storm comes up quickly it usually meets the heavily laden workers before they reach the hive, and many are thus destroyed.

Diseases are often communicated by feeding horses in stalls which have been occupied previously by diseased animals. Such stalls should first be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. To do this, take a pint of sulphuric acid and put it in a bucket of water. Then, with an old mop, wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough or manger. All stalls should be occasionally so disinfected, as their constant use permits them to gradually become unfit abodes of the animals.

HUSBANDRY.

Burnt Clay for Surfacing Roads.

It is not generally known that crude clay—the purer the clay the better—when burned forms an excellent material for metaling or surfacing roads where broken stone may not be had. Yet such is the fact. It has long been so used in England. In the West this material is coming into rather extensive use for metaling railway beds. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Union Pacific Railways are using burned clay successfully on such portions of these roads where better material may not be had. It is not so good as stone or gravel, but is the next best medium. Road overseers may make a note of this, and it would be well to experiment therewith in all that portion of the prairie region where clay and coal are cheap and stone scarce.

It may be prepared for about 80 cents per cubic yard, and the success this metaline has met for many years in Great Britain places it entirely beyond experiment. Burned, it is entirely free from any tendency to become sticky and pasty under travel, and upon the recurrence of dry weather the surface of the road is said again to become firm. The manner of preparing clay for use is described by the *Railroad Gazette* as follows:

To prepare the ballast, the soil is stripped for a length of 300 to 1,000 feet—whatever length of train for loading is desired—and a fire started with kindling. On this a mixture of slack and pea coal is sprinkled, then a light layer of clay two to three inches thick, then another good sprinkling of coal, then more clay, and so on indefinitely, in the proportion of about one ton of coal to eight cubic yards of ballast. When fully burned the pile is about eight feet high and twenty to thirty feet wide, and from four to five months are consumed in burning it, a small gang of men being on hand constantly to feed the pile. One gang will burn annually from 30,000 to 40,000 cubic yards at once, and its cost at the cars in the pits is about 80 cents per cubic yard. After the first rain the ballast is not dusty and it does not crumble.

Winter Gardening.

The use of sash and heating manure is yearly becoming more and more common among farmers in the forcing of vegetables for transplanting to the open ground in the spring. These hot-beds are not less seldom found among suburban residents. The reason why they are not still more common is from the fact that people must buy the heating manure, and the expense is an obstacle. It is a mistake, however, to suppose there is any loss here. Manure is required for the garden, and when it has exhausted its heat in the hot-bed it is in just the proper condition to apply to the soil, and the soil that has in the meantime absorbed all the gases given up by the heat generated except that small portion absorbed by the plants within the frame.

If this fact were better known winter gardening would come to be more and more practiced by both farmers and village residents. All that is required is a pit two feet deep to accommodate the heating manure, the frame having double walls six inches thick, filled with tan-bark, the frame rising not more than four inches above the surface of the ground at the front, and about six inches at the back. With proper protection of the whole against wind by means of evergreen hedges and a solid board fence, and a foot of slough hay to cover the glass at night, and in very severe weather when the sun does not shine, radish, lettuce, parsley, pepper-grass, etc., may be grown all winter, lettuce forming the principal crop. If the lettuce plants have been started in November two full crops may be taken during the winter. The care of the hot-bed once the crop is transplanted is not onerous. It is simply a question of watching, covering early at night and not uncovering in the morning until the sun shines fully on the glass. There are times when the hay must be left on the lid continuously, on account of intense freezing weather, yet this is seldom, if the sun shines.

The satisfaction of having plenty of lettuce is alone sufficient to repay the labor, where the heating manure may be had, and, as a rule, however plenty lettuce may be had in the city markets, it is seldom has in its best condition in the suburbs, and never in the country unless raised at the home.

How Weeds May Spread.

The vitality of weed seeds is well known. The means of spreading are so various that it is not strange that careful farmers are much annoyed by their spread, not so much by their own negligence as by that of slack farmers. How fast the seeds of weeds increase may easily be seen by experiments made at the Ohio Experiment Station. Upon this subject the director says:

A careful count of the seeds in each of a large number of silicles in Shepherd's Purse showed a variation of from eighteen to thirty-four, the whole number counted averaging a little more than twenty-five to the silicle. Fifteen silicles were found upon a medium-sized plant, and taking twenty-five as the number of seeds in each silicle we would find 37,500 seeds in a single plant.

A single plant of dandelion had forty-nine ripened heads. The seeds, or rather the achenia, in each one of these heads were counted. The smallest number found was 205, the largest 272; the average for the forty-six heads being 247. This gives 11,362 seeds from one plant.

There are two seeds in each silicle of wild pepper-grass. On one plant, just an average sized specimen, 9,300 silicles were counted, making 18,400 seeds from a single plant.

The seeds on one plant of corn Cromwell, or wheat chief, were counted and found to be just a few short of 7,000.

The flower heads of ten plants of the common thistle were then counted. The average for each was 203. The seeds, or achenes, of five heads were then counted. The largest number found in a single head was 335, the smallest 287; the average for the five heads being 322. This gives 65,366 as a fair estimate of the number of seeds produced by an average thistle, as it is found in Central Ohio.

The flower heads on two small plants of chamomile were counted. One contained 100, the other 163. The achenes in the heads of the former averaged 139, with a range from 121 to 168. The achenes in five heads of the latter averaged 110, with a range of 85 to 140. Thus, one plant contained 13,900 seeds and the other 17,980.

Butter weed, velvet leaf, Indian mallow, etc., contained 203 ripened seed pods. Ten of these, taken without selection, gave an average of 42.3. The plant contained, therefore, 8,587 seeds.

A single average specimen of rag weed was found, by actual count, to contain 5,356 seeds.

Two specimens of common purslane were examined. One contained 2,660 pyxes, the other 3,220. The seeds in ten pyxes of the former averaged 115. Multiplying the actual number of pyxes by 115 gives 305,900 seeds. Counting the seeds in twenty pyxes of the latter specimen gave an average pyxis of 120, the variation in numbers ranging from 99 to 158. Multiplying 3,940, the actual number of seed capsules, by 120, the average number of seeds found in the 120 capsules counted, gives a product of 388,800, the total number of seeds in the plant.

Five plants of common plantain averaged eighteen spikes of flowers each. The spikes averaged 370 capsules each; the capsules averaged six and a half seeds each, making 43,290 seeds per plant.

Ten heads of burdock picked without selection contained 685 achenes or seeds. The heads on five ordinary sized plants were counted and they were found to average 856 each. Multiplying this by the average number of seeds found in each head gives 30,060 seeds per plant.

Farm Notes and Experience.

The young man who spends all he makes the first year he begins life on his own account will be apt to continue in the same line all his life, without accumulating property.

Wheat cut before the berry hardens, say at the time when the passing from the dough state, will make better flour and more of it than wheat hardened to the last degree of ripeness. But the ripe seed is best for seed.

A contemporary says it is easy to get rid of black ants. Open a hill with a hoe, scatter on a handful of salt, sprinkle on a quart of water, and the ants will leave immediately. A few days ago the house was overrun with insects. The correspondent found eleven ant hills within two rods of his building. After the above application not an ant was to be seen about the premises.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

THE AUDIENCE WAS SMALL BUT THE RESOLUTIONS NUMEROUS.

They Favor a Graded Income Tax, Manual Training, Temperance, and Economy; and Condemn Adulterations, Monopolists, Free Railway Passes for Officials, and Anarchists of All Classes—Live Stock Must Be Protected, and the State Control the Police of All Large Cities.

Forty-five people gathered at Farwell Hall yesterday morning in attendance upon the second day's session of the National Farmers' Alliance. The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably upon the platform introduced by Milton George. In the debate upon its adoption H. H. Haaf congratulated himself upon his "victory over the infernal Republican leaders of Henry County" on the question of deborning cattle. Corporations in cities should also be deborned. He denounced the Pullman Company and its town. They were laying the foundations for the most damnable autocracy the world had ever seen. He then denounced the Burlington Railroad, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners as tools of railroads. "I would at one fell sponge," said he, "wipe out the possibility of having any corporation in this country."

The President explained that he had thought the alliance might best confine itself to one issue, and not divide itself among a dozen, however worthy they might be. Mr. Harding took the same view. The practical issue before the alliance was the election of a Speaker in the next Legislature who would give the farmers a fair show in the committees, that the desired legislation could not be killed in the committee rooms.

President Streeter said that something was the matter with the Railroad Commission. Two years ago he had made a complaint against the Burlington for discrimination in issuing 1,000-mile tickets to commercial travelers, but he had never got a decision. The Governor had appointed men who were unwilling to do anything the railroads did not want done. He did not see why the railroads should not bear with the farmers the burdens of the prevailing hard times.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously. They were as follows:

WHEREAS, The farmers of the United States are most in number of any order of citizens, and with other productive classes have freely given of their blood to found and maintain the Nation; and

WHEREAS, Experience has taught us that in the great plain people is our country's sure hope in time of need, and that salvation from peril must ever be wrought out by their loyal faith and willing sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, The farmers have created a greater aggregate of wealth for the whole people than all the railways and manufactories in the land, and are likewise sole producers of the first necessities of human life. By reason of this fact their labors give relative value to all the manufactured comforts, conveniences, and luxuries that are created and enjoyed by civilized society; and furthermore,

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding this marked preeminence of the farming class in the natural life of the country, its rightful influence in the Government has been largely set at naught and dexterously appropriated by political schemers who have used it in the interest of a money oligarchy, which is growing more dangerous and menacing each day; therefore

Resolved, That as the ballot-box is the means under our system of government for the expression of the popular will, and as all public measures and established conditions must sooner or later harmonize with the popular will, we are opposed to any attempt on the part of any class to right real or fancied wrongs through force or violence.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the just demands of labor of every class, and recognize that many of the evils from which the farming community suffers oppress universal labor, and that therefore producers should unite in a common demand for the reform of unjust systems and the repeal of laws that bear unequally upon different classes.

Resolved, That farmers, together with other conservative producers, should exert the political influence of their great numerical strength to thwart the increasing danger to the individual and the public interests which comes from the unrestrained greed of the influential Anarchist who defies law and trample upon the principles of justice in his methods of acquiring the wealth that others create, and the less influential, less successful, and more demonstrative Anarchist, who, through speech and dynamite, boldly proclaims his contempt for the order, government, human life, and individual rights.

Resolved, That as temperance and economy are conspicuous elements in the prosperity of the masses, and as a more universal regard for these virtues would do much to harmonize and for differences between capital and labor, we are in favor of such measures, influence, and popular instruction as will induce the more extended practice of both; and to that end such legislation in relation to the liquor traffic as will reduce its temptations to extravagance and vice to the minimum, and that will prevent the business from increasing our taxes, endangering the morals of our children, and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

Resolved, That we are in favor of so improving upon the public-school system that the education of our children shall be a practical help to them in after life; that the theoretical plan which is now followed infects many with the idea that manual labor is not genteel, and that this sentiment tends to create a helpless class whose inevitable drift is toward the almshouse and the prison; that our country needs an educational system based on a moral, manual, and intellectual training, and one that will inculcate the dignity and necessity of honest labor.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation as will place our railroads under close Government supervision, and that will insure efficient service to the public at fair charges.

Resolved, That the perfect State control of the police of all our large cities, to the end that these great centres of population, which are usually so badly governed, may not directly or indirectly increase the burdens or endanger the interests and morals of the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress more adequate legislation for the protection of our live stock from contagious diseases.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a graded income tax, that the inequality of taxation may be lessened and that wealth may be compelled to pay for the support of Government according to the measure of protection it requires.

Resolved, That we demand all the legislation be equitable for the railroads, he thought 5 per cent—counting out watered stock—would be about right. The railroads were growing richer and richer, while the farmers were on the road to the poorhouse.

A committee composed of Senator Streeter, Senator Whiting, and Milton George was chosen to look after the interests of the alliance at the coming session of the Legislature. This closed the session.

MADE A FORTUNE OUT OF PROTECTION.

How a New York Firm and Their Workmen Were Benefited—Free-Trade Cranks.

Gath: I turned into a big drug house downtown, New York, where they make paint, putty, and everything by the shipload, and asked Mr. Leaver Page, who is prominent in the Board of Education, what he thought about the labor issue. Said he:

"Well, it is a very grave thing. I suppose there must be some equity and right where there is so much discontent. The American people are brave enough and just enough to inquire into the origin of any evils which are unnatural, and which can be cured."

"Are you a Blaine man, Mr. Page?"

"Yes, I should vote for Mr. Blaine again with the greatest satisfaction. I told him some time ago how the tariff interest, which he advocates, had benefited us and our workmen. A little over ten years ago nearly all the artists' colors used for oil painting, etc., were imported from London. They had been so imported from the very foundation of our country. The brushes, tubes for containing the colors, etc., were all made outside of the United States. We discovered in the tariff sufficient protection to embark in that branch of the business, and now we make in this one establishment in the City of New York more brushes, colors, etc., than the entire importation from Great Britain, employing a very large line of hands and rendering it next to impossible for this trade ever to be taken from the United States. These little metallic cases for the color, you see, we make by a single act of energy of a machine; the metal is driven home like a nail and comes out a metallic bottle."

The next parties I met were Smith M. Weed, Democrat, and Frank Hiscock, Republican, the latter just elected from the Syracuse district. Hiscock was mysterious and uncommunicative, but Smith expressed himself on the Henry George movement by saying that it was all nonsense. He said that it would go to pieces in a very little while from the inherent absurdity of its propositions. Smith Weed said that it had time to go to pieces and form again and be pretty active for the next election. Hiscock took up George's proposition to tax the land without the buildings upon the land. "Why," said he, "that is infernal nonsense; how are the farmers in the interior of the country going to bear of any such scheme? You can't collect your taxes out of the ground and overlook the value of the improvements and buildings."

On this Smith Weed remarked: "These labor reformers, like George, are cranks, and so are the free-traders cranks. Some years ago the Governor of the State appointed me a Commissioner to revise the tax system, and put on with me David A. Wells, who had got up some reputation as a statistician and Special Commissioner of Revenue. It occurred to me to go and see what kind of a man I would have to associate with. I met this man and talked with him about an hour. After I heard what he had to say I went to the Governor and resigned my position, making up my mind that I would serve with no such crank. He was a crank, pure and simple. He had read something from the English system of taxation, and had an identical scheme prepared for the United States, which would have subjected any one of common sense subscribing to it, or even having his name connected with it, to the ridicule of his neighbor and the contempt of his State. My opinion is that all these free-traders are cranks. Hardly any of them have any connection whatever with production, manufactures, or commerce. They are a parcel of school-boys who have badly learned their lesson. Here the Democratic party has dribbled away its time in Congress fighting wind-mills. All this labor of Morrison, Hurd, Carlisle, and the rest to make an issue out of the tariff is in defiance of well-understood facts, among which is the standing obligation of America to regard its manufactures as the life and substance, not only of the workmen in the mills, but of the agricultural interests as well.

THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

Impressive Ceremonies in a Gorsead of Bards in London.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The many Welsh readers of THE TRIBUNE have already been told by it that the national Eisteddfod of Wales for the year of the Queen's jubilee is to be held in London. They also know that no such gathering can lawfully take place unless it has been previously proclaimed in a Gorsead of Bards of the Isle of Britain conveyed in the place where the Eisteddfod is to be held. This preliminary ceremony of proclamation was this afternoon performed in the gardens of the inner temple. There, upon the greensward, a circle thirty yards in diameter was marked out by twelve unhewn stones. Upon one of them the Archdruid, David Griffiths, a venerable Welsh man 86 years of age, known among his compatriots by his Bardic name, "Clwyfardd," took his stand; a bard was also placed at each of the twelve stones to guard the sacred circle, the others remaining within the circle to take part in the ceremony. Around the ring 600 visitors, principally Welsh residents in London, gathered to witness the proceedings, which were conducted in the midst of a steady downpour of rain. At 3 o'clock the Arch-Druid entered the circle, accompanied by the harpist, John Roberts. They were attended by twenty-three Bards, four of whom bore the name of Davies, four the name of Williams, with Several Joneses and Robertses. All these were distinguished by green or blue rosets. The harpist wore what is supposed to be the Druidic costume, a flowing robe and cap, with green cloak and a red girdle. After the sounding of the trumpet call the Arch-Druid, ascending the logan stone, holding out a sword upon which all the bards laid hands, he thrice demanded: "A oes heddwch?" ("Is it peace?"); to which the whole portion of the assembly replied, "Heddwch" ("It is peace").

The harpist is, physically speaking, the beau ideal of a bard. His eloquent face, with mild, eloquent eyes of bluish gray, was set off with a flowing gray beard. But the rain came down faster, and he lost dignity in the eyes of the profane by having recourse to an umbrella, while his antiquarian harp, an instrument of quaint form, was muffled, when not used, in an oil-skin case. The Arch-Druid presented a strange and touching picture as he stood like King Lear, but with all his wits about him, bareheaded to the pelting, pitiless storm. Some kind Druid in respectful duty held an umbrella over the brave old man, but he never noticed the courtesy or seemed aware of the shelter. It is true that his white locks were abundant, waving freely over the aged brow and covering every part of the head thus exposed. Next the Arch-Druid descended from the stone and gave place to the Rev. Rowland Williams, who offered the ancient Gorsead prayer. The gorsead was then declared open, and the Arch-Druid read in Welsh a proclamation beginning thus:

The day of the full moon, in the month of the falling leaves, in the winter solstice of 1886. Be it known that when the age of Christ is 1887 a Gorsead and Eisteddfod will be held in the chief city, Lud, and all who seek privilege and license in the arts, poesy, and song shall have the right of access, and no weapon shall be unsheathed against them.

After the proclamation of the Eisteddfod a number of bards mounted the stone in succession and recited their poetical compositions in eulogy of the history, language, and literature of their native land. Among them was the Rev. R. Parry, the second oldest Welsh bard, who has attained the age of 82. He recited a poetic effusion, at the close of which the bards again gathered round the Arch-Druid and placed their hands upon the sword. The question "Is it peace?" having been repeated, and thrice and thrice answered in the affirmative, the Gorsead was declared to be at an end.

Rough on the President.

Charleston (S. C.) *Dispatch:* In broad, unvarnished language, Cleveland is a "gone goose" in South Carolina. His meanness to the people of Charleston is known throughout every section of the State, and South Carolinians have no use for a mean man, whether he be President or scavenger. It is said that since his marriage President Cleveland spends his evenings in his drawing-room singing, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie." Probably a more appropriate song for him would be, "Wait Till the Next Election Rolls Round, Grover."

The Spoils in Indiana.

Indianapolis *News:* Civil-service reform does stick in the craw of the Indiana Democrats since the recent election, as a bigger chunk than any piece of "crow" that has lodged there for many a year. And yet it would puzzle the very sieve among them to show wherein the spoils system has not had full swing in this State since Cleveland's inauguration.

LABOR-VALUE FALLACY.

INTERESTING READING FOR THOUGHTFUL CITIZENS NOWADAYS.

Things Are Worth Only What They Will Fetch—The Purchasers Fix the Value of Commodities—Producers Take What They Can Get Regardless of the Labor Expended on Products—A Review of Mr. Scudder's Recent Work.

Mr. M. L. Scudder Jr., a well-known Chicago business-man, recently published through Jansen, McClurg & Co. a little volume entitled "The Labor-Value Fallacy," which is especially interesting reading for thoughtful citizens at this time, when Henry George, Herr Liebknecht, and Dr. Aveling are trying to persuade unlettered workmen, in accordance with the Marxian doctrine, that all wealth is created by labor and is worth what it cost in labor to produce, and that the title to all wealth ought to be vested in the laborers who have produced it—not individually, but in a social system where all rights are merged together.

THE TRIBUNE has frequently called attention to the absurdity of those absurd doctrines. Yet, as Mr. Scudder points out,

They appear as the foundations of the creeds of nearly all the labor agitators. They figure prominently in political platforms and in the minds of numbers of men, who are neither agitators, editors, nor politicians. There are thousands of workmen, too, to whom these propositions have an almost religious sacredness, and in whom sullen rage and feelings of continued injury are produced by ruminating upon them. They furnish the basis for all modern Socialist systems. The International with its million of members, the Nihilist societies of Europe, the Socialist labor parties of Germany and the United States, have been animated and energized by belief in them. And whatever of logical consistency one can discover in the writings of Mr. Henry George comes from the assumption of the truth of these his fundamental premises.

Mr. Scudder then proceeds to show that the Marxian theory of labor value is founded very largely on the teachings of the political economists Adam Smith, Ricardo, and John Stuart Mill. He might have gone still further back to show that Adam Smith derived his idea of labor value from Locke and Turgot. Adam Smith merely makes a definition out of their reasonings concerning the idea when he says:

> Labor alone is the ultimate and real standard by which the value of all commodities can at all times be estimated and compared. Equal quantities of labor at all times and places may be said to be of equal value to the laborer.

And again when he says:

> The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring.

Says Mr. Scudder:

> Ricardo maintained that the exchangeable values of commodities are in proportion to the quantities of labor expended in their production. But he carefully explained that this is true only of commodities in the production of which unrestricted competition is possible.

John Stuart Mill gave much encouragement to the growth of this proposition by the professed adoption of Ricardo's definition, although qualifying the statement by many important exceptions. He said: "The value of commodities, therefore, depends principally . . . on the quantity of labor required for their production, including the idea of production that of conveyance to market." He also carefully limited the application of this rule, "to cases in which values and prices are determined by competition alone."

But Marx took the bare theory as enunciated by Smith, stripped it of all qualifications and pruned off the exceptions, and embodied it in his work, "Das Kapital." It has become, thus trimmed, the basis of the teachings not only of the Socialists and Anarchists, from Henry George to the Russian Nihilist Bakunin. "It was his teaching, developed through the International, which the contrived, directed, and afterwards approved the atrocities perpetrated in 1871 under the Communes of Paris. These theories animate the Nihilists of Russia, and kindle the breasts of students and young girls an enthusiasm for assasination and destruction which the severest punishments cannot repress."

Mr. Scudder proceeds to say:

> I confess that if Karl Marx is right in assuming that all value is created by labor, and that laborers are justly entitled to the products of their hands, it is extremely difficult to find fault with his followers are logically wrong in concluding that all private property is theft, that property-owners are generally criminals, and that those who employ the instruments of production and do not recognize the right of the laborer to possess all the products of his labor are social pests whom it may be a social duty to remove.

But the theory of labor value as enunciated by Marx and the political economists referred to is utterly and flagrantly wrong. The value of an article depends no more on the labor expended on it than it does on its color. The value of an article depends on its utility, desirability, and scarcity. A poor shoemaker expends as much labor in making a very inferior pair of shoes as a good shoemaker does in making a very superior pair. The superior pair are, however, more valuable (though made out of the same material) than the inferior pair, and will fetch more because the superior pair are at least equally useful and more desirable and are harder to get than the inferior pair. A diamond-digger may work a whole year in unearthing a $50 diamond down in South Africa, while another more fortunate digs out a $10,000 diamond after a day's work, and he only gets what the buyer will give regardless of the labor of finding the jewels. The labor expended in these instances is not a measure of value at all. A painter with a reputation may paint a picture in a month that will sell for $10,000, or at the rate of $400 per day; while another artist may sweat and worry over his canvas for six months and only get $200 for the labor. A farmer and his family may work a whole year in raising crops and not be able to realize in the market one-tenth as much for their surplus as another farmer who expends less toil on his crops. Instances could be multiplied millionfold to prove the fallacy of the theory of the Georgeites and the Socialists.

I have searched diligently in works of political economy (says Mr. Scudder) for some proof that value in exchange is created by labor. I find plenty of non-assertion of dogma, plenty of references to authority, plenty of attempts to illustrate it by describing the doings of primeval men, but *I have not been able to find any effort to deduce this supposed rule from actual observation or experience.* I have tried many times to discover in real transactions, in the most simple as well as the most complex, what influence the labor which had been employed in the production of an article has exerted in determining the ratio in which it could be exchanged for other articles. But with all my efforts I have not found a single instance in which the price demanded or paid for any thing bore any ascertainable relation to the labor which made it. . . . I have not been able to admit to myself that an accepted axiom in economics could have no practical application. But on the other hand, I have not been able to find any working illustration of this one. I find its influence everywhere in theory but nowhere in practice. It is, indeed, brought forward as a specious argument to affect prices. . . . Its use is a favorite artifice among auctioneers. But if its use occasionally enables an expert to drive a better bargain the trick is pretty sure to succeed only in single cases and generally market prices are not affected by it.

Let any mechanic, who has been persuaded by Mr. George's writings to believe that value is created by labor make a practical test. Let him rely on it implicitly, work diligently, and make a contract for his remuneration before completing his work. But let him turn his hand to whatever work takes his fancy, and then let him call on the world to come and buy his product at a price fixed according to the amount of labor he has expended upon it. Will his appeal bring purchasers? Will he not find that his ability to exchange the article which he has made, for money or for anything else, depends entirely upon its adaptability to the wants of some one, and not at all upon the labor which he has expended upon it? A few such practical trials of the first principles of Socialism by workingmen who have been attracted by the promising plausible dream by Socialist agitators would produce a very good effect.

Here Mr. Scudder tells of the experiment of labor exchanges tried by Robert Dale Owen fifty years ago. He was the originator and chief director of the most important of the exchanges in London. Mr. Scudder says:

> He gave his *means* to start it, and gave his time to the superintendence of the operations. His popularity brought custom to it, and his ability gave the experiment the best possible chance of success. He carried on a large business from the start, and at first appeared wonderfully successful. Labor notes were issued, goods appeared on its shelves, and its labor-notes were circulated quite generally in the neighborhood. These notes were received with considerable favor by local tradesmen in exchange for their goods, and it seemed as if a new era in commercial affairs had dawned. But soon it began to be perceived that the really desirable goods were disappearing from the shelves of the Labor Exchange. The local tradesmen who had known so much favor to the movement at the outset had succeeded in transferring to the Labor Exchange their unsalable stocks, and had taken away the really valuable goods which the enthusiastic believers in labor value had brought in. The labor-notes began to depreciate and fell rapidly into discredit, when it was found that little remained in the Labor Exchange worth the trouble of removing. The whole affair came to an end in less than thirty days after beginning business. There were labor exchanges on the same plan started about the same time in Birmingham and Sheffield, and in America, in Cincinnati and New Harmony, but all of these seem to have been miserable failures from the first.

Not exactly in this connection, but in reference to the Owen experiment and quite germane to the question raised by it, Mr. Scudder strikes Henry George quite hard when he says:

> It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Henry George, having doubtless caused much mental misery among his landless readers, does not attempt to satisfy the longings for the happiness, which is to be obtained under "nationalization" of land, by organizing a colony to occupy some unappropriated part of the earth's surface. If Mr. George can show us by actual demonstration how a community, practicing his teachings, obtains more happiness individually and collectively than others, he will have done more to convince us than by printing the most eloquent appeals. As it is, he has only caused a great deal of discontent, and it is open for the least argumentative questioner to refute him by pointing out the very considerable contentment and happiness which can be seen in societies acknowledging and protecting individual ownership of land, and challenging him to show better results under his system. The fact that he has made no attempt to do so is to be counted against him, as showing lack of faith in his own principles.

Will George take the hint?

Mr. Scudder's statement of what constitutes value is hardly clear enough. It may be inferred, however, from the following passages:

> The wants of men are the chief elements which determine prices. The most favorable conditions for studying the influences by which prices are made are furnished by the great exchanges in which the chief commodities such as grain [meat, iron, coal, lumber, wool, leather, or cotton] are traded in. Let the student of value go on the floor of the Board of Trade in Chicago and observe what influences are regarded as important in determining the price of wheat. He will find that all these influences may be classed easily under two heads: first, and perhaps most important, the demand; second, the supply. If he is able to impart any information which may come under either of these heads he will be listened to with eager interest. But suppose that he has been able to make an accurate calculation, which shows the amount of labor expended in producing a bushel of wheat, and that he exhibits this valuable contribution to economic science to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade. He will find that no one has any time to spare to attend to his great discovery, and that it will have no more effect on the course of prices than a calculation of the ages of the Pyramids.

The conclusion, after observing the opinions of experts in prices on the Board of Trade, will be that prices, and consequently values, are not determined by any one influence or class of influences. They are as uncertain as human life, and as changeable as human opinion. They are the evidences of mental actions, and not the creations of physical efforts.

One more argument which Mr. Scudder employs against the labor-value theory, but which is both cogent and pertinent, is the following:

> The labor of beasts has rendered man service, and so has the labor of slaves [and engines], but neither has had influence in determining how those services exchange. The labor of freemen offered in economic sense from the labor of slaves. Each accomplishes its result according to the strength and skill of the laborer, and without reference to his political rights and condition.

Mr. Scudder's ideas on the connection between Socialism and Anarchy are correct and the latter is the logical sequence of the former. He says:

> The only consistent Socialist is he who goes to the root of the matter at once and desires the total destruction of all property, that on the ruins of civilization a new society may grow up, in which no property will be permitted to exist which will not exchange according to the quantity of labor exerted in producing it. The only mistake the Anarchists and Nihilists make is in not going far enough. Their program is incomplete in

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LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Sixty-seventh-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.

HYDE PARK—J. D. sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C.S. Wells, Druggist.

Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V.P. Cory & Co., Druggists.

UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—HEAVY ROLLED-GOLD CHAIN; LARGE links, with charm. Finder will be liberally rewarded on bringing same to 451 Elm-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A No. 1 man, with ten years' experience; good penman, accurate at figures, and reliable. Best references from former and present employers. Please address Z 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good education in Board of Trade office to learn the business; small salary expected to commence on. Z 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist; long experience. City references. W 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN. EXperienced grocer, with A1 references, for any kind of office work. Z 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT double-entry bookkeeper, aged 22. City references. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, in board of trade office to learn the business; small salary. Y 52, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN with long experience and good record, doing with druggists, bookseliers, etc., is open for engagement. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED traveling salesman. Y 51, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN OR houseman by a young colored man, who has had experience in such capacity; can furnish good references. Address WILLIAM CARRINGTON, Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO take care of furniture, mix cows, or anything around the house, by a temperate man. Y 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 27 as cashier in restaurant or ticket-selling; am quick at making change; security given. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 26; can write a good hand. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE AS butler or general work in private family. Address Mr. SMITH'S Intelligence Office, 3255 State-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WHO is a good stenographer and typewriter. Y 25, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL IN SMALL private family. Call 314 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL, either second or chambermaid. Apply at 194 North Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO STRONG Swede girls; low wages; good home; 9 months in city. 251 Thirty-first-st., in store.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED— A LADY, AGED 33, wishes a good and permanent home; would like to be with an aged Christian couple. Can bring best references. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN TO act as assistant bookkeeper in a first-class wholesale clothing house. Address, in own handwriting, furnishing references, Z 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE CLERK IN hardware store; shorthand only understand the business; must speak German. Call on or address FRED SOMMER & CO., South Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO WILL TAKE charge of the store and dispense of a physician, run it under his own name, and give $700 cash for half interest. Call at Room 15, 67 and 69 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the stationery business; also, bookkeeping. 109 Madison-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FOR OUR MATERIAL DEPARTment—A young man of experience and ability as salesman. Only those well recommended. OTTO YOUNG & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 149 and 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO SELL SPECIALTIES to merchants; commission.

H. AT PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the agricultural trade to travel until April 1; state salary wanted and references. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN DRY GOODS TO carry a staple side line on the market; light and easy trade; sells on sight; big commissions. Room 56, La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN BY A LEADING MANufacturing house; a man of experience in traveling trade with umbrellas and parasols; good territory and permanent position to the right man. Address, with full particulars, "UMBRELLAS." Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—600 LABORERS, CARPENTERS, Butchers, coopers, and other men for packing-house work; steady work, good wages, and protection. Apply at office ARMOUR & CO., 235 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN CAPABLE TO make patent drawings to occupy office room and rent in work; other work furnished. Address Z 60, Lock 196, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD TINNER; STEADY EMPLOYment to right person. 3534 State-st.

WANTED—BOOK EDGE GILDERS. J. L. REGAN & CO., 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—TALLOW REFINER. MUST BE A good judge of his business and well recommended; will pay competent man liberal wages. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BEEF PACKERS; MUST be thoroughly competent. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, PLEYTE & HOFFMAN, 446 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—THOSE WANTING A good position to register their names at the Chicago Employment Bureau, 46 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMPORTING house a gentleman of integrity to act as their agent for Chicago in placing among the grocery trade a fine food product; one acquainted with the trade preferred. Address, with references, Y 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN IN every town in the Union to sell an invention which will save $50 a year to any family and pay agents $5 a week profit. Send for papers. Address Merrin Mfg. Co., 109 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING man. Address J. H. STOELKER, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—JANITOR; COMPETENT, INDUstrious, perfectly temperate, unmarried. Apply at 310 Opera-House Building.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO learn the photograph business; good salary when competent. Apply at studio, 198 Wabash-av., between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER AND SHORThander, with office experience, good address, agreeable manners, thoroughly capable, age 20 to 40, to come to Toronto, Canada. Address, in own handwriting, with full particulars as above, stating salary and where may be written to or seen. Z 26, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER IN A LARGE RETail clothing store; must be thoroughly competent; wages $10 per week; hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Address, with references, T. W. HENRY & CO., city.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER. APPLY SATURday morning, from 8 o'clock till 9 only, Subscription News Company, 204 Lake-st.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3017 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 284 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 545 West Jackson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 3179.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO DECorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; $9 per week earned; all materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass., P.-O. Box 5,078.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET; WORK CAN be taken home, city or country; instructions given. Western Lace Manufacturing Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER FOR A leading religious journal; commission or salary. At book store, 175 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER OF SOUTH Park-av.—Very desirable rooms with first-class board; near cable cars and I. C.; ten-minute business trains.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnished, and table first-class.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room; first-class home table; 6 o'clock dinners; 20 minutes by cable to Madison-st. References

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE front room: single room, well heated.

214 CASS-ST.—ROOM NEATLY FURNISHED and heated, with board, suitable for two gents.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE, WARM ROOM, with board: hot and cold water.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—NICELY FURnished rooms with board.

318 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with good board; moderate terms.

WEST SIDE.

423 TO 433 WEST MONROE-ST.—"THE PARK View"—Pleasant and convenient locality; warm, well-furnished rooms with or without board; ample dining-room accommodations, good table, and at prices to suit the times.

HOTELS.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOTEL DE Boulevard—Choice rooms, with the very best of table; special low rates to permanent parties.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts.—Rooms 50c to $1 a day, $2 to $4 a week. Those seeking desirable rooms for the winter should call here. B. M. DAVENPORT, manager.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 154 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; dining-room and restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Bureau of Employment and Information Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FOUR ROOMS BY THREE adults, nurse, and 1-year-old child; West Side; location must be good and price reasonable. Y 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, BY YOUNG ENGLISHman and sister; state price. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter 9 years of age. Two connecting rooms required, one a front bedroom. Private family preferred. Best references given and required. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES— SHONINGER PIANOS.

Pianos to rent or exchange.

B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS IN PIANOS!

NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.

LARGE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.

Prices, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.

Terms, $5, $6, $7, $8, and $10 per month.

Don't fail to call before purchasing.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE MARKET at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO AT A BARgain; cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DO NOT BUY A PIANO OR ORGAN TILL YOU have visited the

MASON & HAMLIN WAREROOMS.

Pianos and organs at all prices.

All the latest and best improvements.

Every instrument fully warranted.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT— Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase.

ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

STEINWAY MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, ESTABLISHED 1851. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to examine these matchless pianos before purchasing elsewhere. Prices low. Terms to suit buyers.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE ARE DISPLAYING A LARGE STOCK of Hallet & Davis, Emerson and Kimball pianos, in great variety of casings of rosewood, mahogany, and French walnut. Prices low. Payments easy. ALSO, a number of standard pianos taken in exchange for new instruments, for sale at bargains.

New pianos to rent.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

50 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Krantich & Bach, Emerson, Bryant, Kimball, and others; $50, $75, $100, and up; easy payments; rent cheap. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., upstairs.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 123 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 980.

CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1868 for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROEst.—Storage for furniture, bugzies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4870.

UNION STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 468 AND 470 West Madison-st., for furniture and general merchandise; elegant private apartments; inspection invited; advances made. A. F. WALCOTT, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer; capable men or women can secure exclusive territory with agency; terms can be used to advantage in country districts. The washer is made of metal and works on a new principle, which saves clothes and labor. Its great merit enables industrious agents to introduce it rapidly and earn $50 to $200 per month. Sample shipped on a week's trial on liberal terms. Write for illustrated circular with testimonials and terms of agency. J. WORTH, sole m'f'r, 1710 Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo. "Sells itself and cannot be spoken of too highly." Agents' report.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR 36-CANDLE power electric lamp burner; sample mailed. Address Marsh Electric Lamp Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR NEW BURGLARproof door fastener; best-selling novelty ever made; just out; nothing like it sells itself; large profits. K. F. HOME CO., 57 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—SILENT OR ACTIVE—TO BUY ONEthird interest in a promising legitimate business with large profits; have a monopoly for several years; less than one thousand dollars required, as the money is turned over several times during the year; will bear investigation; no objection to partner from the country. Best references given, and no application entertained unless accompanied with good references. Write letter only. Address L. M. HALE & CO., Room 3, No 213 South Clark-st., corner Adams, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars and services, to extend a manufacturing business; cannot fill orders; profits large; investigate at once. Y 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$25 WEST LAKE-ST.; restaurant business. GEORGE POTTER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3419 Wabash-av., 9-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.

2329 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced to $75.

3438 South Park-av., a large octagonal stone-front residence, which will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; fine 2-story brick barn; rent moderate; 14 rooms.

3611 Vincennes-av., 14-room stone-front; in good order; $40.

3643 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.

3726 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MONTGOMERY BLOCK FLATS, 4 and 5 rooms. 2616 and 2626 Cottage Grove-av.; $18 to $22.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—

NEW—2254 La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant brick and stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; or would sell.

250 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and rented at the exceptionally low rate of $75.

106 La Salle-av.—3-story stone-front; 14 rooms; low. 106 Delaware-place—3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; near Water-Works. $30.

415 Seminary-av.—12-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $25.

New—Wrightwood-av., second door east of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 10 rooms, south front.

1531 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; would be rented in future.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT, 10-ROOM DWELLing, 1206 Centre-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, $40. Nice six-room flats near Lincoln Park—modern improvements, $15 to $25.

CHAS. N. HALE,

30 Ashland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—

521 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, $25.

528 West Adams-st.—14-room brick; good location for renting rooms; rent May 1; a bargain at $40.

54 Oakley-av.—Large frame; just the thing for roomers; only $25.

208 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.

212 and 222 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.

311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—49 ADA-ST., BETWEEN Washington-boulevard and Madison-st., a modern house of 16 rooms, with large yard and barn; standalone stone, south and east exposure. Rent reduced to $75. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE, basement: Large 10-room house, all in good order; last rent $50. 541 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms; hardwood finish; east front; most complete house on West Side; at a specially low price. Call Saturday or Sunday at 307 South Wood-st., near Adams.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—2 OR 3 GOOD HOUSES at reduced prices; call for list. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., one choice flat, second floor; will divide. Inquire at elevator or Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—48 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FOUR-ROOM front flat in good order. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Building. Room 630.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 5-ROOM FLAT; BAY window, bath, range, etc.; price, $25; near Illinois Central Railroad station, Thirty-ninth-st., cable, and Drexel-boulevard trains. Particulars at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 353 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $22 and $20 per month. BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, CONTAINING SIX and seven rooms each, corner Washington boulevard and Carpenter-st. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—

126 Harrison-av., near Twelfth-st., new 8 room flats, $18 to $23.

111 North Paulina-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $12.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE DETROIT APARTMENT Building, 207 and 209 La Salle-av. (just completed); only two of these elegant 8-room flats left; Flat C, 3d floor, $47.50; Flat E, 3d floor, $40; bath lighted and cleaned. Janitor, in basement, will show them.

975 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences, $30.

730 North Wells-st., upper floor, 5 rooms, in nice order, $20.

305 Garfield-av., 3 rooms, 3d floor, $7.

1754 Wrightwood-av. (one-half block west of Clark-st.), 5-room flat, new and all conveniences; private entrance; choice in every way; at low price for a good tenant.

710 North Clark-st., third flat, 7 rooms, very attractive location; rent low if taken this week.

969 North Clark-st., second flat, 6 rooms, in good order, $22.

974 North Clark-st., first flat (corner), 6 rooms, in good order, $22.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 7 AND 9 ROOM FLATS IN THE new Bennett apartment building, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, and all conveniences. W. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FLAT OF FIVE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of bath, 131 Fifty-first-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SINgle or en suite. Room 21, 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK AT the Allen House, 52 Peck court; this house has been furnished new throughout; all warm rooms and will be rented cheap.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR OR PARLOR FLOOR of three rooms handsomely furnished. 2009 Indiana-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST.; ELEGANTLY FURnished room; all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Private family.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AL cove front room, on Pine-st., suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; 15 minutes' walk to Post-Office. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, 130 Loomis-st., with or without board; furnace, bath, etc.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, first floor: use of bath; moderate price. 131 Fifty-first-st., corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., CORNER STORE, $18; West Side corner store, $18. S. E. GROSS & CO., corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD store for retail business; 3 living rooms in rear; only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN MONTGOMERY BLOCK—2020 and 2028 Cottage Grove-av.; good location for groceries, furniture, jewelry, clothing.

TO RENT—TO BAKER AND CONFECTIONER; old stand; fine store; good location; West side; moderate rent. Particulars at Room 80, 115 Dearborn.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 194 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS BUILDING, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, 45 LA SALLE-ST., basement. Apply at premises.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE DESK ROOM, WITH steam heat and gas. Inquire of HALL & CO., 211 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURERS—WE WOULD specially call your attention to the J. BEIDLER BLOCK, s. w. cor. West Washington and Union now being completed; 6 stories and basement 80x198, with passenger and freight elevators, heated by steam; 3 to 8 horse power furnished for each floor. For light and convenience cannot be excelled. Call for particulars.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOM 60X100, WITH POWER, GOOD light, second floor. Apply to

ROTH & McMAHON,

corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—1161 W. MADISON, A FINE 3-STORY building and barn; building has suite and 12 rooms over; a fine locality for boarding-house; look it over; will rent cheap.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT—SUITABLE FOR office or store. 178 Washington-st. Particulars at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1 OR FOR one year, a medium-sized, well-furnished house, either North or South Side; very desirable tenant; no children. P. E. STANLEY & CO., 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FRENCH LADY, room in exchange for lessons; must be first-class. Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM CONVENIENT to Cottage Grove-av. cars and Illinois Central trains; no boarding-house need apply. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS; city or choice suburb; price not to exceed $25. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st. Day and evening lessons; dictation classes.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL—Suite 54, McVicker's Theatre Building, day and evening. Mrs. A. M. L. COLESON.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. Mr. & Mrs. HANNA.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long, 1 pulley, 32-inch diameter, 14-inch face, 1 pulley, 36-inch diameter, 10-inch face, 35-horse power engines.

WM. HAYTHORN 200 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE AND SIX HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L T. POPE & CO., 76 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City Hall.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, Etc., BY THE SECURITY LOAN & SAVINGS BANK, 127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.

D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

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LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS AND bonds bought; send stamp.

EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.

R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at current rates.

D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

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SAFEST INVESTMENTS—FARM MORTGAGES for sale at MAX EICHBERG'S, 100 Washington-st.

WILL BUY ANY AMOUNT OF AMERICAN Panorama stock at $40 a share. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BORROW ON REAL Estate call on CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 5.

2 PER CENT—WHY PAY 5?—$1,000 TO $5,000 ON furniture, pianos, stores, horses, carriages, etc., for one to twelve months, without removal, delay, or publicity. West Side Loan Company, 138 West Madison-st., Room 8, corner Halsted.

6 AND 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved city property in sums of $500 to $5,000 for sale by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

$2,000 AND $25,000 TO LOAN, SEPARATELY or in one loan. Y 42, Tribune office.

$7,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO LOANS. Y 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MEYER DREYFUSS FROM BERN—A letter of importance awaits the above at the Swiss Consulate, New York.

PERSONAL—JACK: I SHALL CALL ON YOU Monday morning, and I want to see you. I leave Monday evening sure.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"THE TALK OF THE TOWN"—Our daily success, nightly illumination, sleepless, careful, economical, promptness of delivery, reasonable prices for good quality of work, do wise today and give us an order, as all our patrons get rich. "We stand today at the top of the heap." By the way, does Bowyer, the expert in circular advertising, 159 Washington-st., do your circular advertising? If not, why not?

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) for which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. J. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Medicine Co., Quincy, Ill

PERSONAL — OVERCOAT, $9.00; ALL WOOL cassimere, made and ordered for $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $18.50; FOR A WIDE wale custom made overcoat, full satin roll, silk sleeve lining, made to order for $38.00

LOVELY AUTUMN COLORS.

THE GLORIES OF WESTERN FOLIAGE IN THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

Beauties of the Birch and Rock Maple—How Chicago and Its Environs Might Add to the Number and Variety of Color-Bearing Trees—Plant for Color as Well as Spring Bloom—Too Many Elms and Too Few Rock Maples—Rules for Choosing the Latter.

The East is said to have finer autumn coloring than the West. This is perhaps true. It may be that foliage in its ripening in the East takes on a brighter sheen than in the West. But the East is helped out in its show of color very much by the position of its woods and trees. Every bit of color there is made to show, and to show to the best advantage. If you come to a hill-top and look down on a village a mile or two away, a hundred or two feet below your level, and there are twenty rock-maple trees therein in the flush of their autumn glory, you are inclined to say. What a pity we do not have such coloring as that in a Western village!—when you do have such coloring, or might have it, in any village in the West, only your Western coloring can never have the advantage of such position for exhibition. As you ride along in a valley with a ridge of hills tilted up against you it only takes a score of maples and as many birches mingled with the hemlocks and pines to light up with their color a whole square mile of surface. I am inclined to think we have substantially as good coloring in our woods in the West from the same kind of trees as in the East, only we have not equal advantage in position for showing it off. In this respect the East must always have the advantage of the West.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view" in this matter also as in many others. When the sun falls on a birch on a hillside a half a mile away you would be willing to testify that no birch in the West could have a leaf as yellow. But if you were to go from your carriage and pluck some of the leaves from that tree and compare them with birch trees in this village you would quite likely be compelled to acknowledge that our birch, at that distance and in that position, would look just as well. We must give to the East, then, the advantage of position for exhibition, and possibly something in sheen of finish.

But when Nature is against us we must be all the more careful of our art. We do not have in the woods, at least in the latitude of Chicago, quite as large a variety of color-bearing trees as can be found in the woods of the same latitude in the East. We cannot do much with the woods anyway. But we can do a great deal better with Chicago and its environs and with our Western villages than we have done. I purpose to tell some of the ways in which we can make improvement.

In the first place, we ought to get the idea that it is worth as much to plant trees for autumn coloring as it is for spring bloom. A maple, or a birch, or a buckeye will give you a longer season of beautiful color in the fall than a peach or an apple tree will in the spring. We are all in a rage for all the spring blossoms, but we have never given a rational thought to provision for a longer season of the color esthetics of autumn.

Put one point of a compass on the Court-House in Chicago, give a radius of thirty miles, and swing the free point round from lake shore to lake shore again, and see within the space included how much you find to have been done in the fifty years of its settlement to catch and bring out the glory of autumn color. It is a beggarly showing, and the worst of it is, we are not doing anything to make the matter any better. Washington Irving says: "He who plants a tree plants for posterity." It is well to have some care for eternity, and it is also well to have some care for time. The men of this generation ought not to live in squalor that the men of the next may be "clad in purple and fine linen." A man is not wise who plants all his trees for posterity. It is better to try to give some expression to beauty in our own day if we can. Irving's remark is true only of the elm. There is no other tree that we set out for ornamental purposes that does not reach the period of its full growth within the lifetime of man. If a young man will set a maple he will see its full beauty by the time he is three score and ten. If he sets an elm possibly his son may see the fullness of the over-arching glory, but probably that vision will be revealed only to the grandson or some later descendant. If any one accuses Chicago and its suburbs of sordid devotion to present interests, by way of refutation of the charge it would only be necessary for one to point to the elms which have been planted within thirty miles of the Court-House and say, See what we have done for posterity. If these elms all come to maturity and realize the ides of those who set them, and posterity has got to inherit them, then posterity will cry out: "Our punishment is greater than we can bear." Man was not made for the elm, but the elm for man. The elm will not rise over a man or over his home it is time they were abated. There is nothing so majestic as a great elm that stands out in the open in its perfect symmetry, whose pendulous branches respond in spirit to the gentle temper of every breeze or the wrath of every storm. But you don't get that effect when you mass elms and let them get possession of a street of a city or village. You take me to Northampton, Mass., or Concord, N. H., and say, See what majestic rows of elms! True enough, they are majestic. But they have no business to exhibit their majesty in that place. They are dominant. The people who inhabit the homes beneath them live by such sufferance as the elms choose to give. You think of dampness, chills, and fever as you look at a house in that perpetual shade. It is not good for the souls of men to live in such homes. It is

In a shady avenue
Where lofty elms abound

that you will find haunted houses. Haunted houses are not good for men to live in. Cut down all your elms but one before a house and it will cease to be haunted. "The evil that men do lives after them." If all the elms that have been set out within thirty miles of Chicago live we may as well at once surrender our descendants of the third generation to chronic hypochondria.

Esthetically viewed, why do we cover up our flat lands with so many elms? One is as good as a dozen. One in front will cut off from view all behind it. One that has room to attain its native grace is better than a hundred that try to outclimb each other in an attempt to get sun and air in the struggle for existence. The glory of the Town of Northwood, N. H., is the old Wingate elm that stands on the high land in the centre of the town and looks out over the sea thirty-five miles away. If the long street were filled with such elms the Wingate elm would cease to have its distinctive glory and become a common tree. Something of sentiment has dictated the setting of so many elms, and the sentiment is worthy of respect. But it is not an eye to the beautiful, but an eye to the main chance, which has deluged us with so many elms. Lands ornamented with trees are supposed to be more salable, so the trees go on them, and elms have been most easily procured. Roughly stated, the rule ought to be something like this: If you have room for ten trees let one of them be an elm. That is doing enough for posterity. The elm is not a beautiful tree during its early stages of growth. It will suggest pinfeathers for one generation at least. Of course, no extended landscape can be perfect without its elm. In this generation we must be content with prophecies of the beauty to come. But we have overdone the matter of promise to the succeeding generations. We have issued elms much as we did promises to pay from our wildcat banks.

The elm gives us one of the finest autumn yellows. The slippery-elm often gives a deeper yellow than the white, shading off sometimes toward orange. The slippery-elm is the smaller tree, but has a larger leaf, and, well headed in, makes a dense shade, as the white elm does not usually in any stage of its career.

If a man can plant but one tree for ornamental purposes, by all means let that be a rock maple. It is always clean and neat. You are not obliged to carry an umbrella when you walk beneath it to keep worms from dropping on you. In the matter of shade it does what it pretends to—gives you shade, not half and half, sunshine and shade. You can lie on your back beneath it and open your eyes without fear that they will be punctured by a sudden shaft from the sun. Yet its retractive top will not overshadow your house and cover your roof with green moss. Its shade will fall where you want it—on your lawn. In the matter of fall coloring it is unapproachable in glory. A single tree will often sweep through the larger part of the spectrum, showing you at one and the same time green, yellow, orange, and red, and intermingling hues innumerable and indescribable. There is no finer exhibition of beauty in bloom or foliage during the year than the flushes of color in the autumn on the rock maple.

Yet I rode fifteen miles out of the city the other day on one railway line before my eyes, from the side of the car in which I was seated, fell on the autumn blaze of the rock maple, and that was from a single tree a mile away. Now that fifteen miles, if not continuously resplendent, ought to have been lighted up here and there with the color of the rock maple. I think I can show more than one of the smaller parks in the city without a single rock maple in them. I shall be glad if my memory is incorrect on this point. But neither in the parks nor along street lines has there been adequate attention paid to this tree. It is a curiosity to see the nondescript material to which place has been given in both city and country in preference to this tree, of all incomparably the best.

There are some reasons for this condition of affairs which it will pay us to look over. There is an impression that a rock maple is an upland tree, and that it is not adapted to the low, moist lands about Chicago. Now, the rock maple will grow on upland—if it can't do any better. But it covets water and tries to find it. I have seen my father cut saw logs of birdseye in a swamp accessible to teams only by winter's ice. In a broken country its tendency is to crowd down into the brook beds. The old farm of my boyhood was not a "sugar place." Yet we had trees enough to give the family its full supply of sap for spring drink—a sweet taste to childhood's tongue and a sweet memory in the years. These trees were almost uniformly on the edge of moist runs. What made the shade

In the nook
By the running brook,

the place where the boys used to swim, was frequently a rock maple. There are successes enough within a radius of thirty miles from the Court-House in Chicago in the rearing of this tree to show that with proper care it would do well anywhere in the described limits.

Another reason why we have not painted our landscapes with this tree is because it was represented in the timber round about, and so nurserymen have feared to raise it. When a man could go to the timber and get a tree for nothing he would not be likely to buy out of the nursery. But what a man can do any time he rarely does. The man in or about Chicago did not go to the timber. The right day did not come. So something else—"no account" trees—were put in the place that the rock maple ought to occupy.

Outside of a city's parks the larger share of the decoration done to a landscape will be the product of the means and of the taste of the families who own the land. In a majority of cases the trees that are set will represent simply the family power—such trees as a man and his boys can dig and a hired man can handle. The most of any landscape will get its decoration out of this force. Just what has been wanting in the case of the rock maple is a class of trees adapted to family power. A man of wealth can send a gang of workmen into the timber, whence, by teams, with much extortion and more profanity, he can remove a large tree to his home. That tree will become the standard of ornament for a large section round about it. If the neighbors cannot get a tree as large as that they are likely to get none at all. Now, there is no tree that represents movement after it is established in years more than the rock maple. The disasters that have been seen to follow the transplanting of large rock maples have made people shy of the tree. When a tree stands for years making no headway in repairing the butchery to which a large tree is put in transplanting when taken out of its covert in the woods and unnaturally exposed, half its bark drops from it and it carries its unhealed scars on its trunk for years, and people looking at it are apt to say, "A rock maple is a hard tree to deal with; if you could get a healthy one it would be nice, but there are too many risks to run."

Now, if we could alter people's notions a little and make them see that thrift in a tree at any time is more esthetic than size, we could make a new popular horizon for the rock maple. The truth is that, taken at the proper stage, there is no tree more tolerant of removal to one which replaces it than this. Contrary to the usual supposition, a rock maple is a rapid grower. Its bad reputation in this respect comes from the specimens we see that stand stunted for years because people want to get results before they come to them. I have two rock maples 6 years old from the seed. Two years ago they made a growth of two feet in hight. I transplanted them last fall, and this season they have made a growth of a foot in spite of removal. They are about six feet high. If they should do as well in another year as they did two years ago I shall then set them to making a head. That is a pretty rapid process. I have a rock maple that has been set out seven years, and now has a top of six feet radius. It has added a foot and a half all round this year. That is making up shade rapidly enough. The tree was a mere sapling when I set it out. It bent before every wind of heaven. But it will stand now as rigidly as a tree of the forest against a man of 200 weight in a hammock. And color! I looked back on its twelve-foot expanse the other day as I was going to the train, and it lighted up my end of the town. It is still a small tree, but it has the beauty of thrift, and has had it for the last seven years. All that time it has been a comfort and a rest to the eye. They are on it no pendant patches of cleaving bark, and there are no gaps in its shade. It might have been an inch in diameter when I set it out. It has outgrown two trees that were taken from the same nursery at the same time and had a diameter of two and a half inches—trees that had the same care as this. But they had a setback a year or two over the disappointment of transplantation. This one started at the word "go." Some rules may be given with reference to choice of rock maples. Avoid large trees. Keep out of the timber; use home-grown or nursery stock. Yet within a radius of thirty miles of Chicago I have been unable to find a good, thrifty, rock-maple nursery. There have been some, but the people did not call for the trees, and they have been grubbed out or have grown too large for facility in use. There possibly may be good stocks in existence in the described region, but after careful inquiry for years I have been unable to find them.

When my ship comes in I am going to endow a rock-maple nursery or seminary somewhere within fifteen miles of Chicago, with proper regulations for the gift of trees to persons who will plant them. I shall make an unalterable rule that no tree shall be sold or given away over two inches in diameter. When the trees are larger than that they must be converted into firewood or turned to some other practical use, and not be set for ornament. In this way I expect to do as much for the development of the people in the esthetic sense as the man will who shall endow a free art gallery in the City of Chicago.

As I write all the autumn color has gone from my rock maples save about twenty leaves on a sapling that took a spurt of second growth. They are a queer little tuft. But blood will tell. They have in them now the whole range of color from green to red, with the countless intervening shades.

If you cannot have a large tree, then have a small one, and cultivate your sight to see what it does. From that little twig will come

The last lone leaf,
The last of its clan,

to give me the gorgeous autumn coloring of the rock maple this season. C. CAVERNO.

Fresh Beef from Texas to London.

Galveston *News:* The steamship Rowena, Capt. Gibson, from London, England, but late from New Orleans, which arrived at this port yesterday, is the monthly chartered vessel of the London Anglo-American Fresh Meat Company, and is about to experiment in transporting to London so many tons of beef, stowed away in refrigerators which have been specially arranged in the hold of the vessel for this purpose. Capt. Gibson stated that the refrigerating compartments were capable of carrying more than three tons of beef, which would begin to arrive immediately from Columbus, Tex., from the refrigerating works at that point. The first shipment of beef from Columbus would, he said, probably reach this city today or tomorrow, when it would be packed away in the air-tight compartments as speedily as it came to hand. The shipment of the whole 300 tons would probably be completed about the latter part of this week, after which the Rowena would sail directly for London. The refrigerating works at Columbus were busily preparing the beef for shipment to Galveston, and no doubt in a week's time the stipulated quantity of beef would arrive in good shape. In answer to the *News* reporter's query as to whether the Rowena would undertake similar trips to this port in future, Capt. Gibson replied that such a question depended altogether upon the result of the first experiment.

Economy in Bulgaria.

London *Figaro:* I hear from a friend lately returned from Sophia that the Government of Bulgaria is being most economically carried on. A Prefect gets only £240 per annum, and a Cabinet Minister only twice as much, unless in the case of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who receives £120 extra to pay for his entertainment of the various foreign Ministers and diplomatic agents. The President of the High Court of Appeal receives £300 a year, while the sum of about £80,000 is devoted to public education. Bulgaria has its national bank, which is privileged to issue notes, with its headquarters at Sophia and branches at Varna, Rustchuk, and Philippopolis.

RECREATIONS FOR ALL.

THE NEED OF AMUSEMENTS, ESPECIALLY IN THE COUNTRY.

Practical and Harmless Substitutes for Saloons—Outdoor and Indoor Methods of Passing the Winter Evenings—Gymnasiums, Coasting, and Skating—Dramatic, Musical, and Literary Clubs—The Study of Special Authors—Revive the Singing-School and the Annual Lecture-Course.

The season approaches when long evenings make a call upon all people except the very busiest for something wherewith to fill their hours. In cities and the larger towns there are many forms of amusement ready to their hands, and among those who have a pleasant social circle about them there is sometimes even an embarrassment of riches. But in small towns and country places there is a great dearth of amusement, and sometimes a whole winter will pass with but one or two gatherings which can by any stretch of imagination be called amusing. This is one of the great imperative needs of the country and of village life. For the young especially, but in a lesser degree for all ages and conditions of life, some recreation is a vital need. And many communities seem to be wholly without resources in this respect—utterly unable to devise any form of agreeable occupation for their leisure hours. This leads many young men not naturally vicious to seek for entertainment in questionable places, and tempts them to work off their superabundant vitality in boisterous if not in rowdyish ways. What they want is some place where they may meet together and pass a cheerful, perhaps a hilarious, evening in some innocent manner. It does not matter much where this is, if only their congenial associates are with them. But oftentimes there is no place where they can thus congregate, except the saloon. This is always open, always warm and light, and they need be under no restraint there. So too often they make this their lounging-place, not at first from a desire for drink, but for companionship. The friendly inns established in some places, and the coffee-houses just coming into vogue, might easily be made to take the places of the saloons for this class of customers. Well-kept restaurants, where coffee and oysters can be had at reasonable rates, also furnish desirable substitutes for beer and whisky resorts. Much was hoped at first from skating-rinks as a form of cheap amusement, but the mixing of the sexes in these places without any form of chaperonage soon led to evils which lost the rinks all their popularity. But managed, as they should have been from the first, in a more exclusive and guarded manner they might yet regain their popularity and become really useful in the community. Gymnasiums for young men are very desirable and usually very well patronized, yet few of the smaller places have them. Coasting and out-of-door skating are generally popular each year, and have the advantage of allowing of the participation of both sexes. This is really the desideratum—some form of innocent pastime where the young of both sexes can mingle together and mutually benefit each other while enjoying their association.

For a limited number there is nothing better, perhaps, than a dramatic club. This will afford ample amusement for a company of young people for a whole winter, and it is possible to have such a club in the smallest and most obscure place. Half a dozen tolerable speakers can be gathered from any community, and, if they are at all ambitious, they will be able to render it sufficiently well for their own amusement and that of their friends after a few weeks' practice. Even if they murder it with unheard-of atrocity it will still serve to amuse them and so be useful in its day. But such a club does not need to remain always in bondage to the common and inferior, but can gradually work up into something better, and benefit as well as amuse those connected with it. Better even than the dramatic is the musical club, for that can include a larger number and give pleasure to more people. Every village in the land has material for such a club, and usually some local leader can be found who will get good work out of the members. The old-fashioned singing-school used to afford the young people fun that was not folly, and might be happily revived the country through. Nothing has yet arisen to make good its premature withdrawal from the field of amusements. Let the singingmaster once more go forth in the land. If a small club is formed in any place it can only be made a success by making it obligatory upon every member to do whatever is required of him by the leader or to attempt to do so. If anything is required of a member which it is impossible for that member to do the easiest way to convince the club of it is to attempt to do it. Mock modesty should be severely discountenanced, and every well-meant attempt be applauded, even though it prove a failure. Serenade parties and even concerts will follow in the wake of this club and furnish audidional amusement to its members.

The literary club is susceptible of infinit variety and development. It may be fashioned to interest people in any stage of mental cultivation or lack of cultivation. It may be composed of literati or illiterati. I am bound to confess that some I have known which professed to be the former were really of the latter description, but they were useful and interesting. Certainly, in no village or countryplace can afford to be without such an organization. If there are several different kinds in a place all the better. Certainly the intellectual life of these communities needs stirring, and it can be done in no way so effectually as by interesting a large number of people in doing something themselves. In these clubs all can take part, and each individual must think a little for himself. It will benefit every person so stimulated into mental activity. The simplest form of literary club is the reading circle proper, where no original work is done, but sections are read from the best authors, with more or less conversation upon them following. This is a good form for a community unused to work of this kind and shy about displaying their inaptitude. There are many such and many places where they will say while reading these words, "O, we couldn't do anything of that sort here." But they could, nevertheless, and would be much benefited by trying. Let a dozen of the young people, for instance, get together informally some evening and, without any special preparation, read an essay, a story, or a poem together, and talk it over. Then have half an hour or an hour for a good social time, with as much fun as they please. They will all enjoy it, and can appoint another meeting, with two or three persons appointed to bring and read selections. The reading will not be of very high grade at first, perhaps, but it will be adapted to the minds of the readers, and that is better than to have it above their comprehension. It will gradually improve. At the close of one winter's work the average will be far higher than it was at the beginning. This is invariably the case I think. These weekly gatherings will afford a pleasant opportunity for the young people to meet together, and will be profitable as well as pleasant. Usually there will be music as well as reading. The one thing to be avoided is formality or stiffness, and any criticism which will render the members afraid to do their parts. There should, however, be a dictionary at hand, and every one should cheerfully submit to having his pronunciation corrected. Much amusement will be derived from this, and much gain, if it is conducted in a good-natured manner upon the part of all critics and those who are criticised. In many places it will be best to have the married people and the young together in these circles. In some it is found pleasant to read a book through continuously, but usually readings which are complete in themselves are liked best.

Some clubs devote one evening to each author, and have selections from his different writings sufficient to fill the evening. I have before me the program of a club in Denver called the Glenarm Reading Club. The members began their meetings Sept. 20, 1885, with a Dickens program, and ended April 7 with a musical evening. During the winter they had an evening with the following authors: Dickens, Scott, Burns, Longfellow, Bret Harte, George Eliot, Tennyson, Bulwer, Hawthorne, Victor Hugo, Holmes, Irving, Lowell, Charles and Mary Lamb, Emerson, Whittier, George McDonald, John G. Holland, and one with the American humorists. This was a thoroughly popular program, interesting the members of the large church with which it was connected—that of the Rev. Myron Reed, well known throughout the West. There were some original papers presented here, and each evening was enlivened with music.

A society connected with All Souls' Unitarian Church in Chicago is divided up into sections, and the members choose for themselves what they will study. This is of course a much more advanced form of the club than the simple reading circle I have been recommending to new communities. The Robert Browning section in its third season had fourteen meetings, and made a serious study of the more difficult poems. Much research into the hidden meanings of obscure passages was made, and much study given to the best interpreters of Browning. Mr. Jones, the pastor, is one of the most enthusiastic Browning scholars, and has succeeded in awakening much interest in the subject among his people. There was also a Lowell section to this club, which made an equally earnest and exhaustive study of that poet. This section had for its motto: "They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth." Outlines for the study of Lowell and our other American poets have been prepared by Mr. Jones and his friends, which are extremely useful to clubs undertaking this work, and can be had for a trifle at the Unitarian headquarters. There was also in this club a "Ten Great Novels" section, and a section for the study of evolution, which takes John Fiske's "Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of His Origin" for a guide and makes extensive collateral readings.

I have also programs of clubs where they give a winter's reading to the histories of the great historic cities, and make a most delightful winter's work of it. Venice, Constantinople, Florence, Rome, and many others offer inexhaustible treasures to the student, and on the whole this is one of the most delightful works in which these clubs can engage, leading out as it does into art and music, literature and religion. The study of architecture alone is a fascination and delight to some of these circles, and a winter's work can very profitably be put upon it.

The study of one author like Goethe or Shakspeare under a good leader is also a very profitable thing for those with real literary tastes. A Shakspeare club where they simply give out the parts to the different members, and read the plays in an unpretentious manner, is often very popular and instructive.

Beginning with "Julius Cæsar" and the "Merchant of Venice," such a club will interest people not particularly literary, and a great deal of good can be gained by its members. It is of course necessary that each one taking a part should study it and practice reading it before the general reading is attempted, and some pruning must be done, which can be agreed upon by the members beforehand and marked in each book. A fancy dress party of Shakspearean characters is a fine thing at the close of the season, and not too difficult to be carried out, even in village communities. By judicious begging and borrowing suitable costumes can be arranged for many of the characters, and a little expenditure will dress the other parts in a satisfactory manner.

All of these things lead out in the right direction. They interest people in something beside neighborhood gossip and money-getting and money-saving. They elevate the tone of society and relieve the monotony of country life. The good they may do in a community is simply incalculable. One or two persons must usually start them in a new place and direct them to a certain extent. But few places are so unfortunate as not to have these natural leaders. Let not those who should thus exert themselves shrink their responsibility. Let them rather assume it boldly and manfully and give time and strength to the work. In this way they will doubtless be building better than they know.

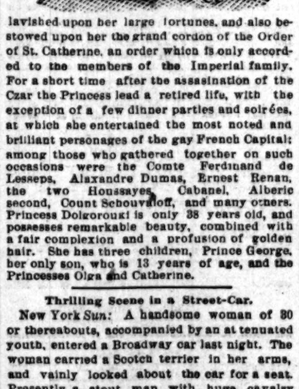
A lecture course ought to follow or to accompany the work of this club. It is a pity that so many places have allowed the annual lecture course to die out. It is a work that was made for righteousness and is vastly needed in the land today. High-priced lecturers helped to kill it, and high-priced lecturers have about had their day. In the smaller places success depends greatly upon cheapness, and a very good and instructive course can be arranged for little money if the people will be content without great names. Great names do not insure great lectures by any means, and oftentimes the best lectures of a season are given by men who have no great reputation, while the very poorest are those for which the largest sums are paid. Popular ministers, college professors, and bright local lawyers can usually be had for a moderate price, and will make up a very attractive lecture course for any village. If thought best, one or two great lights can be brought on to supplement the cheap course, and an extra fee can be charged for them. Some organization is essential to the success of a course of lectures, and sometimes these reading clubs may be that organization to good purpose. Season tickets must be sold by the members by personal solicitation usually, and judicious advertising must be indulged in. But with proper management every village in the West may have a good lecture course the comming winter.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

PRINCESS CATHERINE DOLGOROUKI.

The Morganatic Wife of Emperor Alexander II.—Her Gay Life in Paris.

Despite the vows which were attributed to have been made by Princess Catherine Dolgorouki at the time of the tragic death of her morganatic husband, Emperor Alexander II., she has been tasting the joys and griefs afforded by the Parisian stage as an amateur actress. The Princess Dolgorouki is a member of one of the most illustrious families of the Russian nobility, and soon after the death of the Empress Marie she was married to Alexander II., father of the present Czar, who



lavished upon her large fortunes, and also bestowed upon her the grand cordon of the Order of St. Catherine, an order which is only accorded to the members of the Imperial family. For a short time after the assasination of the Czar the Princess lead a retired life, with the exception of a few dinner parties and soirées, at which she entertained the most noted and brilliant personages of the gay French Capital; among those who gathered together on such occasions were the Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps, Alexandre Dumas, Ernest Renan, the two Houssayes, Cabanel, Alberic second, Count Schouvaloff, and many others. Princess Dolgorouki is only 38 years old, and possesses remarkable beauty, combined with a fair complexion and a profusion of golden hair. She has three children, Prince George, her only son, who is 13 years of age, and the Princesses Olga and Catherine.

Thrilling Scene in a Street-Car.

New York *Sun:* A handsome woman of 30 or thereabouts, accompanied by an at tenuated youth, entered a Broadway car last night. The woman carried a Scotch terrier in her arms, and vainly looked about the car for a seat. Presently a stout man with huge cavalry whiskers arose and offered the woman his seat, which she took without a "thank you," while she held the dog up under her chin so that he could look out of the window. In a few minutes a passenger next her vacated his seat, and before the fat man could get to it she had pulled her escort down into it. The fat man glared but said nothing. After the car had gone several blocks further another passenger arose to get out. The woman's attenuated escort touched the stout man and pointed to the seat.

"No, thank you," said the stout man, as he ambled toward the door, "I get out here. Give it to the dog."

Too Much of a Good Thing.

The story is told of a good Methodist brother, an itinerant, who sought shelter for the night at a certain farmhouse. The woman demurred, but there had been a long drouth, and when the minister sugrested that his prayers might move the Lord to send the rain she consented to let him stay. During the night the floods came, and when the good woman came down in the morning and found her fences and chickencoops had sailed off for parts unknown she was much cast down. "I might have known better," said the poor woman, as she cast a rueful glance out of the window; "I might have known better than to let a Methodist come into my house, for they always go into everything with all their might, and I don't want any of 'em to pray any more rain for my benefit—no, never—if the land dries up till it cracks open."—*Harper's Bazar.*

IS THE BOYCOTT LEGAL?

A TEST CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS BEFORE JUSTICE BRIGHAM.

Gen. Butler Contends that the Boycott Was First Practiced in the Destruction of Tea in Boston Harbor—The Judge Holds that the Employer Has the Right to Buy and Sell from and to Whom He Pleases.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 10.—The legality of the boycott is being tested for the first time in Massachusetts at a trial begun here yesterday against Peter McGough of Lynn and William B. O'Keefe of Salem, both prominent Knights of Labor. An indictment against them charges that an agent of Charles Harrington & Co. was in Plymouth June 16 selling leather to Plymouth manufacturers, and that the defendants attempted to prevent one F. F. Emery of Plymouth from buying leather of the agent by means of threats of boycotting; that by these threats they induced sundry persons to leave the employ of Emery and prevented other persons from entering his employ until he should agree to purchase no more stock of the Harringtons; and that Emery was finally compelled to accede to their demands, to the injury of his business and that of the Harringtons. The Government is represented by District-Attorney Bumpus. Gen. B. F. Butler and Frank L. Washburn appear for the defendants.

Gen. Butler first moved to quash the indictment on the ground that no offense was charged, and for other reasons. In support of this motion Gen. Butler referred to the very few similar cases which have been brought up in this country, and added that the boycott, so called, is by no means recent. It was, he said, used with remarkable effect at the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and soon after by a regular town meeting of Boston, at which it was voted that four merchants who persisted in the sale of the British tea were enemies to the good of the country, and should be avoided socially as well as in a business way, not only during the struggle then going on, but forever. Gen. Butler admitted that labor is entitled to as many rights as the employer and no more, but argued that one of these rights is to say for whom a man will or will not work; that what a man may lawfully do he may lawfully advise another to do; and that is precisely what this case amounts to. He contended that the threat to induce workmen to leave an employer for certain reasons was not a conspiracy, and was not even an unlawful act, provided that force or fraud was not used.

Chief-Justice Brigham overruled Gen. Butler's motion for these reasons:

It is a principle well established that every man has the right to choose his own employe, and any interference with that right is unlawful. Every employer has a right to employ whom he chooses, and every manufacturer has the right to buy and sell from and to whom he pleases, and to use in any lawful way any material which he may choose to buy. But the right of labor to choose its own employer is no more sacred than that of the employer to buy what and of whom he chooses. It is also a principle that labor has the right to combine for the amelioration of its condition, and of course such a combination will reduce the profits of the employers. Employers may also combine to regulate labor, and the value of labor may be reduced as a result, or labor may be exposed to more rigorous conditions. Both combinations act lawfully and injuriously, but within their rights. These being the rights of the parties, any man who undertakes to prevent the manufacturer from buying what and from whom he pleases, interferes with a legal right. So, if a combination of persons be made to interfere with that right, it is an unlawful combination. If the means used for interference are unlawful, there is a combination in every sense of the law. As to what means are unlawful, a combination to prevent one man from using leather made by another is a combination to an unlawful end, and, if effected by threats or intimidation, there may be a conspiracy.

Testimony for the prosecution was put in today. Edward H. Floyd, superintendent of Emery's shoe factory, testified that the defendants called upon him in June and said they were detailed by the Knights of Labor to enforce the boycott against the Harrington leather, there being a strike at the latter's tannery. The witness added:

I told McGough that I thought it was a wrong way to do business to interrupt pleasant relations between employer and employé, and to drive the work people to loafing. McGough answered that they didn't care if they had all the workmen in the State loafing; it was their object to prevent the sale of the leather of the Harringtons from being used. Finally, I asked what their "put up" was. O'Keefe replied that I must return the Harringtons all of the uncut leather, stop making what I had in the factory and promise not to buy any more of the stock of the Harrington leather. I said I would not agree to any such terms. McGough said he was surprised at my action after the interest I had taken and my previous position in the matter. I replied that I should do my business according to what I considered the best policy. McGough said: "If not agreeing to this you know the consequences," and I answered that I supposed I did. This was Friday, and Saturday my men refused to come to work. June 23 I met them at our Boston office. In reply to their questions I exhibited to them an account of such leather as I had received from the Harringtons. As soon as I took it from my control, I entered with them into an agreement in writing, they telling me that the men would then go back to work. I agreed that all leather in the place should be served alike. All the leather that I then had in the place was then delivered in tin rolls and laid aside in a corner, where it now stands.

Mr. Emery corroborated the evidence of his superintendent, adding that the defendants distinctly stated that they were acting under instructions of District 30, Knights of Labor.

Gen. Butler offered a circular to show that sixty manufacturers of leather, with this firm at the head, entered into an agreement by which 2,500 men have been out of employment since December. He wanted to show, he said, that there was a great conspiracy, and to show the influence under which Floyd acted when he went to Boston to settle with Harrington.

Chief-Justice Brigham—Laborers have a right to combine to enhance the price of their labor, and the manufacturers have a like right to diminish the price; but when either party takes unlawful or criminal means then they are liable to indictment.

Gen. Butler proposes to prove that sixty or more manufacturers entered into an association which resulted in keeping out of employ 2,500 workmen from Dec. 12 until the present time, and that this same association brought in Canadian laborers to take the place of American citizens to make up "scab" leather. One motive of the clients was to prevent the men of this association who work by the piece from working this bad leather, badly made, and which diminished their wages, because it took a great while to put it in proper condition.

The evidence was ruled out. The case was not concluded.

C. W. Budd, the Marksman.

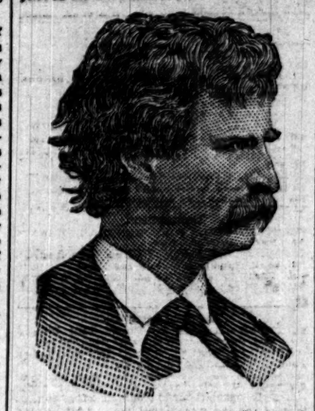
C. W. Budd, who has challenged Bogardus, is one of the favorit marksmen of the West. He was born Dec. 22, 1853, at Ellwood, Will County, Ill., where he resided until 16 years of age, when he was sent to Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo., for three years, after which he removed to Bear Grove, Ia. He was always a gunning and shooting enthusiast, and of all field sports in general. He commenced

trap-shooting in 1879, became a member of the Des Moines Gun Club, and was a member of the team that won the State championship in 1880. He won the championship club medal three times in succession in 1881, and won the State championship medal at Atlantic, Ia., in 1885; the succeeding year he won a diamond badge at Minneapolis, Minn. At St. Peter, in the same State, he won a gold medal. He defeated J. R. Stice at Jacksonville, Ill., April 14, for the championship badge of America. Sept. 12, 1886, Budd started east to take in the big shoots at Syracuse, Cleveland, and Chicago. He won first money at Syracuse from a number of fine shooters. He also was victorious at Chicago.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS.

Career of the Humorist So Well Known as Mark Twain.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who is better known to the world at large by his nom de guerre of "Mark Twain," was born at Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835. At the age of 13 he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at the trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1855 he became, for a short time, pilot on the Mississippi River, and in 1861 went



to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who was Secretary of the Territory. He then went to the mines, and for several months acted as reporter for the California newspapers. He spent six months in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and after delivering humorous lectures in California and Nevada, returned to the East in 1867, where he published the "Jumping Frog," a humorous sketch. In this year he embarked with a large number of other passengers on a pleasure excursion up the Mediterranean to Egypt and the Holy Land, which he describes in the "Innocents Abroad" (1869). For a time he was editor of a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, N. Y., where he married a lady possessed of a large fortune. In 1872 he visited England, giving several humorous lectures, and a London publisher made a collection in four volumes of his humorous papers, adding, however, many which the author asserts were never written by him. In 1874 he produced in New York a comedy, "The Gilded Age," which had a remarkable success, owing mainly to the personation by Mr. Raymond of the leading character, Col. Mulberry Sellers. Mark Twain is a frequent contributor to the magazines, and in addition to the books mentioned above has published "Roughing It," in 1872; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," 1876; "Punch, Brothers, Punch," 1878; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "The Prince and the Pauper," in 1882; "The Stolen White Elephant, and Other Tales," 1882, and "Life on the Mississippi," in 1883. He has been a resident of various cities of the United States, but now lives in Hartford, Conn.

SIR REGINALD HANSON,

The New Lord Mayor of London, Who Assumed His Office Nov. 9.

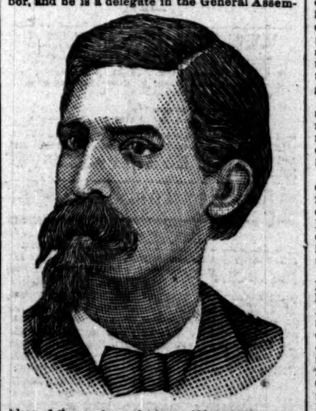
Sir Reginald Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, assumed that office Tuesday, Nov. 9. The power with which the Lord Mayor of London is invested is unequaled by any position of its kind, and, with the conjunction of his Council, is one of absolute and unquestioned authority. No Government functionary can control them, nor can their actions be questioned by the cen-

tral power. They administer public funds and dispose of all the communal property, exercise justice, apply and even make laws, for they possess the power of modifying the city regulations without reference to Parliament. Sir Reginald Hanson represents the head of the firm which is incorporated under the title of Hanson, Son & Baxter, wholesale grocers. He received his education at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has traveled in Australia, connecting business with pleasure. He was knighted in 1882, while holding the position of Sheriff, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Epping Forest. His political life has gained him the position of Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, and he has addressed many meetings in aid of the Conservative party, which he represents.

GEORGE H. THOBE,

The Labor Candidate Who Purposes Contesting Carlisle's Seat.

George H. Thobe, the Labor candidate who ran for Congress against John G. Carlisle in the Sixth Kentucky District, has identified himself for some time with the Knights of Labor, and he is a delegate in the General Assem-



blies of that body, and his candidacy was strong with that element. Mr. Thobe is somewhat over 40 years old, and is a rigid temperance advocate, although not a prohibitionist; he is in comfortable circumstances.

A Red Rival of Wiggins.

Truckee (Cal.) *Republican:* It has always been said that Indians were the most reliable weather prophets that could be obtained. At any rate it has always been the firm belief of ours that an Indian always knew more about such things than ordinary white mortals. As a great many people are interested in knowing what the coming winter is to be, we thought it would be a feat of newspaper enterprise to interview an Indian on this proposition. So when Old Bodie came around this morning to secure a two-bit pay ment in advance on some wood he proposed to saw for us, we asked him: "Bodie, what kind of winter are we going to have?"

"My folk he ketchum heap pine nut."
"What is that a sign of?"
"Deer him heap fat."
"What does that indicate?"
"Jack rabbit him heap plenty."
"Sign of cold winter, may be?"
"Mabbe so, mabbe him cold, mabbe him hot, mabbe him sun all time, mabbe him rain, mabbe him snow like the dickens. I dunno."

The Indian may be as good a prophet as Wiggins, but he lacks exactness.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

HOW AND WHY A PROMINENT LAWYER MET HIS DEATH.

He Has a Love Affair with a Married Woman—Their Secret Is Discovered—She Makes a Full Confession of Her Guilt, and Her Husband and Brother Shoot the Life Out of Her Paramour—A Boaster Silenced Forever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 10.—[New York Herald.]—James T. Noon, a prominent young lawyer of Santa Rosa, and formerly President of the Land League of this city, was killed last Friday morning by John Baldé and Al Reed, two well-known citizens. The two men suddenly entered the office of their victim, and, apparently without a word of warning, began firing at him from a revolver. Noon made desperate resistance, closing with his murderers, and when people rushed in the large room were found struggling in a heap on the floor of the room, which was full of smoke from the discharges of their weapons. The deadly struggle was still going on, while beneath the men were seen three large pistols, of which nearly every chamber had been emptied. The carpet was cov

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD OF THOUGHT.

Edwin P. Whipple's Recollections of Eminent Men—Choate, Webster, and Sumner—Motley, the Historian—Selections from the Unpublished Works of Theodore Parker—Edgar Fawcett's New Novel—The Terrace of Mon Desir—Letters from Japan—Literary Notes.

Thick and fast as the faded leaves that are swept by the besom of the November wind along the woodland floors comes hurrying and crowding from the never-resting presses the autumn harvest of books. As one who walks along some forest trail, bewildered by the endless number and variety of the leaves that are scattered around him, now and again picking up one that accident has cast nearest to his hand, while he reluctantly passes by many a treasure that he fain would carry home with him, so the reviewer must, from the overwhelming number of new books that claim his mind, take up, almost at random, those in his direct path that catch his eye, while others as bright, as pleasing, and as valuable remain unread.

But in the path of nature or of art, where one hand fails to glean fairly from the abundant riches, others will still come, more careful, more judicious, and other eyes, more discerning, will not fail to appreciate all the beauty and grace so lavishly provided.

Among the new books is one that is received at once with a warm welcome and a pang of sorrow. The loss to American letters when Edwin P. Whipple died was a grievous one, and the pleasure of reading his recollections and other papers, just collected in book form, is overshadowed by that keen regret always present when the writings of one recently departed from our sight are in hand.

Mr. Whipple was, with possibly the exception of Mr. Lowell, the best critic among all American writers. His sound judgment, utterly unaffected by personal ambitions and emotional bias, was a trustworthy guide, and his clear, perspicuous English made his writings delightful to read. But his chief merit was his wide and appreciative sympathy. His nature instantly responded to every gleam of wit, every touch of pathos, every happy expression, and to all great and noble thoughts. The Rev. C. A. Bartol, in his eloquent address at Mr. Whipple's funeral, said what every one felt to be strictly true when he declared that no one speaking and writing the English tongue had done more in our generation than Whipple to "keep the genius and virtue of others fresh in our recollection and bright before our eyes." What a tribute is that, and what an ideal it holds up to students and writers of criticism! To live to honor others, to rescue and hold up to light the jewels of thought that lie hidden in the bewildering mass of literature, to point out the beauties and charms of expression that are too apt to escape the eye of hurried readers, to increase and forward intellectual sympathy between writers and the public, to forget himself in the pleasure of praising others—these are the tasks set for the critic who would follow in the footsteps of Edwin P. Whipple.

In his congenial work Mr. Whipple did not confine himself to studies of letters and men of letters. In his new volume he gives us by his unequaled art two fadeless pictures of two representative men of America, one a great lawyer, the other a statesman. In his "Recollections of Rufus Choate" every one will recognize a portrait of great accuracy, instinct with the most lifelike spirit. And in the course of his study of Choate, when the great figure of Webster comes upon the scene, we gain some new and most penetrating criticism of that colossal nature. The different methods of the two men, as well as their knowledge of each other and of human nature, Mr. Whipple finely illustrates:

There were few advocates that Webster feared more than Choate when there was a trial of strength between them. On such occasions it was observed that he studiously refrained from any attempt to rival his opponent in eloquence. He adopted a dry, hard, sensible tone of statement and argument. He ironically complimented the learned counsel opposed to him for his impassioned flights of eloquence, which, as poetry, he had himself enjoyed as much as he supposed the twelve honest and practical men who were to decide the case had doubtless enjoyed them. Nothing could be better, if questions of fact and law were to be influenced by beautiful displays of wit and imagination, than his learned brother's argument. "But, gentlemen"—and here Webster assumed all the weight and consequence which his imposing form and penetrating voice naturally gave him—"this is a question, not of poetry, but of fact. It is purely a matter of commonplace, every-day occurrence. There are no heroes and heroines in it, no tragedy and no comedy, but plain people like you and me—mere Smiths and Robinsons; and you are called upon to decide between them, as you would decide a dispute between your own friends and neighbors." He would then proceed to reduce all the circumstances of the case to the low level of actual life, pitilessly ridicule Choate's high-wrought rhetoric, and exhibit the bare skeleton facts, stripped of all their coverings, in connection with the law that applied to them, confident that there were twelve solid and sensible Websters in the jury-box who would sustain him in his judgment of the case.

But Webster fully appreciated the genius of Choate, and upon one occasion, after listening to his most impassioned eloquence, he turned to one of the junior counsel and remarked, "Some of our technical brethren of the bar would call all that flimsy humbug; if it be so, which I deny, it is still humbug which stirs men's souls to their inmost depths. It is reason impelled by passion, sustained by legal learning, and adorned by fancy."

In speaking of Choate's mental habits and intellectual cultivation, joined to an imagination that made him live in a world of his own at times, though he was usually the most accessible of men, Mr. Whipple incidentally reveals one of his own most characteristic traits—namely: reverence for the inner life of those with whom he came in contact. He says:

If I ever crossed his walks and saw the weird eyes gazing into distant time and space, I made it a point of honor not to interrupt his meditations, but to pass on with a simple bow of recognition. Why should I, for the sake of five minutes' delightful conversation, interrupt this hard-worked man of genius in his glorious communion with the great and old? The temptation was strong, but I always overcame it. When he was in Boston I ventured to accost him; when he was in Athens I very properly considered that he was in much better company than any which Boston could afford; and as an humble denizen of the place I thought it judicious not to obtrude myself into a select circle of immortals to which I was not invited.

How far removed is this from the familiar, patronizing habit and style of common minds! The ordinary American would have made no scruple, had he come upon Napoleon seated in regal solitude upon the shores of St. Helena, meditating upon his fate, to slap those august shoulders, and remark upon the beauty of the weather, or the price of pork. This crude irreverence must be endured as best it may from people who make little claim to culture, but it is most galling and offensive, the tone of condescension towards great men which is often affected by critical writers whose education and associations should have taught them better.

By his "Recollections of Charles Sumner" Mr. Whipple has again made every one of his countrymen his debtor. There were in the character of Sumner peculiarities that prevented, during his lifetime, any very correct understanding between him and the public whose servant he was, and now that he is dead it is still more difficult to arrive at any clear estimate of him as a man. Every contribution which aids in making his personality well known is a distinct benefit, and when we have the clear lens of Whipple's intelligence to look through we may be sure of getting at some kind of reality. An example of Whipple's clear light, which, while forbidding him to ignore a fault, enables him, in close connection with that fault, to discern a rare virtue is conspicuous when he says:

Sumner was early accused of the foible or vice of vanity, and the accusation was repeated again and again up to the day of his death. He was doubtless open to the charge; but it is extremely difficult for anybody who knew him intimately and loved him heartily to state the peculiar form this foible assumed, considered as one of the many ingredients which went to make up his character, so that those who knew him not can view it in its relations with the nobler and predominating qualities of his nature. To him there was a glory, perhaps sometimes a vain glory, in doing a good act, in making a good speech, or in writing a good book. If, in the early days of his career, anything done by himself attracted the attention of men he esteemed, he delighted in showing to his intimate acquaintances the flattering letters he received; *but he delighted even more in the success of his friends.* If Hilliard wrote a notable article in the *North American Review*, if Longfellow published a new poem, or Prescott a new history, or Lieber a new work on the philosophy of politics, or Story a new treatise elucidating some difficult department of law, he expended all his energies in the attempt to set forth its merits. He was more vain, if the expression may be allowed, of the works of his friends than of his own. He wished that everything they wrote should be properly appreciated, and that the public opinion should be in accord with his own. It is impossible to compute the amount of labor he consumed in aiding his literary and legal brethren when any one of them was engaged in an enterprise which required toilsome research. His learning and his time were always at their disposal, and his glory in *their* glory became occasionally almost vain-glorious. Now vanity, when it becomes a vice, is ever allied to envy, and of envy Sumner had not a particle in his composition. His cordial recognition of the merits of others exceeded in warmth any feeling he might have of his own deservings.

The sketch of Agassiz is one of the most appreciative and truthful that has been written of that great, vital, capable man, who has charmed every one with whom he came in contact. Of him Whipple says: "To be ten minutes in his company was to obtain the strongest argument for the immortality of the soul."

Whipple has written, take it all in all, the most satisfactory words that have been written about Emerson since his grave was made near his quiet home in Concord. He recognizes the great soul and bows to it, while he honestly and fearlessly gazes upon it and tries to understand it. There is more real understanding and analysis of his subject in the few pages of his "Recollections of Emerson," more of real value in his criticism, better illustrations of Emerson's personality, his ways, words, and methods, than in the whole of Dr. Holmes' book upon Emerson or in any of the volumes written upon him and his works. Whipple is not unable to breathe the air at the elevation where Emerson stood. He is at home there. And he is not blind, as some of Emerson's admirers and all of his detractors are, to the actual, practical sense that is nowhere more condensed and plain than in the pages of Emerson. One of the first things that struck him, he says, in the first essays of Emerson was "the quaint, keen, homely good sense which was one of the marked characteristics of the volume." He records with great zest the testimony as to Emerson's soundness in practical matters, overheard by him on a railway car, when the train stopped at Concord. One of two persons who sat in front of him, "mighty in bulk, but apparently too much absorbed in their own reflections" to speak to any one during the greater part of the journey, turned to the other when he heard the name "Concord" and lazily remarked, "Mr. Emerson, I hear, lives in this town."

"Ya-as," was the drawling rejoinder, "and I understand that, in spite of his odd notions, he is a man of *con-sid-er-able* propity."

Mr. Whipple was a friend of Motley, the historian, and he has given us a very pleasant sketch of that delightful writer. In this volume also appears his brilliant paper upon Matthew Arnold, which is as sound as it is brilliant. Two essays are devoted to George Eliot and her works, and nowhere in the round world has she found a more appreciative critic than here.

All too soon the pen was laid down, and the gentle, genial spirit, keen and swift to see and feel, passed beyond our ken. American literature must number among its treasures the writings of Edwin P. Whipple. They have exerted a powerful influence upon the readers of our day, and will long continue to direct attention to what is best and noblest in life and in books, as only the utterances of a high and noble nature can. (Recollections of Eminent Men with other papers. By Edwin Percy Whipple. Ticknor & Co.).

Theodore Parker.

Of all the triumphs of human effort probably that of the orator is the most deeply satisfactory, for the moment, to himself. The writer has between himself and those he wishes to reach all the artificiality, the coldness, and lifelessness of paper, type, and printers' ink. If he affects other minds with his own ideas he is never present at the hour of enthusiasm when his thoughts take their burning way into a new brain, to receive there the electrical welcome of congeniality. He cannot feel the reflection from other intelligences than his own which lights up into a flame the eloquence of a born orator in the presence of a sympathetic audience. To the teacher, the prophet, the reformer there must be a deep joy in the hour when he feels himself master of the occasion, molding the opinions of men and women like wax, firing them with enthusiasm, melting them with pathos, or convulsing them with spontaneous sallies of wit. All life is concentrated in a few minutes. Cause and effect meet and touch each other. "Verily he hath his reward" at the very moment of the performance of his work!

But compensation is the law of nature. The writer, in the long run, has the best of it. The fire of the eloquence of Webster, Sumner, Phillips, and Garrison are ashes to this new generation. Tradition recalls the glory and grandeur of the orators of old, but thousands read *about* the speeches of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of Danton and Mirabeau, of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, to one who reads their addresses. "Few orations make good reading, and even when they do there is something unsatisfactory—unfinished—about them. A magnificent oration, when reduced to print, is like some beautiful form cold in death. The perfect features, the grand outline are there, but the flash, the glow, the changing movement of thought and feeling are lost, and no reach of imagination can restore them.

The reputation of Theodore Parker has never grown dim among those who have heard his voice and looked on his face. But now for years his grave has been green beneath the Italian sun, and the hosts of to-day must depend upon books for their impressions as to one who was nothing less than a grand intellectual force in America not so very long ago. His mantle has perhaps fallen upon worthy shoulders and his chosen work goes on, but the peculiar sweetness and cordial earnestness of his nature can only be learned by the perusal of his writings and collected and printed addresses.

A volume of selections from Theodore Parker's unpublished sermons has been published in this city. It makes a veritable book of eloquence, from which one draws inspiration, feeling indebted for every page. Poetic beauty and rugged sense look out by turns from Theodore Parker's sentences, just as from her veil of mosses, ferns, flowers, and grasses the brown face of good mother earth at times appears, making us alike beauty and utility in the same breath. Speaking upon the everlasting problems of good and evil, joy and sorrow, he gives this consoling lesson, leading it down with his treasures of exquisit fancy:

Last autumn in some of the pastures fire ran along the wall and left the ground black with its ephemeral charcoal, where now the little windflower lifts its delicate form and bends its slender neck, and blushes with its own beauty, gathered from the black ground out of which it grew; or some trillium opens its painted cup, and in due time will show its fruit—a beautiful berry there. So out of human soil, blackened by another fire which has swept over it, in due time great flowers will come out in the form of spiritual beauty not yet seen, and other fruit grow there, whose seed is in itself, and which had not ripened but out of that black ground. Thus the lilies of peace cover the terrible field of Waterloo, and out of the grave of our dear ones there spring up such flowers of spiritual loveliness as you and I else had never known. It is not from the tall, crowded warehouse of prosperity that men first and clearest see the eternal stars of Heaven. It is often from the humble spot where we have laid down our dear ones that we find our best observatory, which gives us glimpses into the far-off world of never-ending time.

In the address entitled "Men of Talent and Men of Genius" the ideas are condensed in short, nervous sentences, each one appealing to the mind with all the force inherent in truth and vigor of statement. "Real genius," he says, "is power of work; hard work of intuition, hard work of reflection, and a great deal of it. Nobody doubts the genius of Lord Bacon. England never saw a harder working man. 'Newton saw the apple fall from the tree, and therein discovered gravitation,' says some thoughtless young man. The apple fell from the tree one day, but it was twenty years before Newton's great branches shook down gravitation; it was twenty years of hard work, often sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, sometimes twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four. The great poetic souls, the Shakspeares, Miltons, Goethes, were men of mighty genius; they were men of mighty industry also; and if Cuvier and Laplace have the power of insight they make the most zealous use of it."

Gladly will be hailed these fragments, rescued from oblivion. They are helpful, beautiful in themselves; and added to their own intrinsic value is the certainty that they will help to make us realize what manner of man we have had here among us, although most of us have never listened to that persuasive and eloquent voice. (Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man. By Theodore Parker. Selected from Notes of Unpublished Sermons by Rufus Leighton. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Chicago.)

The House at High Bridge.

It is with an air of infinit condescension that Mr. Edgar Fawcett permits himself, and asks his readers, to become interested in the fortunes of a family living in a suburb of New York. He is constantly reminded of the incongruity between himself and his surroundings, and does not fail to call attention to it from time to time. So a visitor from the city in a country village leaves unimproved no occasion upon which he can impress beholders with a realizing sense that he is from *town*, and is in no way a part of the society in which, at the moment, he finds himself.

But aside from his evident pain and disquietude at being for even a short time out of the sound of the roar of Broadway and Fifth avenue Mr. Fawcett gives himself well to his task and makes us acquainted intimately with the people who have the bad luck to live at High Bridge, and at the same time the singular felicity of being worth looking at and talking about.

The character of Mr. Coggeshal, the novelist, is well begun, impressively developed, and only spoiled by overintensity of feeling under the given circumstances, at the end of his weak attempt to be famous. Mrs. Coggeshal is an example of a type of American wife and mother which has nowhere been so perfectly portrayed as in these very pages. Simple, affectionate, devoid of mental ambitions, and unable to understand in the slightest degree her husband's most vital interests, she lives outside of his mind, content to take care of his house, his health, and his clothes, and receive from him hearty respect and love in return. She never really became his companion until he was a mental and physical wreck, and then her "grief was almost forgotten in the new opportunity offered her for a hundred tender ministrations and for blending her wifely affections with compassion instead of awe." She is patronised by her daughters, and accepts her lessons in manners from them meekly, as "one of the commonplaces in her daily experience. Like many an American mother, she would have missed her daughter's rebuke if it had not turned up more or less regularly, just as breakfast or luncheon time did, or other fixed and rigid details of her domestic routine."

Mrs. Coggeshal is the best character in the book, and the only one, be it said, whom one could wish to hear any more about when once Mr. Fawcett has said his last word and taken the first train on the elevated railway for the city. For so long as he will talk to us we are eager to listen. He is delightful even when he is most exasperating. These city visitors, with all their airs, leave us so dull when they go away! No one could possibly endure Mrs. Bondurant, except after the introduction to her by Mr. Fawcett, but he makes her interesting by explaining her past and making it account for her present. Her language is one that is sometimes heard in these days of superiatives, but seldom have its peculiarities been so well illustrated in print. Here is a fleeting spray from her torrent of words:

"I was a Hudsonbank, you know. If ever there were two real bowling swells," she tenderly and retrospectively added, "they were my father and mother. Mamma had come of a terrifically old Southern family; two or three of her cousins or great-aunts or something like that had married into the English nobility. Mamma owns a perfectly frightful heiress; they entertained hugely; they were immense favorits in society," etc., etc.

The character studies are all very entertaining, often brilliant, but the whole book is marred by what it seems unkind, even untrue, to call snobbishness, and yet it is hard to find any other name for the constant offering, as an example will suffice to explain what is meant—one out of a hundred little touches that make up the atmosphere of the book. Mrs. Coulter, a pet horror of the author, introduced to show how exasperating commonplace vulgarity may be, is saying: "The Delsantys are very fine people indeed. *He's* in the hardware business." And, Mr. Fawcett assures us, in an aside, "This was said as grandly as if it had been, *He's* a partner of Brown Brothers, the Wall street bankers." And why not? one would like to inquire.

Of course there is a love story in this novel. Perish the thought that there should ever be one without a love story! But, O, gentle reader, lover of romance and fond lingerer over the tender passages between Edwin and Angelina, for thee here is but cruel disappointment. The first interview in the mellow star-light of a summer evening, is taken up with the discussion of no less a mean and contemptible creature than "the newspaper critic." And one of the supreme moments, when each young soul recognized a kindred spirit, by the expression of similar views, hopes, fears, and aspirations, is when the topic of their burning thoughts and trembling accents is—clothes. The proprieties connected with the wearing of a dress coat are elaborated, and the two young people find their hearts beating as one upon this important matter. They both agree with the fourth article of the faith of the "Daudical Body," that "there is no virtue in a swallow-tail," only adding, *after dark*. The discovery of this sweet bond of sympathy leads on to other confidences, and the end can be foreseen.

"To this complexion hath it come at last!" This wooing, so prosaic, not to allude to one more "stale, flat, and unprofitable" still, is all the glimpse of romance to be found in the novel from cover to cover.

But there is plenty of entertainment in the book. No one will fail to finish it after once getting under way in it, and there is not a dull line in it. (The House at High Bridge. By Edgar Fawcett. Ticknor & Co., Boston.)

The Terrace of Mon Desir.

Turning from the novels of the great Russian writers, teeming as they are with power, insight, and force, to the new American story which professes to be a novel of Russian life, is like coming in from the light of a great, stirring day, with the sun shining bright overhead, to the dim, candle-lighted interior of a boudoir, where all is artificial and puerile.

The little volume has a most inviting exterior. It looks quite unlike any other book. But its chief success will be as an article of furniture. It will appear to advantage on a highly-polished table, and, as the story is short and the print is good, many people will read it through. It is of the mahogony and bric-à-brac school of fiction. The hero "lounges back on a confortable divan, and opening a silver case takes out a cigar and lights it by a small Turkish lamp which stands ready on a low table beside him." Pray notice the "properties" that are brought upon the stage just to enable the hero to light his cigar! But this example is a simple one. The people in this story all move about among Eastern arms and armor, low Turkish lounges, brilliant-hued orchids, luxurious cushions of red, and blue, and gold, and endless "loads" of furniture and curios. The people are all rich, elegant, and courted, except one woman, who appears only to blot the beauty of a morning while she hastily writings out some pieces she has washed in the limpid water of a lake, just as the hero comes upon the scene, and that noble being wishes angrily that the guard may come and carry her off to pay a fine for her intrusion upon his esthetic vision. (The Terrace of Mon Désir. A Novel of Russian Life. Cuppies, Upham & Co., Boston.)

Letters from Japan.

Mr. Maclay, who was for some years a teacher in Japan, has written his impressions of that country in the form of familiar letters and made them up into a good-sized volume. The changes are so great in Japan, and so rapid from year to year, that probably these letters do not give a correct view of the situation there today, for the last is dated Jan. 8, 1878. But there are in the book many interesting notes of the ways and customs of Japan ten years ago, and they are given in a familiar manner that makes the introduction of details easy and quite proper. (A Budget of Letters from Japan. By Arthur Collins Maclay, A. C. Armstrong & Son, N. Y.)

Archbishop Trench's Sermons.

"Sermons, New and Old," by the late Archbishop Trench of Ireland, like everything from the pen of Dr. Trench, are full of thought and valuable suggestion. Those who have read his works on "The Parables," "The Miracles," "The Study of Words," "Proverbs," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and "Studies in the Gospels," will be prepared to find such richness and rare simplicity in these sermons as are seldom combined in similar discourses. The volume contains twenty-four sermons, on such topics as the following: "Elijah's Translation and Christ's Ascension," "The Thorn in the Flesh," "Isaiah's Vision," "The Holy Women at the Cross," and "The Study of Scriptures." (Appleton & Co: New York, 1886.)

Periodicals.

The *Catholic World* for November contains, among other articles, one on "Religion in Education," and another on "Christian Unity vs. Unity of Christians," which are deserving of attention. Of course these topics are considered from a Roman Catholic point of view. The one discusses the importance of religion as a factor in popular education and the other the necessity of organic Catholic Church unity as contradistinguished to National Church unity. Other articles, such as the one on the question, "Has Rome Jurisdiction?" are suggestive. The article on the jurisdiction of Rome is a spirited review of an article in the London *Church Times* on the question before stated. But, like many other discussions in the same quarter, it carries an air of superiority which detracts from its power to convince opponents. The *Catholic World* is ably edited and must exert a wide influence. (Catholic Publication Society, New York.)

The *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for October is at hand. This number completes the eleventh volume. The articles of perhaps the most general interest are: The first, on "Nature Worship;" the fifth, on the question "Is the Church Gaining or Losing Ground in Catholic Countries?" to which the writer attempts a favorable answer; and the tenth, on "The Public School System and Protestantism." The writer of this last article thinks Protestants are becoming dissatisfied with merely secular education, and reproduces the old argument for the distribution of the public-school funds pro rata among the different religious denominations. This *Quarterly* is published by Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia.

The *Forum*, No. 3, Vol. 2, embraces some articles worthy of note in its eleven essays. "Our Political Methods," by David Dudley Field, exposes some of the evils attendant upon the present methods of nominating candidates for office and suggests a possible remedy. The substance of the proposed remedy is as follows: That the registration of voters be completed at least one month before the election; that the voter when he registers be required to name the persons whom he wishes to have put in nomination; that no person be deemed a candidate who has not been thus nominated by at least one-tenth of the voters of the district; and that no person be eligible as a candidate who has not been recommended in writing by a certain number of the voters of the district, the recommendation having been published in one or more newspapers and posted up conspicuously at the place of registration for ten days before the time of registration; the registering officers to record the nominations of the voters, and a printed list of the nominations to be sent by the officers to each registered voter at a fixed time. This plan will strike many as being cumbersome, as leaving the nomination to those voters only who are newly registered before each election, and as liable, in some cases, to prevent any nomination, from the lack of a sufficient number of freshly registered voters. Still, the suggestion may lead to some method of nomination at least preferable to the wretched one now in practice. The second article, by Woods Pasha, is on "Recent Naval Progress." The third on "Prohibition, So-called," by Leonard W. Bacon, has been already noticed in THE TRIBUNE. It will receive wide attention. "The same may be said of the fourth, by Richard P. Bland, on "The Restoration of Silver." "How Was I Educated?" is an interesting and instructive article by President Timothy Dwight of Yale College. "The State and the Criminal," is by Z. R. Brockway. "Confessions of a Skeptic," which is anonymous, should awaken reflection in the minds of all those for whom it is designed. "The Hundred Authors," by Prof. Fred H. Hedge; "English and American Fire Services," by N. D. Purroy; and "Industrial Necessities," by Carroll D. Wright. (*Forum* Publishing Co., New York.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith and Edward Strahan furnish the text of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new holiday volume, "The Book of the Thirteen Clubs."

A courteous correspondent calls attention to the fact that the recently published book, "What I Believe," by Count Leon Tolstoi, is identical with "My Religion," by that author, the books being the same, by different translators and publishers.

G. W. Dillingham has published a curious little book. It is a story of the future, in which the labor question is brought forward and disposed of upon an asteroid which is settled by followers of Henry George. The name of the author does not appear upon its cover.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter has written twenty-four poems for the sumptuous folio volume which D. Lothrop will publish before the holidays under the title of "Idyls and Pastorals"; they are accompanied by twenty-four superb photogravures by eminent American and foreign artists. A "popular edition" will give a selection of the poems, with wood engravings.

There are few songs that we love more than those found throughout Shakspeare's plays. These have been plucked from the parent trees and set upon a branch by themselves with the familiar music by Purcell, Schubert, and the older composers whose tunes have been sung since Shakspeare's time. Messrs. Cassell & Co. have this prettily-illustrated holiday volume just ready.

☐One of the daintiest forerunners of the holidays is an envelope containing etchings, a portrait of Longfellow, and of four places hallowed by his genius. The "Wayside Inn," Longfellow's birthplace, his residence at Cambridge, and the Charles River are the subjects of the pictures. They are accompanied by a fac-simile of Longfellow's autograph. Published by the L. Prang Co., Boston.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. will publish in a few days a book of interest to all cyclers, written and illustrated by Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Joseph Pennell. The title is here given in full: "Two Pilgrims' Progress from Fair Florence to the Eternal City of Rome. Delivered under the Similitude of a Ride, Wherein is Discovered the Manner of Their Setting Out, Their Dangerous Journey, and Safe Arrival at the Desired City."

Another letter-writer complains that on the very first page of the November *Century* there appears, in an editorial preface, this slip in grammar: "One of them, and generally both, were on duty." This, our correspondent decides, "is intolerable," and he insinuates that Mr. Gilder should be made to suffer for it. It would seem cruel so soon after the appearance of his portrait in *Harper's Magazine* to further harrow up Mr. Gilder's spirit, but he is warned that the eyes of Chicago are upon him!

The December number of *Lippincott's Magazine* will contain a complete novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled "Miss Defarge." Other attractions will be a story by E. P. Roe.—"A Ghost at Christmas Eve"—a semi-autobiographical sketch, dealing with interesting facts in his literary career, by John Habberton, a gossipy article full of curious information, on "The Presidents as Gastronomers," by Frank G. Carpenter, and a very clever answer, by Junius Henri Browne, to Conde Pallen's attack on "Newspaperism," in the November number.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce for publication a new edition of "Pickwick," which ought to be of considerable interest to the great army of students of Charles Dickens. It has been edited by the great novelist's eldest son, and has been designed to mark the change in the manners, customs, and places described in the book which the passage of fifty years has brought about. An introductory chapter will contain the three "addresses" which were published with the original numbers, and are now very scarce; and a series of editorial notes, together with very numerous illustrations, will accompany the author's text.

Books Received.

ONCE AGAIN. By Mrs. Forrester. Cloth, 75 cents. J. P. Lippincott & Co.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING. No. 35. Complete Stories. Paper, 30 cents.

THE KING'S COMMAND. A Story for Girls. By Maggie Symmington. Cassell & Co.

THIS MAN'S WIFE. By George Manville Fenn. 20 cents. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

THE CHAPLAIN'S CRAZE. By George Manville Fenn. Harper's Handy Series. Paper, 25 cents.

BEN JONSON. By John Addington Symonds. "English Worthies" Series. D. Appleton & Co.

THE NEWCOMES. By William Makepeace Thackeray. In two volumes. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

A PLAIN MAN'S TALK ON THE LABOR QUESTION. By Simon Newcomb, LL. D. Harper Bros.

CULTURE AND CHARACTER. An Address by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D. L. J. Kent, publisher.

HOLY TIDES. Seven Songs. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Paper, 75 cents. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DOLLARS OR SENSE? A Tale of Every-Day Life in England and America. By Arthur Louis. Brentano Bros.

THE CRAZY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Cupid Jones. G. W. Dillingham, publisher. Paper, 50 cents.

AN INVESTOR'S NOTES ON AMERICAN RAILROADS. By John Swanee, M. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

BECKONINGS FOR EVERY DAY. A Calendar of Thought. Arranged by Lucy Larcom. Cloth. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE FOREST WATERS THE FARM. By M. Antonin Rouzeet. Translated by the Rev. S. W. Powell. Paper. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Being Grimm's Wilke's Revised Clavis Novi Testament. Translated by Joseph Hervey Mayer, D. D. Harper Bros., N. Y.

What She Wished.

They were on board ship and the motion of the vessel was doing its work very thoroughly. Finally Mrs. Hooper got her breath long enough to remark:

"I wish I were a base-ball player."

"Why?" inquired one of her daughters.

"Because then I'd be used to this thing of pitching and tossing."

Then they all had it worse than ever.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Hymn to Silence.

Spread straw and tanbark on the street,
Let not a single church bell ring.
Put shoes of list on horses' feet,
And muffle every noisy thing.
Throttle the man who lifts his voice,
Let every throat be cold and numb;
In silent, secret thought rejoice.
Let all the world be deaf and dumb.

O, gracious Silence, at thy throne
With voiceless lips we kiss the dust;
Thy noiseless reign with joy we own.
And hail thy speechless judgments just,
For past is our Election-Day;
We tell thee with our grateful tears;
Send us no other one, we pray,
For eighteen hundred thousand years.

THE CLEVELAND SORE TOE.

Some Lines That the President Intended to Read at Harvard.

New York Tribune: At the Harvard celebration President Cleveland took occasion to reintroduce to the public that toe of his upon which the newspapers now and then have casually trodden. A year ago Mr. Cleveland wrote in a letter which was widely printed: "I am surprised that newspaper talk should be so annoying to you who ought so well to understand the utter and complete falsification in which they so generally indulge."

Since that time the President has taken several occasions to assail the newspapers: it is evident that his toe grows more and more sore as his Administration proceeds and civil-service reform recedes. The exhibition of the newspaper-crushed toe at Harvard may have interested the under-graduates, whose eclectic course includes the study of comparative anatomy and the most approved method of bandaging painful wounds; but the rest of the assemblage must have felt that it was out of place. It is difficult to make a successful appeal to the popular heart in behalf of an unfortunate toe at a high literary anniversary. A man with a grievance undoubtedly has his place in the world, but it is not at a college anniversary.

However, there is a toe-faction among Mr. Cleveland's friends, who contend that in protruding his injured member at Harvard he handsomely "improved the occasion." All such persons will be glad to believe—what the *Tribune* doubts like sixty—that the President intended to conclude his speech by reading the following lines, and was only prevented by want of time:

How dear to my heart as I bask in your bounty
Are the scenes which fond memory brings to my view—
The White House, the "Red Top," dear old Erie County,
And every loved spot I as Governor knew!
The haunts of my youth and the scenes of my childhood,
The fields where the buttercups once used to grow;
The orchard, the meadow, the useful Dan Lockwood,
But chiefly my own super-sensitive toe—
My personal toe, my own private toe—
The toe that the papers have trod on. O! O!

That sensitive toe, ah! it gives me much torture.
If I but snub Reform, if I Garland embrace,
I find it comes in for a terrible scorcher,
That tends all its beauty and strength to efface.
While Lowell was speaking his periods splendid,
'Mid the Autocrat's verses' mellifluous flow,
I said to myself: "I wish it were ended
And the time had arrived to uncover my toe—
My personal toe, my badly bruised toe—
The toe that the papers have trod on. O! O!"

How glad in this fair Harvard hall do I nurse it.
As placed on the table its wounds I reveal;
I yearn in your pity to deeply immerse it,
And read in your eyes all the balm that you feel.
Some think that my personal grief I should fetter
And keep it entirely unknown;
But they're surely mistaken, it is I that know better,
And hence please to look at my mortified toe—
My personal toe, my own private toe—
The toe that the papers have tried on. O! O!

As I thrust this poor invalid toe in your faces,
Do I hear a voice whispering, "For mercy's sake stop;
This exhibit, dear sir, you must see out of place is,
Since this is no skilful chiropodist's shop'"
That style of remark is most rude and unfeeling—
It cannot, it shall not, give pause to my wo;
So Harvard, fair Harvard, behold me revealing
My own, my beloved, my agonized toe—
My personal toe, my own private toe—
The toe that the papers have trod on. O! O!

A Bad Place to Live In.

The British colony of Victoria has the highest ratio of violent deaths, as is shown by the following figures:

Country.	Ratio per 1,000 deaths.
Victoria	99.6
New South Wales	88.0
New Zealand	48.3
Tasmania	42.0
United States	41.1
South Australia	40.0
Switzerland	38.2
Norway	37.7
United Kingdom	33.1
Sweden	31.6

These are the countries that show the highest proportions of violent deaths. The rate is lowest in Russia, only 7.4 per 1,000 deaths. The rates of course vary a great deal, and, so far as the colonies are concerned, are gradually and surely diminishing.

"There are lines here that stand out like pictures."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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"Bryant and Longfellow being dead, Lowell dumb, and Whittier nearly silent, Taylor is by far the leading American poet whose brain and pen are at work."—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*

"They fairly rival Whittier and Holmes for beauty of expression and melody of rhythm."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"His battle pieces are superior to Boker's and in many respects to Tennyson's. . . . 'The Cavalry Charge' is one of the finest war poems ever written in this country."—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

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Books That Please.

A distinct public want was discovered and most happily filled by Mr. George P. Upton in his beautiful volume on "The Standard Operas" (price $1.50). With this book any lover of music has the means of understanding and appreciating the operas he hears much more thoroughly than the ordinary music-lover would do without it. His *"Standard Oratorios"* (price $1.50), just published, is perhaps an even more instructing and useful book, and will probably attain an even wider circulation. It treats not only of Oratorios, but of Passion music, Requiems, and other higher forms of sacred music.

In Thompson's *"The Humbler Poets"* ($2.00) is seen another happy and successful conception. Every one knows how hard it is to find, when one wants them, one of the many beautiful and touching poems which, though widely circulated and admired, are unconnected with any great author's name. It is astonishing what a number of otherwise inaccessible favorites are found in this volume.

It is no wonder that the young lady who, with a girl companion, had the courage to make the tour of all Europe, and the wit to write up her travels in the most piquant manner, has had a large audience. Miss Ninde's *"We Two Alone in Europe"* ($1.50) is a book not easily laid down when once taken up, and is perhaps the most successful of recent books of travel.

The wise advice about books and the tempting talks about books and authors to be found in the dainty pages of that charming little volume, *"The Book-Lover* ($1.25), have made it everywhere welcome among cultivated people. There is no better book for young persons who are forming their tastes. Another admirable book of somewhat the same character is Mrs. Richardson's *"Familiar Talks on English Literature"* ($1.50), giving a complete and most entertaining sketch of the whole field, from the earliest writers down to the latest.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 12.	*Nov. 5.*
New York	$106,911,295	$134,109,909
Boston	14,124,561	14,871,932
Chicago	8,863,000	10,282,000
Philadelphia	9,808,987	9,856,350
St. Louis	2,593,908	2,707,874
Cincinnati	1,878,750	1,943,350
New Orleans	1,399,614	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 15@20c premium; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

There was no change in the Chicago money market yesterday, the demand being about as heretofore, and the rates 6 to 7 per cent for call and thirty days and 6 to 8 for time loans. Bankers say that the quantity of funds going out at 6 per cent is very small. Outside carriers of wheat apply from time to time for accommodations, but there is little money for them. The merchants continue to be heavy borrowers. Persons who watch the business of the Clearing-House closely say that those institutions which have a large clientage among the mercantile class are conspicuous for the magnitude of their transactions. And those institutions report that they find collections to be duller than ever. Reports from New York that the market had weakened a little, but there has been no distinct decline in rates. The London market is steady, without material change. Silver was strong and a turn higher, being quoted at 46 11-16@46¾d per ounce, which is the highest price yet touched on this advance.

One of the largest banks of this city reported that its country orders for currency were heavy, and that the bulk of the shipments went to the spring-wheat regions. Others said that their orders were about the same as heretofore. Eastern bills sold at 40c discount. In foreign bills there was no change.

Securities were duller than ever. New York brokers say that there is a slight increase in the demand for bonds in that city, but no such change is perceptible here.

There was some very good buying of stocks in this city by houses that have heretofore had good information as to the course of the market, and it is thought that their orders came from leading operators. Wabash preferred was among the stocks bought. In addition to the pointers in regard to the Gould properties in general there are reports of something favorable, as to Wabash in particular. Omaha was purchased by persons identified with the deal in that stock last summer. As for the rest of the dealings, they were scattered throughout the list and were not large. The feeling was moderately bullish. The bears in New York have in the last few days tried to make it appear that Chicago was selling. It is said that many of the orders of the bears Thursday were sent to this city and then reteiegraphed to New York to give that impression. That perhaps accounts for the report in that city that Chicago was bearish, when people in this city could not hear much bear talk. It was stated very positively yesterday that S. H. White was selling Lackawanna. He was out of the city, but the statement came from close friends of his that he sold none of the stock. His house merely executed orders of customers to sell about 2,500 shares, and as the order came at a time when the list was weak the sale broke it. This information comes directly to his correspondents in this city, and may be considered reliable. The bears seem to be depending for their success on the circulation of false reports and predictions of unfavorable events that may come some time in the future—such as Congressional action unfriendly to the railroads. The room-traders lend to the assistance of the movement. But, as for Chicago, a radical change in the outlook will have to come before its stock speculators will range themselves on the bear side.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad increased $33,000 the first week of this month, Omaha $7,600, Chicago & Atlantic $7,004, Chicago & Alton $695, Big Four $40,406, Louisville & Nashville $30,385, Ohio & Mississippi $15,-676, Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago $5,588, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton $8,164. The Illinois Central gained $812 the first week but lost $32,-676 in October. The earnings of the Cincinnati Southern increased $21,295 during October.

The decision on the question of jurisdiction in the telephone case has had a decided effect on American Bell Telephone stock. It sold at 206¾ Thursday and 217¾ yesterday.

An increase in imports and a decrease in exports of merchandise is still a leading and not altogether encouraging feature of the foreign trade. The imports of merchandise at New York in October footed up $36,322,845, against $34,441,628 in 1885 and $32,513,783 in 1884. The exports of merchandise were $25,095,789, against $27,388,825 in 1885 and $26,906,940 in 1884. It is thought that on this basis the imports of the whole country should be $62,000,000 and the exports less than $50,000,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The market has been in a state of uncertainty during the greater part of the day with frequent vibrations between strength and weakness. While there has been a little more of the latter than the former, it is proper to remark that the decline outside of a comparatively few stocks did not amount to much. The strike news from Chicago has ceased to be a factor, as the street regards the last labor movement as rapidly nearing a collapse. One of the principal reasons for the present lull and reaction is an indisposition among the bull leaders in the prominent stocks to go ahead at the moment. The room-traders and the few bears in the market take advantage of the inactivity of the larger operators to hammer stocks and occasionally strike special spots. In the general list, with the exceptions of New Jersey Central, Manhattan, and New England, the fluctuations were less than a point either way. The widest changes were in Manhattan, which moved within a range of two points.

As an evidence of the active demand for bonds may be mentioned the $3,610,000 4½ per cent consolidated mortgage of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company. Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and others made public announcement this morning that they would receive subscriptions up to noon to-day for the bonds at 90¾ and accrued interest, and shortly after 1 o'clock it was officially given out that the subscriptions were closed, all the bonds allotted to this market having been more than subscribed for. This shows that there is a abundance of money seeking investment, and in a measure explains the buoyant tone of the market for railway mortgages. A similar-sized issue of the Atchison 4½ per cent bonds was made in Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen. The increasing ease in money is being felt in the bond list at the Stock Exchange, where today there was a further improvement in prices and considerable activity in some issues, notably in Hocking Valley, Fort Worth & Denver firsts and Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco generals. Atchison adjustments were relatively better than the general list. No great advances were established, although a rise of 1@2¾ points took place in a number of instances. Arkansas Louisiana firsts came to the front and scored the highest price yet. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. put the stock, and it is estimated yesterday and today they have taken over 5,000 shares. Richmond & West Point terminal and Chattanooga also reached their best figures.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Nov. 12*	*Closing Nov. 11*
Atlantic & Pacific	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
Ala. & Tex. Pa.	200	86¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
Canadian Pacific	1,610	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾
Canada Southern	1,510	65	64¾	65	65
Central Pacific	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Central Iowa	200	15	15	15	15
Ches. & Ohio	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do 1st pfd	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
C., B. & Q	50	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
C., C., C. & I	1,400	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
Con. Gas	1,425	85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾
Col. Coal & Iron	3,340	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
Canada Pacific	7,300	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾
C., St. L. & P	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	400	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	6,000	97	96¾	96¾	96¾
Del., L. & W	200	76	76	76	76
Denver & Rio G	2,000	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd	2,000	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
D., L. & W	23,630	140¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
Erie	4,000	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	300	76	76	76	76
Do second pfd				102¾	102¾
E. T. & G. (new)	954	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
E. Tenn. 1st pfd	232	75¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do 2d pfd	2,620	31¾	31	31	30¾
Ft. W. & D. C	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
G. B., W. & S. F	200	11¾	11	11	11¾
Hocking Valley	4,400	41¾	40¾	41	40¾
I. B. & W	1,000	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Jersey Central	25,650	57¾	55¾	57¾	55¾
K. & Texas	3,400	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
L. E. & W	2,010	19	18¾	19	18¾
Lake Shore	4,005	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
Louis. & Nashville	11,562	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
L. N. A. & C	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Manhattan Con	1,560	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¾
M., L. S. & W	100	88	88	88	
Do pfd	200	91	90	91	90
Mich. Central	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Minn. & St. L	200	21¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
Do pfd	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Missouri Pacific	1,535	116	115¾	116	115¾
Mobile & Ohio	560	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
Mem. & Char	1,100	53¾	53	53¾	53¾
Maryland Coal	400	18	18	18	
N. Y., Sus. & W	3,700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	1,200	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
N. Y. & N. E	14,820	62¾	61¾	62¾	62¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	830	15	14¾	15	15
Do 1st pfd	1,210	78	77	78	77¾
N. Y. Central	31,100	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
Nor. & W	8,185	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Do pref	6,010	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
Nor. Pacific	2,400	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	2,800	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
Northwestern	2,800	118¾	118¼	118¾	118¾
Do pfd	100	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Nash. & Chatt	14,300	79¾	78¾	79¾	79
New Con. Coal	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	
N. Y. & New Land	170	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ohio & Miss	850	30	29¾	30	
O. Ry. & N. Co	400	107¾	107	107¾	107
O. Transport'n	1,000	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
Ohio Southern	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Oregon imp	375	40	38¾	40	40
Pacific Mail	3,400	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Peo., D. & E	375	33	33	33	
Phila. Co	1,200	117	116	116	116
Reading	20,110	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
Rich & Dan		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Rock Island	2,100	127¾	127¼	127¾	127¾
R. & W. P	29,900	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Rich. & Allg	1,000	13	13	13¼	13
St. L. & S. F	410	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do 1st pfd	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Do 2d pfd	11,670	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
St. Paul & Duluth	200	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do pref	265	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul & Omaha	3,720	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	60	87¾	86	87¾	87¾
St. Paul, M. & M	100	119	119	119	
Tol. & O. Cen	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do pfd	60	87¾	86	87¾	
Texas Pacific	167	22	22	22	
Union Pacific	2,000	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¾
Tex. P. lr. rcts	7,810	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	4,200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Va. Midland	800	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash	2,850	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
Do pfd	8,250	87¾	87	88¾	87
Western Union	9,430	78¾	78¼	78¾	78¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Farxo	127
American	125	United States	64

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	103
U. S. 4s coupons	127¾	Northern Pac. firsts	115
U. S. 4½s coupons	111¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	102¾
Pacific 6s of 95	122¾	Northwestern consols	141
Louisiana stamped 4s	82	N. W'n deb. 5s	107¾
Missouri 6s	100	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	115
Tenn. 6s settlements	105	St. L. & S. F. 2ds	103
Tenn. 5s settlements	102	St. P. C. & P. firsts	119
Tenn. 3s settlements	74¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	55
Central Pacific firsts	110	Tex. Pac. 2ds	79
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119¾	Union Pacific firsts	116
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	74¾	West Shore	101¾
Erie seconds	101¼		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 La con 4s	81¼	1000 M&StPist—W&M	107¾
20000 Va 6s dfd trs	4	25000 M K & T 2s	90¾
1000 do	4¼	2000 do (s 20)	90¾
1000 A & T H 6ds	40	5000 do (s 20)	91
2000 C & Alst—Ga 7s	95	2000 M K & T 2s	102¾
25000 CHV & T 5s	87¾	3000 M K & T 2s	103
5000 C & O 1st—Series B		2000 M L S & W 1st	115
ex int	76¼	6000 M L S & W—Mch D	114¾
6000 C R I & P 5s	118¾	6000 M Cen 7s	124¾
4000 C 1st of cf	100	60000 N Y L E & W 2nd cm	
1000 C & R 1st	107¾	ex int	95¾
5000 D & R G W 1st	79¾	6000 N Y C deb rc	104¾
1000 D & H rv 7s	113¾	8000 N Y C & St L 1st	95
3000 E T Va & Ga 5s	103¾	1000 N P Term 1st	104¾
88000 Ft W & D 1st	69¾	1000 O So inc	47
1000 G W 1st mg	112	1000 O So inc	47
1000 G W 1st mg	111¾	1000 O & T Cs 1st	114¾
2000 H & T C 2d—M L	98	2000 O & T Cs	113¾
9000 H & T C g m	67¾	2000 R & A 1st trst	106¾
2000 H & W 1st 6s	103¾	2000 R & A 1st trst	106¾
1000 H & S Int—ED	85¾	2000 S J & G 1s	107¾
14000 I B & W 2d	86	2000 St L & I M 5s	98¾
1000 I B & W 2d	85¾	1000 St L & S F gen. 1120s	116¾
1000 Intl & G N 1st	115	4000 T & W 2d	101
2000 Intl coup 6s	93¾	5000 Va Mid inc	95¾
1000 K C F S & M 6s	116¾	2000 W St P—ChiD	120¾
27000 L & N cv 6s	105¾	10000 W S 4s gtd	101¾
5000 M&StP1 C&PW 5s	108¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

8000 La Con 4s	81¾	25000 N Y L E & W 2d cm	92
10000 S Car 6s—Brwn cn	108¾	c cp	102
1000 Tenn set 3s	73¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st rs	95
1000 Va 6s dfd trs	4	1000 N Y S & W 1st c	85¾
9000 Atch Col & P 1st	105	20000 N P Trm 1st	104¾
5000 B C R & N 1st	108¾	6000 N Pac 1st cp	104¾
3000 B C R & N 1s—C	104¾	3000 N W s f 5s reg	104¾
83000 C H V & T 5s	88¾	1000 O Ry & N 5s	107¾
1000 C H V & T g m 6s	94¾	3000 O R & N Co 1st	103¾
1000 C & Ohio 6s—Nov	107¾	1000 O S L 6s	103¾
1000 C Pac—San Jo	112	39000 Ore S L 6s	103¾
1000 C Pac—Cal Or	101¾	39000 Ore Im Co 1st	97¾
53000 C & O 1st—SB	75	14000 Ore Im Co 1st	97¾
5000 Can So 2d	94¾	1000 Ohio Solnc	47¾
60000 C & A 1s	106¾	1000 O & M 1st	120
5000 C C C & I g m	108	2000 R W & O cn	101
2000 D & H cp 7s	119¾	5000 R & D 5s	114¾
24000 E T Va & Ga 5s	103¾	5000 St L K C & N—Clar	70
4000 Erie 7s cons gd	134	5000 St L & K C & N) O D	
23000 Ft W & D 1s	69¾	cp	100
10000 Ill Cent—Sp	135¾	5000 St L K C & N Sch	75¾
3000 L & N g m 6s	109	17000 St L & S F g m	111
4000 L & N cv 6s	105¾	4000 So Pac of Mo 1st	104
5000 L & W 1st—ED	110¾	1000 S Pof Cal 1st	110¾
24000 int cp 6s	93¾	1000 So Car inc	27¾
1000 L N A & C cn	97	6000 St L & I M 5s	98¾
11000 M&StP1—WAMD	107¾	16000 S P M & M 1st cn 6s	122
4000 M&StPist—Ia & M	124	5000 T & N O 1st—Sab D	103
15000 M C 5s	84¾	2000 T O A & G T 1s	103¾
7000 M & O 1s deb	68	16000 T P Ind 1 g tr	58¾
18000 M & O 2d deb	39¾	1000 Tol & W 1st—SLD	108
25000 M K & T g 6s	107¾	1000 T P & W 2d	102
1000 do cash	103	2000 W S L & P 1s—ChiD	94¾
5000 M K & Tcn 7s	110¾	2000 W S L & P 1—Det Div	85
23000 do 1s	110¾	21000 W S gtd 4s	101¾
3000 Mo P 1st con	113	10 Met Bnk	300

2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.

20000 La cs 4s	82	18000 M & O 1st 6s	68¾
10000 N Car con 4s	100	20000 M & O 3d deb	39¾
3000 S Car 6s—Brwn cn	108¾	5000 Mo P 1s con	113¾
5000 C & S Wmt	101¾	3000 N Y L E & W 2s cp	94¾
40000 Col H & T 6s	89¾	5000 N Y C & St L 1s trct	96
10000 C B & Q—IaDiv	99¾	1000 N J C cons	100
1000 C & O 6s 1911	97¾	1000 N J C conv	100
1000 C & E Ill cns	114¾	30000 N & W g m	120¾
1000 C St P M & O cn	124¾	20000 Or Im Co 1st	97¾
4000 C C C & I g m	108¾	2000 R W & O cons	101
1000 E T Va & Ga 5s	103¾	2000 R & A 1st prc	106¾
6000 Ft W & D 1st	95	45000 St P M & M 1st con 6s	122
5000 G t W 2d	101¼	16000 St L & S F gm	111¾
4000 H & T C 1st—W	108¾	1000 St L & I M 5s	98¾
1000 I B & W 2d	85	10000 T & O Cent 1st	99¾
3000 K y C 1st stmp 4s	68	5000 Tol & W 2d	102
3000 K P 1st cm	107¾	1000 Va Mid inc	95¾
17000 M K & T gn 5s	91¾	5000 W S L & P—Chi D	94¾
1000 do (s 15)	91¾	1000 W S 6s g	101¾
2000 M K & T 2d	70¾	85 Bk of Com	175
2000 M K & T 6s	110¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
N. Y. & N. E.	1,900	61¾	63¾	61¾	63¾
Dec. Bonds	350	104	104¼	104	104¼
Atchison	1,551	36	36¾	36	36¾
A. & Pac	265	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	1,125	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Mexican Central	810	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Wis. Cent	210	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Boston & Albany	10	100	100¼	100¼	100¼
Flint & P. M.	30	30	30	30	30
Oregon S. L. stock	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Sandusky	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Cleveland & C	30	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Little Rock	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
C., B. & Q	25	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
Boston Water	200	100	100	100	100
Bell Tel	1,140	215	217¾	214	214
New England	10	45	45	44¾	44¾

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 Mexican C 4s	46¾	4000 Sonora 7s	102¾
100 N Y & N E 7s	127	1000 Ogn S L Gs	104¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The market closed steady and dull: Pennsylvania, 57¼@57¾; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@56¾; Lehigh Navigation, 82¼@82¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 12—4 p. m.—Consols, 101⅛ for money and 101⅛ for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 131¾; do 4½s, 113¾. ex coupon. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 80¾; Canadian Pacific, 77¾; Erie, 30¾; do seconds, 102¾; ex interest; Illinois Central, 138¾; Mexican ordinary, 48¾; St. Paul common, 99¾; New York Central, 117; Pennsylvania, 56¾, ex dividend; Reading, 33¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £8,000.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 12½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Mining shares were fairly active and strong; Yellow Jacket sold at $3.10; California & Virginia, $13.64; Mexican, $2.95; Bodie, $2.35; Union Consolidated, $1.60; Colorado Central, $2.60.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Alta, $1.87½; Bullwer, $2.37½; Best & Belcher, $1.50; Bodie Consolidated, $5.00; Chollar, $2.25; Consolidated California & Virginia, $13.25; Crown Point, $2.00; Gould & Curry, $2.55; Hale & Norcross, $1.62½; Mexican, $3.12½; Mono, $2.31½; Navajo, 85c; Ophir, $7.75; Potosi, $1.25; Savage, $1.12½; Sierra Nevada, $2.15; Union Consolidated, $1.87½; Utah, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $2.87½.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Closing prices: Allouez Min. Co. (new), $2.62½; Calumet & Hecla, $320; Catalpa, $3.00; Franklin, $16; Huron, $2.62½; Osceola, $25; Quincy, $99.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday and very flat in tone, with scarcely enough life to establish a decided change in quotations in most departments. The business seemed to be about all local, and there was a general complaint of a dearth of outside orders, which was accompanied by a rather spirited discussion of the bucket-shop question and its cognate, that of puts and calls.

Provisions showed little change except in pork. There was no special news from the strike, and hogs were quoted steady, but a little pressure to cover shorts in pork for January caused a somewhat of a flurry near the outset, and it advanced 15c, to $10.70. Subsequently it declined 20c, and the market for the most soon fell off in the absence of demand. It receded to $10.02½, and closed at $10.05, with December at about the bottom figure. Ribs advanced early 5@7½c, and the market closed at $5.17½, with January nearly nominal at 25c discount. Lard was unchanged at $5.36 @ for January. Advices received from 540 factors last at $5.95; 1,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7½c; 25 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 5½c; and 100,000 lbs part cured short ribs at 5.30.

Flour was very quiet, with only a local trade, and there was no quotable change in prices. Sales were limited to 725 brls and 600 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,120 brls, all on private terms.

Wheat was firmer, but without much buying support. Only moderate receipts at Duluth, a firm tone to cables, and the news of a good export business at the seaboard the previous day tended to make holders firm in their views, and caused some inquiry of shorts, which carried the market up 9c, where it met with large offerings in proportion to the limited demand. Subsequently it declined 2@2½c, and afternoon on the report of shipping business, but it did not long hold the decline, and December at 74@c, improved to 74¾c, receded to 74½c bid, went back to 74½c, and closed at 74¾@ bid, with May at 84@86¾c premium. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 69@c for No. 2 and 66@68c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 75c for hard No. 2, with 69@70c for No. 3, and 68 @66c for No. 4. Total sales were about 90,000 bu.

Red winter wheat was quiet at 74@74½c for No. 2, with 70@c for No. 3, and 71½c for No. 2 Turkish, all in store. Total sales, 10 cars, with no transactions to report.

Corn was dull all day. Futures sold a little higher early, in sympathy with wheat and because receipts of corn were quite small. But this soon put back for the reason that cash offerings were large, the pressure being so great as to widen the December premium to 5@c early in the day. Buyers were not inclined to bid up to 41½c, and declined to 41c bid at the close, with December at a shade more than 5c discount. There was only a moderate enquiry for spot corn, and sales in lots. Cash lots in store sold at 34½@34¾c for No. 3 yellow, 35¼@35½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 39¾ @40c for No. 2 white. Free-on-board lots sold at 35c for No. 3 yellow, 34½@35c for No. 3, and 35¾@36c for No. 2, with 37½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 90,000 bu.

Barley improved 1@c for futures. December selling at 62½c and closing at that figure. No. 2 was in store at 61c. Samples were easy, with light offerings and a limited demand. Free on board, switched, and delivered lots sold at 61@62c for No. 2, and for extra No. 2 at 63@c for No. 4, 44@51c for No. 5, and 55@61c for No. 2. Total cash sales about 35,000 bu.

Millstuffs were offered freely, but trading was dull at about Thursday's prices. Sales were: 18 cars bran at $8.75@9.15; 2 cars middlings at $9.75@10.00; 2 cars mixed feed at $9.50.

Flaxseed was easy at 91@91½c for No. 1 cash and closing at 91¼c, or 1c lower. There was a good demand for shipment. Receipts, 8 cars. No. 1 was in store, to go to store, and on track, 39 cars No. 1 at 91@91½c; 7 cars rejected at 89@90c; 1 car no grade at 87½c. December, 1 car at 91½c; 1 car at 92@92½c and 2 cars at 93¾@94c; closing at 93c bid. May was offered at $1.01, with $1.00¾ bid.

Timothy was nominally $1.67 for prime cash country seed for lack of offerings. The only sale reported was 75 bags country seed at $1.65. Trade was inactive. The year sold at $1.68 and December at $1.70. January was salable at $1.74 and March at $1.80. Clover was firmer and quiet. Receipts, 1,000 pounds spot seed and more active, with increased offerings. Sales were made of 107 bags choice seed at 34.37½@ 34.50, and 20 bags common to good at 34.00@34.25.

The street markets were fairly active, especially for butter, cheese, game, eggs, fruits, and potatoes, and prices ruled firm, but poultry was almost entirely demoralized. It was said that there was more on sale than ever was known before at any one time. The season is over for live stock, and shippers will find it to their interest to send dressed poultry to this city for the future. Trading in the dry-goods market was fair and mostly for seasonable fabrics. A satisfactory volume of business was reported by the millinery establishments, but the early-season stocking houses were quiet, and they do not expect any activity until the opening of the spring season. The boot and shoe firms are busy, and the sales of orders and a steady feeling prevails. In the markets for iron and general metals and hardware there is a continued active trade, although in the last-named there is a slight falling off in the demand. Steel rails continue very firm, and several large orders have been received for delivery in the early part of next year, one of them being for 30,000 tons for the Lackawanna Company. Prices at the Western mills have advanced to $38.00@38.50 for standard.

Parties in the trade footed up a total of $40,000 bu wheat as having been ordered from this city to the Central Pacific Railway, but this was not confirmed here, and insinuated that the grain is simply being forwarded to Buffalo or Erie for the sake of cheap storage during the winter. Parties in this city are going to Baltimore, and probably going direct. New York reported the taking of 12 boat-loads there, and a London cable quoted 40,000 qrs for cargo, but no actual sales, with sales of 60,000 quarters.

A telegram from a well-informed party in Milwaukee says the receipts of wheat show no signs of s letting up, and only a scarcity of cars prevents them from being larger. This agrees with a report to the effect that a careful estimate of the wheat crop of Minnesota, just completed at the request of an agricultural paper, makes the wheat crop 20,000,000 bu more this year 40,000,000 bu. It will be remembered that the Government estimate places the crop of that State at about 60,000,000 bu. Receipts here have received an aggregate of 25,000,000 bu wheat since the close of last August.

The aggregate receipts of wheat so far this week are a little larger than those of a week previous. The exports show an increase of about 300,000 bu.

The last preceding business reported is regarded as an indication that the visible supply will show an increase for this week of nearly as much as the 1,400,-000 bu of last week. Some are now said to be not even counting on a much smaller increase, and a few have ventured to prophesy that but little if any increase would be noted one after the middle of the week. The situation has got to change radically, and that very soon, if this prediction be verified.

The session for the week closed with corn yesterday is explained by the fact that some lots were offered for sale at 41½c, and that there were also under-orders for shipment. There was not only a lack of shipping demand, but the putting back of corn that was supposed to be off the market. The movement is wanting singularly little corn from us just now, which may in part due to the liberal offerings from interior points that were prepared to ship direct to the East.

Flaxseed has sold this week at the lowest price ever reported in this market.

REGULAR ARMY AFFAIRS.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT THE LARGE POSTS.

Less Important Military Stations to Be Abandoned—Social Influences Brought to Bear to Secure the Appointment of a Civilian to a Commission—Movement to Obtain Pay for Officers During Cadetship—A Test Case Brought Before the Supreme Court—Late Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The concentrating of troops at the larger military posts is progressing gradually. The object is to concentrate the companies of a regiment so that the less important posts may be abandoned and turned over to the Interior Department as public lands. This is done for the sake of both economy and efficiency. The insignificant posts require the unnecessary expense of maintaining a post staff as well as the larger ones, while they are of no material benefit to the service. It is understood that all the companies of the Second Infantry now at other points will shortly be transfered to Fort Omaha. One civilian, at least, is to be given a chance for a commission in the army during the current year. The candidate is Harry D. Humphrey of Idaho Territory. A board for his examination has been ordered to convene at Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, the 23d inst. It consists of Capt. William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Alfred E. Girard, Assistant Surgeon; First-Lieut. J. Lewis, Second Cavalry; Second-Lieut. Frank B. Andrews, Fourth Infantry; and Robert E. L. Michie, Second Cavalry. The candidate is an ex-cadet of the Military Academy. He was appointed at large by President Garfield in the early part of 1881, and in the following year was discharged, being unable to pass the second year's examination. The reason for his designation as a candidate for a Second Lieutenancy at this time is said to be social influence at the White House. It will be something of a surprise to the army to learn that a civilian is to be added to it this year, as it is well known that all other applicants of this class have been given the "no" on the ground that all existing vacancies were to be reserved for the graduating class of 1887, which is an unusually large one. In fact, the general understanding has been that no appointments of civilians could legally be made, the law on the subject having hitherto been construed as allowing the appointment of persons from civil life only in cases where vacancies existed the 1st day of July of each year, after the graduates and meritorious non-commissioned officers had been provided for. This year, as is well known, there were not even vacancies enough for the graduates July 1, several being assigned as additionals until vacancies occurred for them; so that if the law is literally carried out there would seem to be no chance for Mr. Humphreys or any other civilian for some time to come.

The Watson longevity-pay case has, on motion of the accounting officers of the Treasury, been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and strong efforts are now making to have it advanced on the docket so that a hearing may be had during the coming winter. It is under this test case that over 2,000 officers and ex-officers of the army expect to receive additional pay for the time they served as cadets at the West Point Military Academy or as enlisted men in the army. By a decision a few years ago graduates since 1870 were allowed back pay for service at the academy. The present case affects those who entered the army in any capacity since 1878. The Second Auditor in his annual report just issued estimates that a million and a half dollars will be required to meet this class of claims. He is in favor of cutting them off by statute of limitations before a decision can be rendered by the Supreme Court, but it is a question whether Congress will take such a step during the coming short session. Three hundred and eighty claims of this class, the Auditor states, are now on file awaiting the result of the Watson case.

The general order issued a few days since closing the army dispensary at Chicago and other division and department headquarters where not located at military posts was prompted through a desire to check the abuses to which this branch of the service has in some places grown. It was an idea entirely of the Secretary of War. Complaints have frequently been made that medicines were injudiciously and sometimes illegally issued from army dispensaries. In correcting this the Secretary considered that the expense of keeping up these establishments could be dispensed with by having the druggists, with whom contract might be made, dispense the medicines upon prescriptions in the same manner as heretofore issued by dispensaries. The order will no doubt cause some dissatisfaction in the army, but most people consider it a reform much needed.

The following general order concerning leaves of absence to army officers, which is to take effect Jan. 1, was issued from the headquarters of the army today:

When an officer is granted a leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first accrued in order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leaves; provided, no credit shall stand longer than four years from date of accruing.

The Secretary of War has decided that an officer on duty at a station where he is entitled to and in receipt of commutation for quarters is entitled to continuation of that allowance during his authorized cumulative leave on full pay; but when the officer is first relieved from duty and then granted a leave he is not entitled to commutation for quarters during his leave, as he was not when the leave took effect on duty at the station or entitled to commutation. According to a recent decision by the Lieutenant-General Paymasters will hereafter be required to wear undress uniform when paying troops after regular muster. Other decisions have recently been made as follows:

As officers of the general staff serving at posts are on the staff of a commander of any degree, it is plain they should place themselves where he instructs. The rank of the inspecting officer does not change the status of the post staff.

In view of the rapid destruction of the boots and shoes worn by the United States troops during the recent operations against Indians in Arizona and New Mexico it has been ordered that such boots and shoes will be replaced gratuitously when the fact is fully established by a board of survey that they have been thus destroyed through no fault of the men to whom they were issued.

No Marriages After Sunset.

Archbishop Ryan, in carrying out the decrees of the recent council at Baltimore, has enjoined the priests in this diocese from performing marriage ceremonies in the evening. He insists that weddings in church must take place with a nuptial mass, or, failing in that, as early in the afternoon as possible. Under none but the most urgent circumstances will a marriage ceremony be allowed to take place after sundown. A prominent Catholic prelate, in speaking of this decree, said it was the spirit of the church to surround the nuptial ceremony with all the impressiveness and sanctity possible. "In the Catholic Church," he said, "matrimony is one of the sacraments, and should only be received with the most intense devotion. The couple to be married should be in a state of grace—that is, they should have made a general confession and be prepared to receive the holy communion at the nuptial mass, and thus begin their new life with a feeling that they will be strengthened by the sacraments of the Church in the many trials they will have to contend with. The Archbishop desires to increase the happiness of the married state, and he feels that this can be done by impressing the members of his flock of the importance of the step they are taking, and by compelling them to observe the forms prescribed by the Church for the marriage ceremony. Hereafter, in this diocese, and I have no doubt in all the dioceses in this country, instead of a couple rushing into a church and being wedded with a form that lasts about five minutes they will have to be wedded with the Church's greatest ceremony—a mass."

The Laborer's Real Enemy.

Brooklyn Citizen: Among the enemies against whom organized labor must be on its guard not the least formidable are the short-sighted men who precipitate strikes without adequate cause, without consultation, and without any intelligent calculation of the consequences. No pork packer in Chicago is half so much to be dreaded as one thorough-going fool arrayed in authority as a Knight of Labor.

An Epidemic of Measles.

The Canadian Indians at Whitefish Lake and Lac la Biche are dying in large numbers from an epidemic of measles. So virulent is the disease that the arents have not dared to pay the annual treaty money.

WILSON, THE WIFE-MURDERER, HANGED.

The Fatal Drop Falls at 2 O'Clock, the Criminal Meeting His Fate Coolly.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—This morning dawned a veritable hangman's day, a snowstorm commencing during the morning. Notwithstanding this a crowd of fully 500 people assembled about the jail-yard at Jonesboro, hoping to catch a glimpse of the hanging of Wilson, the uxoricide. The attorney in the case, Mr. N. B. Maxey, having failed to secure a commutation of sentence from the Governor, the hanging was set for 2 p. m. today. Promptly at 1:40 Wilson was led from his cell accompanied by his spiritual advisers, the Revs. Scawthorn and Culp, and ascended the steps to the scaffold with apparent willingness and

with apparent composure. Wilson asked how much time he had to talk and was told he had but twenty minutes. He then turned to the crowd that had assembled about the jail-yard and made a few remarks in which he attributed his conviction to the false swearing of witnesses, and admonished husbands and wives to live true to each other and endeavor to lead honorable lives, and said he hoped after this life to meet them in a better world. He asked the people assembled to be charitable to his seven orphaned children, to advise them to do the right and to live honorable and upright lives. At 1:55 Wilson stepped upon the trap and the deputies pinioned his arms and ankles. Sheriff Baggott then bade him good-by and the Rev. Scawthorn whispered words of consolation. The black cap was then adjusted and the noose placed about the neck, when Wilson said in an audible tone: "Heavenly Father, have mercy upon my soul." The trap was sprung by Sheriff Baggott and the body shot through, the drop being six feet. Owing to a misplacement of the noose Wilson's neck was not broken, Drs. Hale, Sanders, and Lence deciding that death took place from strangulation. There was no movement of the body, and after waiting twenty-four minutes the body was lowered into the coffin and the remains were taken outside the jail-yard, where the public was allowed to take a last look at Wilson, the wife-murderer.

The condemned did not appear in the least excited, and made his address in a manner which indicated that he would meet his doom bravely, and this he did. Wilson slept some last night, and ate breakfast and dinner with his usual relish. Sheriff Hodge of Cairo was present, the rope used being the one with which he executed Charley Glass (colored) some time ago. It is said that Wilson was a member of the One-Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois volunteer infantry and served three years. Wilson's body was turned over to his family, and will be buried beside the remains of his unfortunate wife near Western Saratoga. This is the first hanging in this county since 1833, and the third since the organization of the county. The crime for which Wilson suffered the extreme penalty of the law was a particularly cold-blooded one. Jan. 7 last, shortly after noon, becoming involved in a quarrel with his wife, Margaret C. Wilson, he drew a revolver and shot and instantly killed her.

Baynton Dies on the Gallows.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Albert G. Baynton, who shot and killed his wife and J. B. Kipp Sept. 17, was hanged this afternoon. The day of the crime Baynton beat his wife, and she fled to Kipp's house for protection. Baynton pursued her and shot her, and then shot Kipp, who attempted to defend her.

HOW SHOULD THE JUDGES BE PAID?

Judge Shepard's Scheme — A Suggestion About the Courts.

Judge Shepard called on members of the Committee on Judiciary yesterday and argued with them in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Van Pelt at the last meeting which authorizes the different court clerks to pay the county warrants held by Judges with the surplus moneys received by them in fees. He argued that no money had been paid the Judges for nearly eight months, and that as the courts earned the money it would be no more than fair that the Judges should receive this for their warrants. The matter was talked over at length, but the Judge was compelled to withdraw without a definit knowledge of the committee's intentions.

During the talk the question of what was the best thing to do with the courts as regards an appropriation came up. Judge Shepard said he would favor a bill that would make the defeated party in a case pay about the cost of the litigation. This would both reduce the work of the courts and make a little money for the county. The work would be less, because persons would hesitate before jumping into court if they had to pay costs, and in that way many trivial cases would be settled out of the courts. He thought the Board of Commissioners should make a strong effort to have the Legislature take immediate action on the matter.

Commissioner McClaughrey is figuring to retain the Chairmanship of his present committee—Printing and Stationery—during the next year. The county for over two years has been receiving all its stationery from one firm. During all that time there has been no contract or anything whereby other firms could bid for the privilege of letting a contract. The printing and stationery bills alone amount to from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. McClaughrey said: "We have no contract, but this is simply because we were unable to improve things by making contracts. It always made a big fuss and lots of trouble, so I have been letting the thing run along quietly for two years. We get things just as cheap and it saves lots of trouble."

ENGLAND GETTING READY FOR WAR.

She Is Prepared to Meet Russia Should It Be Necessary.

Lieut.-Gen. Wray of London, Eng., late of the Royal Artillery, but now on the retired list, is at the Grand Pacific. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening Gen. Wray spoke of the threatening complications which might lead up to a European war. He thought the outlook between England and Russia was more serious than appeared on the surface, and hence preparations for a struggle were constantly noticed in army and navy circles. England had an immense reserve force, he said. She could put 500,000 well-drilled men in the field in an emergency. Her regular army numbered 100,000 men. In India the army was composed of 80,000 Europeans and 150,000 natives. There was nothing like conscription in Great Britain, her soldiers being volunteers. Every man was pensioned, even the private soldier. The latter could not be counted on as available after twenty years' service.

Gen. Wray said he had been thirty-eight years in the service and was in the Indian mutiny in 1857 and the Crimean War of 1855-'56. He is a good deal of a Conservative, and thinks Gladstone's retirement has brought about peace. The landlords in Ireland, he admits, have reduced rents, but the Irish people, he thinks, cannot thank Davitt, Parnell, and other agitators for it. He leaves today for San Francisco and will return in a few weeks, the tour in this country being one of recreation solely.

A Collector and $5,000 Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Charles Johnson, a collector for the wholesale wine-dealers, Bardenheier Bros., is missing, and Philip Bardenheier, the head of the firm, states that they are $5,000 out. The alleged embezzlement has been in progress for several months, and the scheme is very simple. Johnson was furnished with bills and turned in the money from small debtors, but is alleged to have confiscated the larger sums and reported to the firm that he had granted an extension of credit. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest this afternoon.

Andrew Carnegie Improving.

CRESSON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Andrew Carnegie is steadily improving. He has not yet been told of his mother's death.

EXTRADITION OF HOKE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE IN MONTREAL.

Charles C. Clarke, One of the Directors of the Peoria Bank, Tells How the Business of the Institution Was Conducted—Efforts to Show that the Arrest of the Accused Man Was a Bit of Speculation by the Detectives—An Adjournment Until Monday.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Hoke extradition case were resumed today. The delay has been owing to the want of certain of the bank books which were considered necessary and which were telegraphed for. They had not arrived this morning from Peoria, so that the examination of Thad S. Ely could not be continued. Charles C. Clarke, one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank, Peoria, certified as to the manner in which the bank was managed and the duties of the several officials. He recognized the writing in the body of the drafts in court to be that of Hoke. After Hoke's discharge from the bank and his departure from the country, property and securities to the amount of $40,000 were transferred to the bank by his attorney. On cross-examination Clarke tearified that he was not a party to Hoke's arrest; that it had been made without his knowledge. He said that no charge had been laid against Hoke for forgery until recently, and no indictment had been laid before the grand jury, notwithstanding that the defalcations amounted to nearly $300,000. He would not say whether the arrest was a matter of speculation on the part of the detectives. They did not tell him exactly what the arrangement was, but intimated that the detectives were to pay all the expenses of the extradition case, and should they be successful they would get a round sum for their services. If they were not successful in procuring the extraditon of Hoke they were to get nothing. Further evidence in this direction was disallowed by the Judge, who held that he had only to find whether the prisoner had been guilty of forgery or not, the question urged by Hoke's counsel that the detectives were prostituting the ends of justice for speculative purposes having nothing to do with the issue before him.

It came out in the evidence that Hoke was a shareholder in the bank to the extent of $13,000. He had purchased shares to the extent of $10,000 through the agency of the witness. They were purchased from Mr. Clarke's father, who was at a time a director of the bank. Hoke gave a check for the amount, and some time after the transfer was made said he had no funds to meet it. Hoke represented at the time that he bought the stock for some of his friends.

Fifty more drafts filled in by Hoke were produced in court. It was shown by Clarke that Hoke owned an interest in several mercantile concerns in Peoria which had accounts in the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria. Some of these were the Timble Egg Company, Hale & Sloane Grocery Company, F. J. Cooke & Co., Acme Hay Harvester Company, McLoughlin Plumbing Company, Jenny Electric-Light Company, Peoria Transfer Company, and Spring, Hoke & Co. The witness was examined as to the business habits of the head officials of the bank with the view of showing that other duties than that of bookkeeper were thrown on Hoke's shoulders. The attempt was by no means successful.

The case was adjourned until Monday, when Clarke's cross-examination will be resumed. Only two witnesses have as yet been examined and the testimony of neither of them has been concluded. The case will most likely drag along all next week.

In a conversation with the bank officers after the hearing today it appeared that there were but two of the shareholders and one director who were kept posted on the work of the detectives. Mr. Clarke was not one of these, and, though he did not know it, the detectives were told to go ahead and locate their man, and when they got him the bank would pay their expenses and give a reward in addition. Hoke was never indicted, it is true, but a warrant was sworn out last spring charging him with forgery, and it was that this warrant might be served that the detectives arrested Hoke.

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

The Report of the Secretary of State Makes an Excellent Showing.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The crop report for November as compiled by the Secretary of State indicates the weight of the measured bushel of wheat of the crop of 1885 as 100 per cent of full weight or sixty pounds. The area seeded to wheat this fall in the four southern tiers of counties is three per cent less and in the northern counties two per cent more than that seeded in 1885, indicating that the wheat average in the State is not quite equal to that of 1885. The condition of the wheat Nov. 1 was 102, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. In the southern counties the condition is fully on the average, and in the northern counties about five per cent above an average.

In 1885 the condition Nov. 1 in the State was 96; in 1884, 106; in 1883, 88; and in 1882, 92 per cent of an average. Damages by Hessian fly are reported from twenty-five of the twenty-eight counties in the southern four tiers. The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers at 255 elevators and mills during October is 1,386,588; number bushels wheat reported marketed from August to October, 4,470,181. Corn will yield in the State about thirty bushels per acre. This is, perhaps, below the average in seasons of less drouth, but the quality is excellent and the proportion of soft corn is less than usual. The area of clover-seed harvested is 89 per cent of the area harvested in 1885, but the yield per acre is nearly equal to the yield in that year.

The yield per acre of potatoes is in the southern counties 75 per cent and in the northern counties 70 per cent of a full average crop. The acreage in the State is 7 per cent below the acreage of 1885.

Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are generally reported in good condition.

BUSINESS VENTURES WRECKED.

Failure of a Manufactory at Racine—A Newspaper Suspends—Other Losses.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 12.—The National Vehicle Company's Works at Racine Junction is in the hands of its principal creditor, Addison Bigbee of Indianapolis. Liabilities, $26,000.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—T. D. & C. M. Plumb, who comprise the *Western Farmer* Publishing Company of this city, made an assignment today. Their liabilities are $5,500 and assets $11,500. The chief creditors are the First National Bank of Madison, Marder, Luse & Co., and Bradner Smith & Co. of Chicago.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—This afternoon the retail grocery firm of Newell & Brothers made a voluntary assignment to John G. Cloyd of Decatur for the benefit of their creditors. The stock is worth $4,000, the liabilities being considerably more. The wife of James Newell, junior member of the firm, committed suicide a week ago because her husband was dissipated.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. N. P. Perry, a prominent furniture dealer, confessed judgment tonight in the sum of $5,000.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following business companies:

The Holbrook & Mann Sanitary Exhaust Ventilating & Heating Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Henry N. Mann, Benjamin Holbrook, and Hardin J. Burlingame.

The Screw Company of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John C. Lamb, Z. G. Cantrall, and R. P. Fox.

The Illinois Mattress Fibre Company at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Moses Harris, Isaac Harris, and Abraham Harris.

The Quincy Transfer Company; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, James H. Whiting, Benjamin F. Porter, and Edward J. Brown.

The Peoria Non-Secret Remedy Company of Peoria; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, James A. Smith, William H. Woodward, and H. J. Woodward.

Conferring the Sixth Degree.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—At the third day's session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Mr. Coles of New York offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, calling upon Congress to enact laws for the welfare of the husbandmen of the country. At the afternoon and evening sessions the sixth degree was conferred upon husbandmen from all parts of the country. Altogether this degree will be conferred on nearly 2,000 members.

$4.75 PILLSBURY'S FLOUR, $4.75 PER BRL.
$4.25 BEST ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT. $4.25 PER BRL.
6 GRANULATED SUGAR. 6c PER LB.
$3.00 MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, 60 Bars. $3.00 PER BOX.
67½ POTATOES. 67½ PER BU.
$2.00 APPLES. $2.00 PER BRL
8½ NEW RAISINS. 8½c PER LB.
50 NEW CROP TEAS. 50c PER LB.
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AURORA, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Frank Kranz and wife, Mrs. Shoger Kranz, were today brought back to Aurora on a State requisition from Richmond County, Nebraska, to answer to the charge of causing the death of Fred Shoger, Mrs. Kranz's former husband. Shoger died very suddenly last May under suspicious circumstances. Soon after his death Mrs Shoger married Kranz, a former boarder with the Shoger family. Her children, three weeks ago, determined to have the remains examined, and the stomach and liver of the dead man were sent to Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College, who found that they contained arsenic in considerable quantities. The Shoger children at once took the necessary steps for the apprehension of Kranz and Mrs. Shoger, who had fled, and they were arrested this week in Nebraska. The Shoger children claim to be able to prove that their father was poisoned by their mother in order to put him out of the way, that she might marry Kranz, and also to get the $2,200 insurance on his life. The Germans of this city are very much excited over the matter, and threats of lynching were made. As a precautionary measure Kranz and Mrs. Kranz were today taken to the county jail at Geneva.

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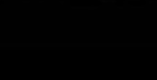

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16 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FACTS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

HOW WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN MAY ADVANCE WITH THE TIMES.

The Modern Maid of Athens—How to Dress So as to Look Young—Anemones—A Girl of the Period—Marriage in High Life—Crape—The Education of Women—Pink Pearls—Frivolous Girls—A New Color—Glove Language.

To keep advancing with the times, says a writer in the *Queen*, is an equal necessity for women as for men. An intuitive tact, and a power of taking in the situation at a glance, help a woman on immensely in the world. She will be without embarrassment, and fearlessly brave the danger of detection, and join in a conversation when she knows little of the subject discussed; but quick to catch the drift of it, she is ready with evasive, cautious answers, which hide her superficial knowledge. A man will shrink from displaying his ignorance just in proportion as he feels his weakness, or, what is more likely, will bluntly confess it. Men are more obtuse, more dense, perhaps more honest, innocently blind to things which are clear as the noonday sun to the keener sense of a woman, and occupied with the tiresome details whilst she is taking an all-round view of the matter. Her mode of dealing in generalities is puzzling to his more concentrated mind, and, with a much greater ingenuity of backing out of a difficulty and covering a defeat, a woman often gets the credit of "keeping up with the times" better than a man simply by her adroitness overstepping his cognition.

Only those who have had experience—who are actually making the effort to order their daily lives so as to be equal to and in harmony with the intellectual thoughts, the crowded interests, and the stirring events of the immediate present—are aware of the hard work it entails or of the severe strain it is on mind, body, and estate. If you move in the social world your establishment must be on a par with those of your circle; the number of your servants must be as many; your cuisine is good; your horses and carriages as fine; your rooms as perfect, fitted up with all modern comforts, replete with cunning luxuries and rare ornaments, and decorated with accurate taste in accordance with the latest development of design. It is essential that your conservatories be filled with the choicest exotics, and yourself and children dressed in the most approved fashion; and the entertainments you give bear the stamp of novelty. One vies with the other to challenge criticism and defy rivalry; each is eager to carry off the palm for beauty, wealth, talent, popularity, and sensation. The attempt is herculean, yet readily made by the majority of those who are aiming to wipe off a debt to society—impossible to cancel, and, like the daughters of Danaüs, are condemned to pour water continually through a sieve. Be absent but a short time from society, and on your return you find to your chagrin the place you vacated filled up, the interest formerly evinced in you gone. You are out in the cold, the small talk of today, the slight allusions to trifles of yesterday, the references to anticipated pleasures for tomorrow, are depths you have not sounded and seas you have not sailed over; you are stranded for the moment on the beach while others spread their butterfly sails and lightly skim the unruffled surface of the waters. The popular preacher about whom everybody raves; the last sensational play; the latest scandal of which all tongues are wagging, you are ignorant of, nor have you been taken in by the parvenu, whose riches and generosity blinded many while his vulgarity was patent to all. True, you soon regain the position temporarily lost, and the warmth of your reception is emphasized by the former neglect; but all the same you feel what a worry it is to gather up the lost threads of the tangled skeins of the world's doings and sayings. You exclaim "Cui bono?" and wonder if the reward is equal to the fatigue you undergo or worthy of the end gained.

Reading is an important assistance in "keeping up with the times." Books should not—as they too frequently are—be selected in a loose, erratic way that leads to no permanent results, but with a settled aim to gain information on the different branches of each subject marked out for study, and, by a system of steady, progressive work, eventually to master them. It is only by a wide range of reading that you learn the speculative opinions of savants, the most recent discoveries and researches in the abstract and concrete sciences, and have the thoughts trained to reason out and to follow the arguments and deductions demonstrated by scientists, theologians, and politicians. Without such training an intelligent comprehension of what is going on is impossible, for a mere smattering of learning, if occasionally showy, is sure to be quickly detected by the scholar, and is always unsatisfactory, often landing you in difficulties, and bringing you within measurable distance of defeat and humiliation.

Traveling is another help to ward off stagnation, and a preventive against cherishing one-sided views of men and manners. It is as common now for everybody to travel as it was for the select few to make the grand tour before railways were thought of; and you labor under a decided disadvantage if you do not visit foreign cities, or cannot talk about their art galleries, their museums, and their archæological remains, which are as familiar to the ordinary tourist as our own. It is part of the present education to experience the pleasures or pains of freezing under a semi-arctic, or melting under the fierce suns and hot winds of a semi-tropical, climate; to rub shoulders at table d'hôte with Germans, and to talk with Frenchmen, whose politeness is more superficial than real. You must be victimized by the hard extortions of the solid Swiss, and suffer from the petty transparent cheatings of the soft-mannered Italians, or are carried out in such a persuasive, winning way, that, whilst condemning, you are to a certain degree a willing dupe to their impositions. The discomforts of life abroad are also a wholesome preparation for contentment at home. Many simple comforts and requisits, of which you take no heed, but accept as a matter of course, have to be dispensed with, and bear an appreciable worth never perceived before when they are again within reach to use and enjoy. To be a novice in the customs, manners, and scenery of countries other than your own is bad, but it is worse when, as it sometimes happens, people return to their native land with a knowledge as limited as when they started, with prejudices strengthened rather than overcome, and ideas not in the least degree extended. Such individuals are quite secure in their own opinions, and are not easy to persuade out of the fixed notions they have imbibed. Ridicule and argument alike are ineffectual in convincing them that they ought to welcome the advance of science, and accept the benefits of universal education and instruction. They take a pride in ignoring the progress of the one, and proclaim the danger, and give a sweeping condemnation of the other. They have no tenable or logical reason to bring forward in support of their objections; only their own crooked notions of how the world should be set right, and the folk in it reformed. The benefits of traveling, however, are not to be depreciated or despised because all do not derive advantage from it in an equal degree, nor yet turn to good account the serviceable lessons and salutary experiences it teaches. As well argue it is folly to go out fishing for the reason that some of the fleet returns to harbor empty of the harvest of the sea, and refuse to take a remedy when you are sick because it did no good to your neighbor. Experience must be bought, and knowledge cannot be gained by deputy.

The Modern Maid of Athens.

One of the pleasant illusions indulged in by people that have never visited Greece (says a writer in the St. Louis *Republican*), and which arouses feelings of intense expectation in the tourist who, for the first time, sets foot on its classic shore, is the much-sung-of beauty of its daughters. What a charm the "Maid of Athens" has even for the most prosaic mortal! Innumerable are the poets who have extolled in passionate rhyme Hellenic loveliness, and innumerable the travelers whose glowing account of their charms have aroused in their hearers and readers an unquenchable desire for a Pegasus to fly to those ancient shores and view for themselves that dazzling beauty, accounts of which have reached the most distant climes. Alas! must the illusion really be dispelled? Yes, it is indeed a sad fact that the beauty of form and feature of the Greek women exists no more than does the romantic scenery of Arcadia. That is to say, the type of female beauty as depicted by the antique Greek sculptors and painters, and which is said to be perfect, has died out. True, this perfection is now and then met with in the person of some girl living in some obscure mountain village or on some of the Grecian isles where the admixture of races following the invasion of various barbaric hordes has been less. But this occurs no oftener than in any other country where one meets occasionally with classic types.

Before the revolution which resulted in the throwing off of the Turkish yoke and a short time after the national costume was almost generally worn by both men and women. This costume is too well known to need description. Now, all Greek women have fine eyes and teeth, and their hair, though coarse, is glossy and black. This constitutes beauty to many, but we who are more fastidious demand more than this. And what is this "more" which is to throw us into raptures? Mere accessories. A string of gold coin fastened across the forehead, a white veil flowing from the head down the back, another string of coins around her neck, a silver or gold embroidered vest, snow-white (sometimes) petticoats, also embroidered, and the bright colors of her costume all combine to set off the raven-hued hair, the bright eyes, dazzling teeth, and make the susceptible traveler and imaginative poet fall down and worship. Under such circumstances, and with the cheeks rouged, eyebrows blackened, and lips made rosier, will not the commonplace face take on the semblance of beauty? Thus it is our friends saw them, and perhaps we would have raved with them had we been there then. Besides, liberal allowance for the poets' and travelers' imaginations must be made. Now let me describe the Greek woman as she is, allowing, of course, that there are exceptions.

In stature they are below the average and are as a rule inclined to embonpoint; this is certainly the case with matrons. They have black hair, a red-headed girl being rarer than a Kohinoor, fine teeth, aquiline noses, and dark complexions, which an imaginative man might call olive. To these add a thick waist and ill-shaped ankles. They have a very poor carriage and lack grace, their walk especially being execrable, resembling the waddle of a Christmas goose. Although not a flattering, this is not an unfair description. In dress they ape the Parisians, and are overfond of loud colors, high heels, and tight lacing. Their natural taste for dress is poor. One disagreeable quality I have nearly forgotten, the shrillness of their voices. They do not seem to be able to speak in a low tone, and their high-pitched voices grate on one's nerves.

In Greece, as in France, matrimony means freedom to the female, although I doubt whether to the same extent; the difference in Greece being that they are watched both before and after marriage. From the time a girl is able to walk up to the time she is married she has a lackey tagging behind her, and even after that happy event seldom goes out alone. The marriage ceremony is too intricate to be described here, but the main thing seems to be that he br de looks unhappy. She is expected to wear a very lugubrious expression, and the more tears she manages to shed the greater the success of the marriage. The Greeks evidently recognize what a serious thing matrimony is. Notwithstanding this enforced sadness, the marriages among the lower classes are pretty lively affairs. It is not an easy matter for a Greek girl to catch a husband, for if she wants one she generally has to pay for him. Females are decidedly in the majority in this country, still they could, no doubt, get several husbands each were they able to pay for them.

How to Dress to Look Young.

The Princess of Wales, the mother of grown-up sons and daughters, says a writer in the *Queen*, looks quite a young woman, almost a girl, still, and dresses in the style that suits her and young women best. Women of middle age, or who have passed their first youth, have acquired the knack of looking considerable younger than those of the last generation at the same period of life. Perhaps they take more pains with their face and figure, and our fashions are more youthful. Looking round at most fashionable assemblies in the present day, there is little marked distinction between the matrons and the maids. The former occasionally wear more costly fabrics on grande toilet, but the hair is dressed much in the same way, and no one wears a cap habitually unless compelled. It is a feature of our nation that mothers and daughters often might be mistaken for sisters. The truth is, no one can advise on these personal matters. A wise woman watches the lines grow in her face and studies not to strengthen them by overjuvenility of attire. A wide-brimmed hat, which throws a shadow on the face, makes a woman look years older, but the high-crowned narrow-brimmed hats are far less trying. It requires judgment to know when to discard the wearing of hats at all. According to the present fashions, it would be best to wear high straight collars of velvet, and, where lace is admissible, plenty about the throat. The hair should only be turned up from the nape of the neck when the throat has no sign of scragginess and the style does not tend to harden the side outline of the cheek bones, which have lost their youthful roundness of fleshly covering. The fashions of the day favor slim women, but slimness too often towards middle life degenerates into undue thinness, which is by no means youthful. Therefore thin women must conscientiously study their own individuality, and not take too great liberties on the score of embonpoint, which keeps off wrinkles, though it may enlarge the waist and make the study of drapery a serious one. Stout women should avoid waist seams, and carry the skirt and bodice in one, down the sides as much as possible. Let them avoid fur borderings to basquer, just as short women should banish them from the edge of their skirts. Tall women may indulge as much as they please in soft-falling drapery, indescribable in its arrangement; but short ones would thereby acquire tublike proportions. It is a great mistake of English women that dark and fair, short and tall, thin and stout, adopt the same modes, whatever they may be. In all these things the appearance is the point to be considered, but remember, a woman is as old as she really looks to others, not as she thinks she looks herself, if blinded by vanity.

O wad the powers the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us,
It would fra' many an error free us.

Bulwer in "Keneim Chillingly" writes: "In youth a man of the world should appear older than he is, and in middle age, and thence to his dying, younger. Begin your wig early, thus you never become gray." The advice is worth a thought as far as women are concerned also.

Anemones for Fall Planting.

That the autumn planting of these beautiful spring flowers is the best, says an English writer, there is little doubt; from the middle of September to the end of November being the very best time to get in the little odd dried-up looking roots that are to put forth such beautiful blossoms by-and-by. The anemone coronaria, or garden anemone, is a perfectly hardy tuberous-rooted perennial, producing single and double flowers in great profusion and of several distinct colors, crimson, blue, white, and pink. Any ordinary garden soil suits the anemone very well, but the best results will be brought about when planted in a somewhat rich, sandy soil that is well drained; when enriching the soil only thoroughly rotten manure should be used; completely decayed turf and leaves is equally good. Anemones produce the best effect when grown in bold clumps, the roots being four inches apart every way; the fern-like foliage will then completely cover the soil and thus form an elegant setting for the flowers which will stand up above the rich greenery, making the spring garden where they obtain bright and beautiful for a considerable time.

When the foliage begins to die down the roots may be lifted, dried, and put away in a dry place till planting time comes round again, and, if they are to occupy the same places again, fresh mold should be dug in previous to planting or the flowers will not be so fine; if, on the other hand, the roots are not taken up after the leaves die down, and a mulching of short stable-yard litter be used, the difference in the floral display the second season will not be observable; but many persons who love neatness and order in their gardens as well as else will probably object to the unsightly appearance of the little mounds of litter. Anemone Appenina puts forth its blue flowers very early indeed—soon after the crocuses, in fact—and is a very suitable and ornamental plant on a rockery (anent which I hope to have something to say soon) that is open to the north. A. fulgens, one of the earliest spring flowers, produces flowers of a brilliant scarlet color, being highly ornamental. A sunny slope where there is a good quantity of lime in the soil suits it best. A. pavonia: this is in almost every respect the same as A. fulgens, except that the flowers are double, the petals being narrow and pointed and produced in flat heads, which are very handsome. A. Pennsylvanica is a white-flowering variety, about a foot high, coming early in spring. A. nemorosa is the enchanting flower of our own moist woods, too familiar to every body to need any remarks here. A. japonica, as the name implies, from Japan, is an autumn flowering variety, growing, according to the quality of the soil, from one and a half to three feet high; the flowers are white and produced in great profusion. There are also varieties of A. japonica bearing, respectively, red and pink flowers. A dry soil suits them very well, but grown in more generous ground the results will be more satisfactory. Beautiful as the ordinary anemones are, they must, nevertheless, yield the palm to a particular section known as chrysanthemum-bowered. These are much more double even than A. coronaria or pavonia; indeed, the flowers equal in size and multipicity of petals the chrysanthemum itself. Among the most striking are Gloria de Nantes, flowers very large and of a beautiful soft blue-violet color; Etoile de Bretagne, rose color; La Brilliante, brilliant red; Ponceau, most brilliant crimson; Armoricaine, a very strong growing variety, producing large dark-blue flowers; Lilas, extremely large flowers of a lilac hue; there are also others varying in shades of color, but all well worthy the attention of the garden amateur. Apart from the brilliant effect these anemones produce in the garden, or in pots in the conservatory, they are extremely useful as cut flowers, lasting quite a week in water.

A Girl of the Period.

Gail Hamilton in New York *World*: Certainly I am a Girl of the Period. Why not? I must belong to my own period and, at any rate, my period belongs to me. I disdain to have people any longer speak for me, or explain me; I will explain myself. I believe in all the woman colleges and the annexes. I believe in the higher education and in woman suffrage and in the equality of the sexes. I adore politics, and I consider but a relic of barbarism the very old-fashioned notion that women care for nothing but dress and their babies. However it may have been once, women now know as much of the affairs of the world as men, and they know it politically and not merely personally. Nothing is further from the truth than that, whether a woman is discussing literature, politics, religion, or science, she always has her eye on some man. Perhaps it was so in the old time when women made samplers and had to knit a pillowcase full of stockings before they were married. But all that has passed away. Now that we know Greek and the differential calculus (is that what it is, Carl?) and cannot only sing but understand the science of music there remains no reason in the nature of things why we should any longer pin our faith to a man instead of comprehending the real nature of principles for ourselves. For instance, I used not to understand the Eastern question. Of course we could not when we were a down-trodden and oppressed sex, and even Carl himself was a boy at school and did not know much. But now, with Girton, and Vassar, and Chautauqua, the Eastern question is as plain as a pipe-stem. The Princess Beatrice wants her husband's brother Alexander to leave Bulgaria, and the Czarina Dagmar wants her own brother Waldemar to have it. I sympathize profoundly with both, but with Princess Beatrice the most, partly because she was married the nearest to me, and I know how nice and near and dear your husband's brother is. He made little Fiorè very happy today with a pretty little wicker rooking-chair. It is a beauty, the back having a fanciful design of a fan. Fiorè is delighted, of course, and I held her hand while I traced two lines in "Dear Uncle Will" thanking him for it, but Carl had to coax her pretty bard with a lump of sugar to make her sit in the chair and hold the pencil long enough to get the gratitude out of her. She does grow so lovely and so interesting that each day I feel more and more deeply the loss of the admiring criticism of her kin beyond sea. Indeed, she begins to be very fascinating. To be sure, I wish she could get over this spell of colic, but, after all, it is a real satisfaction to see her take the wintergreen from a spoon. It is well Fiorè is lovely or I would go for the mangoes! But poor innocents who have never eaten mangoes know nothing about it. Here I am surrounded by mangoes, and after dinner Carl and the two men come out into the yard, knock off the ripe fruit till they get about two dozen nice ones, sit in a row on the piazza, and then, their coats off, away they go—the juice drips—they lick their jaws, peeling as fast as possible and devouring mango after mango till I am frantic—such luscious, yellow fruit, so sweet and delicious! I sit mum and numb with anguish.

Marriage in High Life.

The following is a simple account taken from the *Queen* of one of the many marriages constantly taking place, and as constantly being "written up" in about this style, in English upper-tendom:

HOPEGOUN—DE MOLEYNS—A fashionable congregation assembled at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, Monday afternoon to witness the marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun with the Hon. Hersey Alice Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, third daughter of Lord Ventry. T. R. H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, with the Duke of Teck and Princess Victoria, honored Lord and Lady Ventry with their presence on the occasion, and among the numerous relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom present were the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham and Ladies Conyngham, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth and Lady Helen Carnegie, Lady Hothfield, Lady Elliot, Lady Crossley, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Bourke and Miss Lambart, Mr. and Lady Katherine Drummond, Mr. and Lady Constance Combe, the Knight of Kerry and Lady Fitzgerald, Sir Edward and Lady Fluitness, Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hope and Miss Hope, Col. and Mrs. Birch-Reynardson, etc. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Edgar Sclater-Booth as best man; and the bridemaids were the sisters of the bride and bridegroom and the latter's cousins. They were dressed alike in white surah, one side of the skirt being flounced with lace to the waist, and moire sashes, the fall bows finishing the back, moire bows at the throat, in which pearl and diamond anchor brooches, the bridegroom's gift, were fastened. Their straw hats were lined with red velvet and trimmed round the crown with narrow bands of white moire ribbon, also with white pompons and lace in front, and they carried bouquets of white flowers given them by Lord Hopetoun. The bride was led to the chancel (which was tastefully decorated with white flowers and palms) by her father, Lord Ventry, who afterwards gave her away. She was attired in rich white satin simply made, the front being draped with crepe de Chine, and a long trail of orange blossoms being arranged on one side. She wore real orange flowers in her hair and a tulle veil, which was fastened by three diamond stars, the bridegroom's gifts; and her bouquet was entirely of orange blossoms. Lady Ventry, mother of the bride, wore dark-blue velvet, trimmed with handsome jet ornaments of the same color, and bonnet en suite. Princess Mary and Princess Victoria were both dressed in brown. The Marchioness Conyngham, sister of the bride, wore a green velvet costume bordered with otter, with bonnet to match; the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham, gray velvet trimmed with chinchilla, and bonnet of gray velvet with ostrich feathers; Mrs. Ronalds, black lace over amber satin and bonnet to harmonize. The service was choral. The Rev. John Birch Reynardson, M. A., great uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Ravenscroft Stewart, M. A., vicar of All Saints'. Lord and Lady Ventry afterwards entertained the royal guests and the wedding party at their house in Ennismore-gardens, and between 4 and 5 o'clock the young Earl and Countess bade adieu to their friends and started for Dover on their way to Paris on their wedding tour. The bride traveled in a dress of gray vicuna, trimmed with gray velvet, and having a pink waistcoat; and pink and gray hat. Many handsome presents were received by the bride and bridegroom, Lord Hopetoun, being a Lord in waiting to the Queen, her Majesty presented him with a portrait of herself. The wedding-ring and also the diamond and gold guard ring were made of gold collected by the miners on the Lord Hopetoun's estate at Leadhills, and together with a nugget of gold weighing 355 grains were presented by them. The Conservative Association of Linlithgow sent the bride two diamond bangles; the employés on the Hopetoun and Ormiston estates, a silver kettle; and Lord Ventry's servants at Burnham a silver inkstand and candlesticks. The bridegroom's tenantry in Lothian and Fife presented him with a massive piece of plate, the tenantry in Fife and Dumfries a handsome silver bowl, and the servants at Hopetoun a silver bowl.

All About Crape.

There is hardly any fabric worn at the same time so costly and so perishable. It is made of the finest silk, but the details of its manufacture have always remained a trade secret. The three processes of its construction are kept distinct; the weaver never sees the dyeing, nor the dyer or weaver the crimping. Each is carried out in a different place, often in a different country. One point we do know, that the dyeing is the last of the three, and it is well to bear in mind that it is dressed with gum; it is therefore of the utmost importance that, if crape gets wet, it should not be put near the fire. That "prevention is better than cure" is an axiom to be borne in mind with regard to this material; keep out of the damp if you can, but if so unfortunate as to get it wet wipe it at once or gummy marks will be apparent wherever the rain has fallen. A crape bonnet need not be spoilt if it has been much besprinkled, always supposing that it is wiped at once, and on no account allowed to approach the fire. If stained with mud, or, indeed, with anything, the sooner such stain is removed the better, and the surest method is to damp the crape with pure cold water and dry away from the fire. Even if the mud has been allowed to dry on the same treatment is the best. Sometimes, when the stiffness is out and steaming becomes necessary, even then it must be dried slowly without any stand within the fire.

When crape has become hopelessly shabby and the quality is good it should be sent to the makers and it will be returned as good as new. But in an amateur way less costly crape may successfully undergo home treatment. Moistening with gin and rolling it on a roller will restore its stiffness, but it must be carefully damped all over alike and not over much. Milk and glue can also be used for dampning, which restores the color, but it must be carefully sponged or there will be white starchy patches. A small place should be experimented on first. Ammonia also restores the color.

Although the rigor of mourning has much abated of late more crape is made than heretofore, and there is a steady increase each year, owing to the demand for English crape from France, Italy, and Germany. It is a manufacture in which the English as a nation stand unrivaled.

The imperial crape is an excellent material for dresses where the ordinary crape is not required. It is made in wool and is most durable. It is often also used for trimmings, but this is by no means its original purpose.

The Education of Women.

Mrs. Fawcett delivered the opening address to the students of Bedford College, London, recently, and in the course of her remarks referred to the address delivered by Dr. Withers-Moore at the British Medical Association. In that address, she said, he had endeavored to popularize the old fallacy that the only proper object in life for women was to become wives and mothers. It was an object which certainly had the recommendation of being attainable with moderate ease, but it could not be considered as satisfactory. Jezebel was a wife and a mother, and so was Lucrezia Borgia. She preferred to take the teaching of St. Paul, which was contrary to the views expressed by Dr. Withers-Moore. Referring to the work of the college, she said that there was no royal road for the things they were striving for, and reminded her hearers that everything worth gaining must be gained by humble, self-denying effort. After regretting that the field for higher education for women was numbered by hundreds instead of thousands, Mrs. Fawcett alluded to the recently-published article by Mrs. Lynn Linton, in which she assumed that money spent on the higher education of women was entirely thrown away if it did not increase their power of making money. There were, Mrs. Fawcett said, people who would always take that view of education, but it was a false one. The value of education was not to be decided by results in pounds, shillings, and pence. But if they looked at the question entirely from an economical point of view, she would point out that a greater variety of well-paid professional careers thrown open to women might be the means of lessening the cost of women's higher education in the same way as men's higher education had been lessened by the annual grants made by Parliament at present. There was now no public recognition in the form of a grant from the Exchequer, or in any other form, for the higher education of women.

Pink Pearls.

The present Colonial Exhibition has prominently brought before the public the striking beauty of the pink pearl as distinguished from the white and black more commonly seen in ordinary wear. Pearls are found of all shades of color; the rarest are those of a jet black, seldom met with, and therefore most valuable. It behooves the buyer to be most careful of whom he purchases any kind of colored pearl, as pearls are easily dyed, but the color is not lasting, and can easily be detected by an expert, or even through the aid of a hand magnifier. But the rosy color and the lovely "Orient" of the pink pearl will at once strike the most casual observer, and, when mounted with brilliants and white pearls, forms a most exquisit harmony of color and good taste. "I was struck," says one of our representatives, "while strolling down Bond street, with the fine collection of pink pearls, mounted and unmounted, shown in the window of the well-known pearl and diamond merchants, and, dropping in, had a little chat with the head of the firm. It seems that these pink pearls have taken years to collect. Here is a description of one ornament I saw. The centre was a marvelous black pearl of great size and perfect color, which was mounted with eight diamonds of the purest water, set at equal distance on an almost invisible mount, forming for a pendant a pink pearl of wonderful color and shape. The weight of this pearl was nearly eighty grains. Another necklace of pink pearls, intermixed with white drop-shaped pearls and diamonds, showed the great taste with which the lovely gems were mounted. Passing from these, though with some reluctance, I feasted my eyes on a rope of pearls of very large size. One row more especially took my attention, as each pearl had been selected as near perfection as possible."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Frivolous Young Girl of Today.

Harper's Bazar: Whenever one meets with a young girl nowadays she is a delightful exception if she does not so conduct herself that every woman present a dozen years older than herself, and to whom the idea of age never occurred before, does not feel herself passée, and rather guilty for lagging superfluous on the stage after being for half an hour in the young girl's society. Instead of listening as if there were still something in the world she might learn or that were worth her attention, or instead of joining in conversation with any degree of modesty, she does all the talking herself. She reads it where she wishes, usually to her own level of amusements, companions, and slang.

She absorbs perforce the attention of those about her whether they will or not, unless they resent her assurance strongly enough to put her down and have done with her. She assumes at once that she and her interests are the things of paramount importance, and the interests of the elder women present, whether married or single, are too trifling for consideration; why should any one care about their movements? They are not young, and perhaps is not pretty, and are not in the way of having affairs. Resolved, ran the records of some old covenanting conventicle, that the earth belongs to the saints; resolved, that we are the saints. The affairs of nations, the beliefs or races, the value of books do not weigh a farthing's worth with these damsels, and allusion to matters of that moment has to be banished from the conversation that deals with the doings, and sayings, and looks of the knickerbockered young men of their circle, and has no higher flight than the ball has in their favorit lawn-tennis. As they lower the conversation, so do they do their small best to bring down the whole age to their own level of inconsequent frivolity. That there are some glorious exceptions to the prevailing multitude only makes the rule more apparent.

The Milliners Discover a New Color.

The Paris milliners have hit upon a novelty. The difficulty, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the "new color" has proved almost insuperable. Even with the rainbow in the skies it is impossible to produce every autumn, winter, spring, and summer a color that shall be confessed to be new. The tar dyes did much, but the range of their variety had a limit. Latterly the milliners have taken up with flowers, and poppies, marguerites, chrysanthemums have all had their turn. The new flower—the flower of the coming season—has never hitherto been annexed for fashionable purposes; poets have passed it by; novelists describing old-fashioned gardens have omitted it; and florists have quite disregarded it. One never sees it in bouquets, nor have the designers of wall papers pressed it into their service. Its sole use hitherto has been to feed bees and to aid in developing the honey crop. Yet it is strange the scabious should have been overlooked. More even than the pansy it lends itself to expression in velvet, and, being in nature of all the colors that are suitable for autumn wear, no violence need be done to natural laws in its adoption. It was brought out a few weeks ago, but its selection by the Queen of Greece in the purchases she has just made in Paris has given it the cachet which alone was needed to complete its popularity with what the French journals call nos mondaines.

The Language of the Glove.

There is always something new under the sun, and now it is the glove language, to be used by young people who desire to carry on a conversation without the chaperon or others knowing its meaning. Here is some of it as given by an exchange:

"Yes," is said by dropping one glove from the right hand into the left one. "No," by rolling both gloves in the right hand. If you want to say you have become rather indifferent, you take the right-hand glove half off. If a gentleman may follow the lady or come and pay her a visit, she strikes her left arm with her glove. "I should so much like to be with you, dear," is said by smoothing and polishing slowly and nicely both gloves. If you wish to ask if you are still loved, you put on, finger by finger, half the left-hand glove. To say the threadbare, old, and yet ever new, "I love thee," you let both gloves fall, all on a sudden and together, from the right hand to the left one. To show people "he" or "that foppish old governor" is watching you, you twist delicately the glove fingers round your thumb. If you are in a quarreling mood you make a neat and long cross with both gloves and lay it on your lap. And so on. The "Patent Glove Language" is infinit in its words, and varies according to the people who use it.

The Question of Suffrage.

Those men and women who are working most earnestly for the cause of woman suffrage need much more to devote their energies to converting women to a belief in their own duty in the matter than to persuade men to approve it. Men in general see that the suffrage is coming, and whether it may or may not seem to them the most desirable outgrowth of progress they see that it is logically inevitable, and wait for it, if they do not aid it, with a smile of indulgent pity at the apathy of womankind in preparing themselves for the active duties of citizenship, which lie not many years in the future before them.—*Boston Record.*

OLD MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

POINTERS FOR THOSE WHO MAY BE INTENDING TO WED.

Resurrecting Long-Buried Customs to Supply the Demand for "Something New"—Wedding Favors—Superstitions Regarding the Bridemaid—The Origin of the Bridal Veil and the Wedding Ring—Where the Engagement Circlet Should Be Worn.

Wives must be had,
Be they good or bad.

If, like the women of Sweden, your American mothers would train their daughters in all domestic affairs as the most important of their accomplishments there would undoubtedly be less skepticism in regard to what kind of wives they would be. The fair Swedes are not considered marriageable until they have made with their own hands quantities of garments to be distributed among the wedding guests; and they must also have served their mothers in all of the departments of the household long enough to become capable of managing an establishment of their own. But at this season, when the church-bells are full of wedding chimes, the bride-elect in our land is more interested in the arrangement of the important event, and what ceremonies should be employed to invest it with a due amount of style, and, at the same time, have it different from the hackneyed program of the one hundred and one which have preceded hers. Fortunately, from the present standpoint of estheticism, old, worn-out fashions are the newest, freshest, and most to be desired. Realizing this, I have excavated some long-buried customs, which were in vogue many years ago, when our great-great-grandparents were young and charming, for the benefit of those who would have something new.

Among the oldest and prettiest customs on these occasions were the "wedding favors," without which no English wedding was complete. The beauty and design of these favors depended largely on the skill and ingenuity of the bridemaids, upon whom devolved the duty of preparing them. The bride with her maids would have many consultations for the purpose of selecting her "colors" for the occasion, and much care had to be observed, as it was deemed an insult to her guests if these were the same as those characterizing the crest of an enemy of any one present. After the momentous task of choosing the colors was finished, the bridemaids attended to decorating the apartments with them, and besides made often thousands of rosets, with streamers of the same in rich ribbons for the wedding guests to wear in honor of the bride. Many were also sent to those who did not witness the ceremony, and were worn by prince and peasant alike, and even fluttered from the horses' heads, giving a wonderful gay effect to the occasion. The dress of the bride was covered with favors and ribbons insecurely attached, so when she danced during the evening they would fall and were scrambled for by the groomsmen, who wore them during the remaining festivities. In some of the districts of England custom made it proper to present the bride's slippers to the head groomsmen, who would frequently show their great regard for the lady by filling the slippers with wine and drinking out of them to her "long life and happiness." Let us hope, for the sobriety of the Chicago gallants, that this style will not be adopted in our country.

The duties of the bridemaid were in olden times more important than at the present day. She attended the bride-elect in her shopping expeditions, and helped direct the invitations, if these were used. She also helped to dress the happy maiden, and made herself particularly entertaining to the guests in waiting upon them and putting them at ease. It is said that the bridemaid was often the one who had the best time at a wedding, and it frequently happened that she captured a husband for herself, as the English termed it, and if she did not do this was often she was looked upon as unattractive indeed. Hence the old saying, "Three times a bridemaid, never a bride." An English superstition is that the maid must throw away all the pins used in the bride's toilet, or else evil fortune would follow her, and she who kept any of these need not hope to become a bride before the following Whitesunside. This is not so popularly believed, however, as the power of the "old shoe," which has been thrown for "happiness" from time immemorial. In Scotland, as well as in England, the old shoe is thrown over the heads of the happy pair either when leaving church or the parental roof; and while it is now said to bring good fortune, authorities differ as to its original significance, whether it was to be suggestive of the renunciation of authority over her by the parents, or whether it was hurled at the groom as a sham assault upon him for taking off the bride, and is a relic of the ancient custom of marriage by capture. The wedding of Princess Elizabeth at Whitehall Chapel was the first in England where many bridemaids were in attendance. On this occasion there were six-teen young girls of the highest families in the realm, their number representing the years of the bride. This style will not likely present itself to the maidens of today, as the age for marrying is more advanced than in those times. Instead of being led to the hymeneal altar by a male relative, Anglo-Saxon brides were escorted by a matron, and from the daily increasing demand for chaperons on any and every occasion we may look for their return as an important factor at weddings. The fashion of sending presents to a bride is a relic of the earliest marriages, when the contracting parties would send out "biddings" to friends and strangers, inviting them to the feast or soliciting a contribution towards the expenses. At the present day this taxation, with or without representation, is becoming more and more of an institution, for while there is no mention made on our cards of "bidding," our friends and acquaintances know by tacit consent what is its double meaning, and the young married people who have a large list of friends are prepared to go to housekeeping with many luxuries made possible through these gifts from the wedding guests.

The dower purse which was presented to the bride by the groom as a part of the ceremony was taken in charge by the first bridesmaid, and the money this contained was the first installment of the wife's allowance.

The origin of the bridal veil is lost in antiquity, as this and pure whiteness of costume are two of the characteristics of marriage garb which have now been important. It has been suggested that the fashion of wearing the hair flowing preceded the veil, and gave rise to it. The style has frequently changed, however, in regard to the use of it, as in the reign of George III. it was never worn by a fashionable bride.

While innovations have been made in every particular of the marriage ceremony, the ring has never lost its important place, and so essential was it thought to be that many of our ancestors would have considered their marriages null and void without it. Indeed, there are many cases on record, where, in the omission of a conventional band of gold, the most homely substitutes have been used; the rings off curtains, for example, or a circle cut in leather. Just so the symbol of unending love and fidelity was employed, they were content. In our own city, in comparatively recent years, a couple were united with a thimble, the groom having through mistake put the wrong box in his pocket. As early as the bronze age rings were exchanged by lovers as pledges of unending devotion, and were on occasions employed not only to seal the contract, but to introduce the tender subject. For example:

"Give me," said Lubin to his fair,
To whom he would be more than friend;
"Give me but the little ring you wear,
'Tis like my love—it has no end."

"Excuse me, sir; no longer sue,
My love you have no hope of winning,
This ring is like my love for you—
For surely it has no beginning."

In England the most popular love-ring was for a long time the Gimmel ring, formed of two narrow gold bands, which were broken apart at the betrothal, each of the contracting parties wearing one on the engagement finger—the fourth on the left hand—until the wedding-day, when these bands were again united and placed on the bride's finger. This was very suggestive, for the ring was but the pledge which was redeemed at the altar. There are several theories in regard to the fashion of wearing the engagement ring on the left hand. The most poetic, however, is that a nerve connects this directly with the heart. To the maiden of the nineteenth century the "perfect arrabo," or the assured pledge of a perfect promise, is a "solitaire" sufficiently large and brilliant to stir up feelings of envy in the hearts of less fortunate fiancées, while the wedding-ring is most frequently a plain band without gems, and is considered of far less importance than the betrothal-ring.—*Baltimore American.*

Cure for Consumption.

A new cure for consumption has been originated by a German doctor. He makes his patients pass the night in the open air of the Thuringian forest, well wrapped up, and sleeping in light hammocks so as to avoid all damp from the ground. A watchman keeps off any intruders who might disturb the night's rest, and the experiment has proved wonderfully successful.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Sayings and Doings of the Sex Here and There.

In Lemberg, the Capital of Galicia, a new technical school has been opened for girls, enabling them to learn trades and industries of various descriptions, as well as a training school for women servants.

Mme. Bartholdi is as enthusiastic as her husband over the felicity of site and the monumental success of the statue of Liberty. She has received an extraordinary number of social courtesies during her stay in New York.

The Empress of Japan has sent an order for dresses to a Paris milliner to the amount of £15,000. She has authorized the ladies in her court "society" to adopt the European garb, and has herself appeared on a public occasion in a toilet.

Miss Lynn Linton, says an English paper, recently asked whether the higher education of women paid. If it does not in London it does in Philadelphia, where there are eight female physicians whose average earnings are over £5,000 a year each.

Lilli Lehmann, the operatic singer, has inaugurated a crusade in the Berlin newspapers for dumb animals, particularly dogs, horses, and cats, for which she asks protection. She calls attention to the praiseworthy efforts of Henry Bergh in New York, and urges her German readers to follow his example.

Mrs. Warren Newcomb, who has given $100,000 to Tulane University, New